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OF

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OF

THE GREEK PAPYRI

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VOLUME II

DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC AND ROMAN PERIODS

(NOS. 62–456)

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WITH TWENTY-THREE PLATES

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PREFACE

FOR the preparation of this volume, which is devoted to the Rylands papyri of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, a longer time has been found necessary than was anticipated when its predecessor was published in 1911. Several causes have contributed to this delay. The work has grown considerably under our hands, owing partly to the incorporation of fresh texts, partly to the desirability of dealing at length with certain problems which arose during the course of our investigations. Moreover, there have been repeated and protracted interruptions caused by other claims upon our time. We hope, however, that loss of speed has been compensated in other directions, and that the lengthy period of incubation has resulted in an increase of both accuracy and fullness.

With regard to the division of labour among the editors, the bulk of the work has fallen upon my two colleagues, who made the transcripts of most of the papyri, and drew up the commentaries. To them in large measure belongs what credit may attach to the production of this book, which is essentially theirs. My own task has been mainly that of supervision; but I have also collated the whole of the texts and revised the commentaries throughout, both in manuscript and proof.

Our acknowledgements are due to several scholars for their kind assistance. Proof-sheets of the earlier portion of the volume were seen by Prof. Wilcken, and profited not a little from his criticism. Prof. Mitteis has given most valuable advice on some juristic problems, and one or two good suggestions here have also been received from Dr. A. B. Schwarz. Mr. Griffith has contributed a decipherment of the demotic portion of **160** (*b*) in Appendix I, and helped us where demotic was in question elsewhere. Mr. Bell and Prof. Schubart have been good enough to verify occasional readings in papyri preserved in the collections of London and Berlin. To Mr. C. C. Edgar we owe some information and references concerning the circumstances of the discovery of the Mendes papyri; and to Prof. Moulton, who has looked through the proof-sheets in connexion with the forthcoming *Vocabulary of the Greek Testament*, we are also indebted for some helpful notes and comments.

The documents of the Byzantine period will form the subject of a future volume which it is hoped will appear at no very long interval.

ARTHUR S. HUNT.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.
December, 1914.

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The documents published in the following pages are given in modern form with accentuation and punctuation. Abbreviations and symbols are resolved; additions and corrections are usually incorporated in the text, their occurrence being recorded in the critical apparatus, where also faults of orthography, &c., are corrected if they seemed likely to give rise to any difficulty. Iota adscript has been printed when so written, otherwise iota subscript is employed. Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets ⟨ ⟩ a mistaken omission in the original, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets ⟦ ⟧ a deletion in the original. Dots placed within brackets represent the approximate number of letters lost or deleted; dots outside brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots underneath them are to be considered doubtful. Heavy Arabic numerals refer to the texts of the Rylands papyri in this volume and in Vol. I, ordinary numerals to lines, small Roman numerals to columns. Numerals preceded by the letters M or W and enclosed in square brackets refer to texts reprinted in the *Chrestomathie* of Mitteis and Wilcken.

The abbreviations used in referring to papyrological publications are practically those adopted in the *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, viz.:—

P. Amh. = The Amherst Papyri (Greek), Vols. I–II, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.

Archiv = *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*.

P. Ausonia = Tre documenti greco-egizii, *Ausonia*, ii, pp. 137 sqq., by G. Vitelli.

B. G. U. = Aeg. Urkunden aus den K. Museen zu Berlin, Griechische Urkunden.

P. Brit. Mus. = Greek Papyri in the British Museum, Vols. I–II, by F. G. Kenyon; Vol. III, by F. G. Kenyon and H. I. Bell; Vol. IV, by H. I. Bell.

C. P. Herm. = Corpus Papyrorum Hermopolitanorum, Vol. I, by C. Wessely.

C. P. R. = Corpus Papyrorum Raineri, Vol. I, by C. Wessely.

P. Cairo Cat. = Catalogue des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Papyrus grecs d'époque byzantine, Vols. I–II, by J. Maspero.

P. Chic. = Papyri from Karanis, *Studies in Class. Philol.*, Vol. III, by E. J. Goodspeed.

P. Class. Philol. = A group of Greek Papyrus Texts, *Class. Philol.*, Vol. I, pp. 167 sqq., by E. J. Goodspeed.

P. Fay. = Fayûm Towns and their Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and D. G. Hogarth.

P. Flor. = Papiri fiorentini, Vols. I and III, by G. Vitelli; Vol. II, by D. Comparetti.

P. Gen. = Les Papyrus de Genève, Vol. I, by J. Nicole.

P. Giessen = Griechische Papyri zu Giessen, Vol. I, by E. Kornemann, O. Eger, and P. M. Meyer.

P. Goodsp. = Greek Papyri from the Cairo Museum, by E. J. Goodspeed (University of Chicago Decennial Publications).

P. Grenf. = Greek Papyri, Series I, by B. P. Grenfell, and Series II, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.

P. Halle = Dikaiomata, &c., by the Graeca Halensis.

P. Hamburg = Griechische Urkunden der Hamburger Stadtbibliothek, Parts 1–2, by P. M. Meyer.

P. Hibeh = The Hibeh Papyri, Part I, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.

P. Iand. = Papyri Iandanae, Parts I–IV, by E. Schaefer, L. Eisner, L. Spohr, G. Spiess.

P. Leipzig = Griechische Urkunden der Papyrussammlung zu Leipzig, Vol. I, by L. Mitteis.

P. Lille = Papyrus grecs de Lille, t. i, fasc. 1–2, by P. Jouguet and others; t. ii, fasc. 2–4, by J. Lesquier.

Milne *Ost.* or *Theb. Ost.* = Theban Ostraca (Univ. of Toronto Studies), Part III, by J. G. Milne.

P. Munich = Veröffentlichungen aus der Papyrussammlung zu München, Part I, by A. Heisenberg and L. Wenger.

P. Oxy. = The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Parts I–VI and X, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt; Parts VII–IX, by A. S. Hunt.

P. Par. = Les Papyrus grecs du Musée du Louvre, *Notices et Extraits*, t. xviii. 2, by W. Brunet de Presle and E. Egger.

P. Petrie = The Flinders Petrie Papyri, Parts I–II, by J. P. Mahaffy; Part III, by J. P. Mahaffy and J. G. Smyly.

Preisigke, P. Cairo or P. Cairo Preis. = Griechische Urkunden des Aeg. Museums zu Kairo, by F. Preisigke.

P. Reinach = Papyrus grecs et démotiques, by Théodore Reinach.

Rev. Laws = Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by B. P. Grenfell, with an introduction by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.

P. Rylands = Catalogue of the Greek Papyri in the Rylands Library, Manchester, Vol. I, by A. S. Hunt.

Sammelbuch = Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Ägypten, by F. Preisigke.

P. S. I. = Papiri della Società italiana, Vols. I–III, by G. Vitelli and others.

P. Spec. Isag. = Papyrorum Scripturae Graecae Specimina Isagogica, ed. by C. Wessely.

P. Strassb. = Griech. Papyrus der K. Universitätsbibliothek zu Strassburg im Elsass, Vol. I, by F. Preisigke.

Stud. Pal. = Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde, ed. by C. Wessely.

P. Tebt. = The Tebtunis Papyri, Part I, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and J. G. Smyly; and Part II, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and E. J. Goodspeed.

P. Thead. = Papyrus de Théadelphie, by P. Jouguet.

P. Tor. = Papyri Graeci Regii Taurinensis Musei Aegyptii, by A. Peyron.

Wilcken, *Ost.* = Griechische Ostraka, by U. Wilcken.

Note: Some documents quoted in our pages from *Atene e Roma*, *Ausonia*, *Mélanges Nicole*, *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* (P. Gentilli) have now been reprinted in P. Flor. III.

I. MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY PAPYRI

62. TRANSLATION OF A LATIN AUTHOR.

Fr. 1 5·4 × 1·8 cm. Fr. 2 19·2 × 17 cm. Third century.

Two fragments from a translation of an unknown Latin work made by a certain Isidorianus. The quality of the text is bad, as is clear from the corruption of two Homeric verses which are quoted, and, in spite of the fact that in the larger fragment the lines are nearly complete, several of them remain obscure. The first person is used, the speaker enlarging upon the gifts which it was in his power to confer, and apparently inviting others to participate in them. Was this a sophist or rhetorician advertising his skill? Or perhaps the speaker is a personification of Ῥητορική.

The translation is written on the verso of the papyrus in a clear cursive hand. On the recto are the ends of some lines of a document, besides a few words on a small piece which was stuck on to strengthen the sheet.

Fr. 1.

. . .
]ṭo[
]ẹμẹḷ[
] . . αρχ[
] . εδω[
5] θẹḷọ[
]μẹḷẹ[
]μ̣ηδ[
]ονδ[

Fr. 2.

[. . . .]εται καὶ ἀγρυπνεῖται καὶ κολάζεται
10 [καὶ τι]μωρεῖται καὶ παρηγορεῖται. οὐδὲν ἀ-
[πορῶ·] δύναμαι χαρίσασθαι καὶ πένητι
[πλοῦ]τ̣ον καὶ ἄσοφον ἀρετῆς στεφανῶσαι
[καὶ .] . η̣ταις χαρίσασθαι προκοπὰς καὶ δημόταις
[ἀρχὰ]ṣ καὶ ἐπιστημονικοῖς τάξεις καὶ γυμναστικοῖς
15 [. . . .] . είας καὶ τοῖς ἰσοβασιλεῦσιν τὴν ἀρχὴν
[κατ]αλείπειν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἄλλα ἔξεστί μοι. προσ-
[γενέ]σθω οὖν ὁ{υ} δυνάμενος ἀφόβως {καὶ} [[ἀπα-]]
[[[ρησ]ι̣άστως]] καὶ πεπαρ⟨ρ⟩ησιασμένως ἔχω⟨ν⟩

[. . . .] τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἵνα μείζο{με}νας ἐλπίδας
20 [παρὰ] ἐμοῦ λαβὼν ἐπιτε[[υ]]τευγμένην ἔχων καὶ τῇ(ν)
[δίδ]αξιν. εἰ δέ τις οὐ θαρρεῖ ἀπαρ⟨ρ⟩ησιάστως ἔχω(ν)
[. . .] ἐπιστήμην ἔχων καὶ τὴν τῶν φαρμά-
[κων] δ̣ι̣[δ]ασκ̣αλίαν ποιεῖ καὶ τὴν τοῦ ἀνθρώπ[ο]υ̣
[. . .]ο̣ . ε̣[ι]αν δείκνυσιν. ἅπερ εἴρηται ἀληθῶς
25 [. . .] . . α̣ν δ' οὔτινός φημι πεφευγμένον ἐνμέναι
[ὄλε]θ̣ρ̣ο̣ν· οὐ κακὸν οὐδὲ μὴν ἐσθλὸν ἐπὴν ἵνα
[τὰ] π̣ρῶτα γένηται. εἰ γὰρ . . ουδιος χ̣[.]πεηων
[. . .] . . . [.]ι̣ τὴν ἀπὸ ἀστρικῆ[ς σ]εσ̣η̣[μι]ωμένη(ν)
[. . . . . .]κειάσεται. Ὀλύμπ[ιος] Ἰσ[ι]δωριανὸς
30 [. . . . . .] ἑρμήνευσα ἀπὸ Ῥω[μα]ικῶν.

15. ϊσοβασιλευσι Pap. 19. ϊνα Pap.; so in l. 26. α of μειζομενας corr. 20. τευ of επιτε[[υ]]τευγμενην over the line and fourth ε corr. from α̣. l. ἔχῃ for ἔχων (?). 29.]κειασεται/ . . . ϊσ[ι]δωριανος Pap. 30. ρω[μα]ϊκων Pap.

1–8. This fragment is from the bottom of a column and cannot therefore be combined with Fr. 2, since the restoration in l. 26 is certain.

13. The vestiges before η would suit ι or θ, e. g. ποιηταῖς or μαθηταῖς, but neither of these makes a good antithesis to δημόταις.

17. ου seems to be a mistake for ὁ.

19. There are traces of ink across the letters την, and perhaps that word was cancelled.

22. The repetition of ἔχων is probably erroneous.

23. δι[δ]ασκαλίαν is not a very satisfactory reading, but it is difficult to see what else can have been meant. Perhaps something has dropped out before ποιεῖ.

25–7. The lines are ι 455 Οὖτις, ὃν οὔ πώ φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεν ὄλεθρον, θ 553 οὐ κακὸς οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλός, ἐπὴν τὰ πρῶτα γένηται. A corruption has apparently occurred in the latter part of l. 27; before ου there has been some correction.

29. Perhaps οὐ]κ εἰάσεται, but the passage remains obscure.

30. ἑρμήνευσα: or μεθ]ερμήνευσα.

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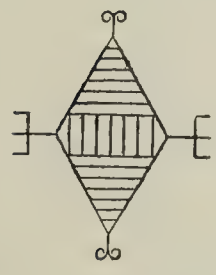
63. ASTROLOGICAL DIALOGUE.

33·2 × 11 cm. Third century.

Of this text, which is on the verso of **379**, only the conclusion and title remain. The latter (ll. 13 sqq.) indicates that the subject was an imaginary meeting of Plato 'the Athenian philosopher' with certain (Egyptian) prophets. The fragment of the text which remains is part of a dialogue between Plato and an Egyptian named Peteësis, doubtless one of the prophets in question. Plato raises a question concerning certain εἴδωλα, and the reply connects various parts of the body with the sun, moon, planets, and signs of the Zodiac. Whether this refers to some actual diagram or picture of a form in which the constellations, &c., are fancifully introduced, or whether the meaning is simply that each part of the body

specified has a special astrological relation to the heavenly body with which it is linked, is uncertain. A similar argument concerning the astrological associations of the vowels apparently preceded in ll. 1–2. Of the planets Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn occur, and all the signs of the Zodiac except Taurus and Gemini. A large and elaborate coronis is drawn below the title.

[τὸ] ῡ̌, Κρόνου τὸ ὦ̌, ἐξ ὧν ἡ οἰκουμένη
[γε]γ[ένητ]αι. Πλάτων· τίς δὲ ἡ αἰτία τούτων
[τ]ῶ[ν εἰ]δώλων; Πετεῆσις· ἄκουε· Ἥλι̣ός
[ἐσ]τ̣ι̣ν δεξιὸς ὀφθαλμός, Σελήνη ὁ εὐώνυμος,
5 [Ἑρ]μ̣ο̣ῦ γλῶσσα ὄσφρησις ἀκοή, Διὸς
[σπλ]ά̣ν̣χ̣ν̣α̣, Ἄρεως πλευρών, Ἀφροδε̣ίτης
[σπ]λήν, Κρόνου νεφροί, Κριοῦ κεφαλή{ν},
[Κα]ρ[κ]ί̣ν̣ου τράχηλος, Λέοντος κοιλία,
[Π]αρθένου σιαγὼν ὀσφύες, Ζυγοῦ
10 [γλ]ο̣υ̣τ̣οί, Σκορπείου καθέδρα, Τ[ο]ξότου
[. .] . [.] ., Α[ἰ]γοκέρωτ̣[ο]ς ὄν̣{ν}υ̣χ̣[ες,] Ὑδροχόῳ
[γ]α̣[στ]ρ̣ο̣κ̣νημ̣ί̣α, Ἰχθύων ἀ̣κ̣ρ̣α̣ῖ̣α̣.
Πλάτωνο̣ς τ[ο]ῦ Ἀθηναίω̣ν
φ̣ι̣λ̣ο̣σ[ό]φ̣ο̣υ π̣ρ̣ὸ̣ς τ̣[ο]ὺ̣ς προφήτας
15 . ε̣ι̣τ̣α̣ . [. . . .]τ̣ο . . [ἀ]π̣ά̣ν̣τησι̣ς
σύνοδ[ο]ς
διαλύσεως



3–4. l. Ἡλίου . . . Σελήνης? 8. η of τραχηλος corr. from ο. 9. ο of οσφυες corr. from ι (?). 11. Second ν of ονυυχ[ες] corr. l. Ὑδροχόου. 12. ι of [γ]α[στ]ροκνημια written through μ. 17. l. διάλυσις (?).

ll. 2–12. 'Plato:—"What is the case with these phenomena?" Peteësis:—"Listen: the Sun is the right eye, the Moon the left, the tongue, smell, and hearing belong to Mercury, the viscera to Jupiter, the chest to Mars, the spleen to Venus, the kidneys to Saturn, the head to Aries, the neck to Cancer, the belly to Leo, the cheek and loins to Virgo, the buttocks to Libra, the seat to Scorpio, the . . . to Sagittarius, the nails to Capricorn, the calf of the leg to Aquarius, the extremities to Pisces".'

1. The sign placed above υ and ω seems merely to have been intended to mark them as single letters. At the end of this and the following lines there are some traces which may be due to some earlier writing at right angles to the present text.

10. [γλ]ουτοί suits the vestiges, but is not very satisfactory owing to the tautology with καθέδρα.

15. It is not possible to read εἰς Αἴ[γυπ]τον here. A καί is needed to link [ἀ]πάντησις and σύνοδ[ο]ς, unless διάλυσις is to be restored; cf. the next note.

17. διαλύσεως: both the position of the word and its case are curious. If διάλυσις had been written and had followed σύνοδ[ο]ς in the line preceding there would be a suitable construction and sense.

64. TABLE OF MEASURES OF LENGTH.

8 × 14·7 cm. Fourth or fifth century.

A table of measures of length giving the number of inferior units contained in each. Parts of two columns mutilated at top and bottom are preserved. In the enumeration of the measures the larger ones precede the smaller, since Col. i deals with a measure superior to the *κάλαμος*, whereas Col. ii contains the *πούς* and its subdivisions, followed by the *σπιθαμή* and its subdivisions. This order is the reverse of that ordinarily observed in the *Tabulae Heronianae.* The measurements for the *ξύλον, βῆμα, πῆχυς, πούς, σπιθαμή, λιχάς,* and *παλαιστή* agree with the statements of the *Tabulae* (cf. Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 182), but the papyrus reveals the existence of a *κάλαμος* of 6 cubits, hitherto unknown, and apparently of an *ἄμμα* very much smaller than that of which there was evidence previously; cf. notes on ll. 1 and 2. Like the metrological fragments already published in P. Oxy. 9 verso and 669, **64**, which is written in an uncultivated hand, shows an unusually bad spelling, and was no doubt drawn up for private purposes, perhaps as an exercise. In the first column the names of the measures are followed by a short diagonal stroke.

Col. i.

. . . . . .
τὸ ṭαὶ ἄμα̣ ἔχει
κα[λ]άμους β,
ξήλα δ,
βήματα ς,
5 πήχεις ιβ,
πότας ιη,
. . . . . .

Col. ii.

. . . . . .
παλ[ε]στά[ς ς,
τακτύλους κ̣[δ.
τὸ τὲ πόδας ἔχει
10 σπιθαυμὶ αγ',
νιχάλας β,
παλεστὰς δ,
[τακτ]ύλους ις.
[ἡ τὲ σπι]θ̣α̣υ̣μὶ ἔχει
15 [νιχ]άλας α̣ϟ,
. . . . . .

1. l. τὸ δὲ ἄμμα. 3. l. ξύλα. 6. l. πόδας. 7. l. παλ[αι]στά[ς; so in l. 12. 8. l. δακτύλους; so in l. 13. 9. l. ὁ δὲ πούς. 10. l. σπιθαμάς. 11. l. λιχάδας; so in l. 15. 14. l. δὲ σπι]θαμή.

1. If the decipherment is correct, an *ἄμμα* is here described of a size very different from that of the *Tabulae Heron.* (Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 183), which contained 40 cubits. In P. Oxy. 669. 2 there is a measure called *ὄγδοον* which is the eighth of the *σχοινίον* and contains 12 *πήχεις*, but the remains here certainly do not suit *ὄγδοον*.

2. The *κάλαμος* of 6 cubits or 9 feet or 36 *παλαισταί* is new. In Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.*, two *κάλαμοι* are mentioned, one of $6\frac{2}{3}$ cubits or 10 feet or 40 *παλαισταί* (i, p. 183. 3), the other of $27\frac{3}{4}$ *παλαισταί* or $4\frac{5}{8}$ cubits (i, p. 58; ii, p. 147). In P. Oxy. 669. 40 the number of cubits making a *κάλαμος* is lost, but from its position between the *ὀργυία* of 4 cubits and the *ἄκαινα* of $6\frac{2}{3}$ the editors inferred that its size should be something between 4 and $6\frac{2}{3}$ cubits, and were inclined to see in it the *κάλαμος* of $4\frac{5}{8}$ cubits. It might, however, just as well be the *κάλαμος* of 6 cubits of the present papyrus, and this is the more probable, since the *κάλαμος* of $4\frac{5}{8}$ cubits is only mentioned by Pediasmus, a Byzantine writer of the fourteenth century (cf. Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 58), whereas **64** must be nearly contemporary with P. Oxy. 669.

3. The ξύλον is that of 3 cubits, called in P. Oxy. 669. 11 and 38 δημόσιον or βασιλικόν; cf. the note *ad loc.*

4. The βῆμα here is that of 12 παλαισταί, since it contains 2 πήχεις of 6 παλαισταί; cf. Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 197. 23. The ordinary βῆμα had only 10 παλαισταί; cf. *op. cit.*, p. 199. 7, P. Oxy. 669. 37.

7–8 belong to the section dealing with the πῆχυς. The sections dealing with the κάλαμος, ξύλον, and βῆμα have been lost in the lacuna between the two columns.

11. That νιχαλας is meant for λιχάδας is made certain by the position of this measure between the σπιθαμή and the παλαιστή; cf. *Tab. Heron. ap.* Hultsch, *Script. Metrol.* i, p. 182, P. Oxy. 669. 27. Besides, the λιχάς contained 2 παλαισταί; cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 669. 31.

II. DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD

65. JUDICIAL SENTENCE.

Oxyrhynchus (?). 55·4 × 16·7 cm. 67 B. C.? Plate I.

The following judicial sentence, which the formula at the end shows to have been pronounced by the χρηματισταί (cf. note on l. 16), concerns an association of grave-diggers (νεκροτάφοι). In the 19th year of an unnamed king they had made a demotic contract (cf. note on l. 3) by which they apparently divided among themselves the work incumbent on their trade. This agreement was however disregarded by a certain Petosiris and others with him, who retained more than their fair share in the business. The rest of the νεκροτάφοι, therefore, sent a petition to some official, stating the case and asking for redress. At this point an extensive gap in the text occurs, but from the beginning of the second column it may be gathered that their appeal remained without practical result. How the affair finally came before the χρηματισταί, whose decision upheld the contract, we do not know. The 14th year, in which this award was made (l. 19), probably refers to the reign of Neus Dionysus; the hand is rather similar in character to that of P. Tebt. 37, which most likely belongs to the same period. In that case the 19th year previously alluded to would be that of Alexander I, 96–95 B. C.

Col. i.

. . . . . .

[16 letters] Πετοσεῖριν καὶ Παρεῖν [. .]ρ̣[

[„ „]ν καὶ Θοῶνιν Πετώυτος τῶν [. . . . . νεκρο]τάφω̣[ν] α̣[

[14 „] . σει ἦσαν πάντες οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἔθνους νεκροτ̣[άφοι τε]θ̣ειμένοι Αἰγυπτίαν συγγραφὴν

[ἀναγραφεῖσ]α̣ν̣ [τῶ]ι̣ ιθ (ἔτει) Φαμενὼθ θ διὰ τοῦ ἐν τ̣ῇ̣[ι αὐτῆι] πόλει γραφίου περὶ ἀποδιαστολῆς

5 [τ]ῶ̣ν̣ [ὑπ' αὐτ]ῶ̣ν̣ σ̣[υμ]φωνηθέντων μερισμῶν δι' ἧς ἐπάναγκες τὸν παραβησόμενον ἢ ἀντιποιησόμεν[ο]ν τῶν ἀποδιεσταλμένων ἑκάστωι ἀποτεῖσαι τῶι ἔθνει ἐπίτιμον χαλκοῦ νομίσματ[ος . .] . . καὶ εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν τὰ ἴσα. ταῦτα δὲ καὶ ἕτερα τῆς συγγραφῆς περιεχούσης, τοῦ δὲ ὑπ[ομνή]ματος δηλοῦντος τοὺς περὶ τὸν Π[ε]τοσεῖριν καὶ Παρεῖν παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγησαμένους τὰ διωρισ[μένα] ἀ̣π̣ενηνέχθαι αὐτῶν ἀπογεγονότα πλείονα σώματα ὧν τὸ καθ' ἓν ἐπὶ τῆς

10 [ἐ]σομένης [διεξα]γωγῆς σημανθήσεται, καὶ ἠξίουν συντάξαι καταστῆσαι τοὺς ἐγκαλουμένους

[κ]αὶ ἐπαναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς συνεχομένους ἀποδοῦναι αὐτοῖς τὰ διωρισμένα ἐπίτιμα καὶ τἄλλα
[τ]ὰ εἰς τὸ βασι[λι]κόν, τυχεῖν δ' αὐτοὺς ὧν προσήκει. τούτων δ' ὄντων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν
Πετοσεῖριν

Col. ii.

. . . . . .
[. . . . .]φ . . . . . [. . .] . . . [. . .] . ανεκ . . [. . . . . .] . . ν . . . . . [. . . .] . . . [
τοὺς ἐγκαλουμένους λελοιπότας καὶ παντάπασιν περιοδικηκότας, τοὺς δὲ τ[ὴ]ν
15 ἔγκλησιν πεποιημένους ἐπὶ πλεῖον ὑπὸ τῶν ἀντιδίκων π[ε]ριεσπασμένους [τῆι]
πολυχρονίωι καταφθορᾶι, συνεκρίναμεν τὰς διὰ τῆς τεθειμένης ὑπὸ τ[ούτων]
ἑκουσίως πρὸς ἀλλήλους Αἰγυπτίας συγγραφας διαστολὰς καὶ τἄλλα τὰ δι' αὐτῆ[ς δι-]
ωρισμένα μένειν κύρια καὶ ἀπαράβατα, καθότι καὶ ἔστιν.
2nd hand ἀνέγνωσται. (ἔτους) ιδ Μεχεὶρ κδ.

8. δ of δε corr. 10. τ of σημανθησεται corr. from θ. 17. l. συγγραφῆς.

'. . . all the grave-diggers belonging to the association had made an Egyptian contract, registered in the 19th year, Phamenoth 9, through the record-office of the same city, concerning the division among them of the shares agreed upon, whereby it was provided that any person breaking the agreement or claiming the shares assigned to each should be compelled to pay to the association a fine of . . . of copper and the same sum to the Treasury. These and other provisions being contained in the contract, and the petition declaring that Petosiris, Paris, and their supporters, taking no heed whatever of the fixed rules, carried off a number of corpses from them, the details of which will appear in the forthcoming inquiry, they asked that the accused should be ordered to be brought forward and compelled perforce to pay to them the fine fixed as well as the other sums due to the Treasury, and that they should receive also the proper penalty. In these circumstances, Petosiris and the others . . . (several lines lost) . . . we, seeing (?) that the accused have deserted and are entirely triumphant (?), but those who brought the accusation are still further distracted by their opponents through a long-continued injury, have jointly decided that the provisions of the Egyptian contracts voluntarily made by the parties, and the other rules thereby fixed, shall remain as they are, valid and inviolate. Read: the 14th year, Mecheir 24.'

2. νεκρο]τάφω[ν]: cf. l. 3. This seems to be the first occurrence of the word in a Ptolemaic text. On the νεκροτάφοι of the Roman period cf. San Nicolò, *Aeg. Vereinswesen*, pp. 98 sqq. and 95.

A fragment from the end of a line containing the word ὑπ]ομνήματος possibly belongs here.

3. ἔθνους: cf. the ἱερὰ ἔθνη in P. Petrie iii. 59 (*b*). 4 and the Rosetta stone (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 90. 16–17). It is applied there to sacred associations (so P. Tebt. 6. 24) but may designate any corporation (cf. P. Petrie iii. 32 (*f*). recto 2 and note *ad loc.*, verso i. 3, ii. 11). The nature of the ἔθνος to which these νεκροτάφοι belonged is not clear; apparently they constituted only a part of it.

Αἰγυπτίαν συγγραφήν: cf. l. 17. It is remarkable that a case involving contracts written in demotic should have been brought before the court of the Greek judges, since the ordinance of Euergetes II (P. Tebt. 5. 207–9 [M. 1]) provided that suits of that kind, even when the parties were Greeks, belonged not to the χρηματισταί but to the λαοκριταί: ὅσοι δὲ Ἕλληνες ὄντες συγγραφόμενοι κατ' Αἰγύ(πτια) συναλλάγματα ὑπέχειν τὸ δίκαιον ἐπὶ τῶν λαοκριτῶν κατὰ τοὺς τῆς χώρας νόμους κτλ.

9–10. Cf. P. Par. 5. ii. 2–3 τὴν προστασίαν τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων αὐτῷ σωμάτων τῶν μεταγομένων εἰς τοὺς τάφους.

14. περιοδικηκότας is a strange word; is it a corrupt form derived from περιοδοδικεῖν, περιοδοιδοκεῖν, περιοδονικᾶν, or περιαδικεῖν? But none of these is apparently attested elsewhere.

16. συνεκρίναμεν: cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 19, P. Tor. 13. 23 [M. 29]. It is the technical term used in sentences pronounced by the χρηματισταί.

19. For the interpretation of ἀνέγνωσται cf. Mitteis, *Chrestom.*, no. 29, note on l. 27. His first explanation, that the meaning is 'has been read aloud, communicated', is perhaps to be preferred.

66. PETITION.

Thebaïs. (*a*) 21·3 × 39·2 cm. (*b*) 19·4 × 15·7 cm. Late second century B. C.

Conclusion of a petition sent apparently by a tax-farmer to an official in order to obtain an enforcement of payment against certain persons. On the left the ends of some lines belonging to a preceding column are visible, one of them containing the word πο]ρθμίδων. To the other side of the petition another has been glued, written in a smaller and more cursive hand, and extending over two columns. Unfortunately this portion of the papyrus is so much mutilated and defaced that no connected sense is anywhere obtainable, and it has consequently not been printed. The document was addressed to a high official, probably the epistrategus of the Thebaid, of whose title only στρατη]γῷι Ἐρυθρᾶ[ς θαλάσσης is preserved (cf. e. g. Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* i. 186, 190, V. Martin, *Épistratèges*, p. 36), and contains as an enclosure a copy of another petition previously sent to Παῶι τῶν πρώτων φίλων καὶ στρατηγῶι and mentioning Boethus, who is perhaps to be identified with the epistrategus of that name; cf. P. Giessen 36. 1–2, note. This identification is likely enough on palaeographical grounds and is not inconsistent with a reference in the enclosing document to the 34th year, i. e. of Philometor. In Col. ii occurs the title τῶν ἰσοτίμων τοῖς πρ[ώτοις φίλοις (cf. also **253**). This category of court dignitaries which makes its appearance here for the first time and may now be restored in the Philae inscription published in *Archiv* v, p. 160, is to be placed in the scale determined by Strack (*Rhein. Mus.* lv, pp. 161 sqq.) between the φίλοι and the πρῶτοι φίλοι. The complaint was apparently concerned with a vineyard (ἀμπελών); the ἀπόμοιρα is also mentioned, and several allusions are made to the διοικητής.

Some short accounts have been scattered at intervals over the verso.

(*a*) Col. ii.

(τάλαντα) ε Ἐ̣νι, ∠

(τάλαντον) α̣ Ἐχ, λ(οιπὰ) (τάλαντα) γ̣ Ἐ̣ωι.

2nd hand πλεί[ο]να ὑπάρχοντα. ἀξιῶ σέ, ἐάν σοι φαίνηται, συν[τάξαι
γράψαι [τ]ῶι ἐπιμελητῆι καὶ τῶι βασιλικῶι γραμματ[εῖ
5 καὶ τῶι οἰκονόμωι τῶν ἀργυρικῶν, προσδεξαμένου σ[ο]ῦ [
εἰς τὴν ἔγληψιν πράσσειν τοὺς προγεγραμμένους
ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ κεκριμένοις, ἵνα καὶ αὐτὸς
ἀπροφασίστως ἐκπληρῶ τὰ πρόσλ̣ο̣ι̣πα, τυχὼν τῆς
παρὰ σοῦ ἀντιλήψεως. εὐτύχει.

10 1st hand [.] . [. γ]ν̣α̣φέων
. [. .] . ρ̣( ) κ̣α̣ὶ̣ α . π̣ρα( )

2. γ corr. from δ.

ll. 3–9. '. . . I entreat you, if it pleases you, to order a letter to be sent to the epimeletes, the royal scribe, and the oeconomus in charge of the money-revenues, taking upon yourself on behalf of the contractors to make the aforesaid persons pay in accordance with your decisions, so that I also may make up the residues in full without excuse for failure, having obtained succour from you. Farewell.'

1–2. Whether these figures (or the notes in ll. 10–11) have any relation to the main text is doubtful. The symbol at the end of l. 1 is equivalent to ὧν; cf. P. Tebt. 60. 15, &c.

4–5. For the officials mentioned here cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 149 sqq. The βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς is named before the οἰκονόμος, a fact which corresponds to their respective ranks at this period, as noticed by Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 167, introd.; cf. P. Tebt. 5. 159, 6. 13–16 and notes.

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67. PETITION.

Pathyris (?). 6·1 × 12·3 cm. Late second century B. C.

Since the name Ἐσθλάδας occurs in this fragment it is very probable that it concerns the son of the well-known Dryton who was called by that name; cf. Dryton's will in P. Grenf. i. 21 [M. 302]. The papers of Dryton and his family, which were found at Gebelên, have been scattered in different collections, and many are still unpublished. It is thus possible that the missing portions of this petition may be discovered among them.

. . . . . .
] . . τ̣ο̣ύτοις ἀγν[ο]ηθῆι α̣[
] Ἑρμίαι τῶν διαδόχω(ν) καὶ ἐπιμελητῆι [. .] . . [. .] . . . . [
]ε̣πει Παπεῦτος κωμογρ(αμματέως) πατ̣ρ(ὶ) καθ' ἰδίαν μῆνιν ἀναγρ[αφ
] χ̣α̣(λκοῦ) Ἀ. καὶ περὶ τῆς τούτων ἀπαιτήσεως οὐ μετρ[ίως
5] μετὰ φυλακῆς τόπον ἐκ τόπου μεταγειοχότω[ν
] καὶ διαγεγραφὼς εἰς ταῦτα μέρος τι, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν [
]νητην τῷν ὑπογεγραμμένῳν ποιεῖται ὧν Ἐσθλάδας [
] διὸ ἀξιῶ ἐὰν φαίνηται συντάξαι ἐγδοθῆναι αὐ(τ) τ . [

2. ο and ω of διαδοχω(ν) raised above the line. 3. ϰ͝ ⲟ ⲣ̄ Pap. 4. Ἀ· Pap. 7. υ ⲟ γεγρ̄μμενων Pap.; γρ corr.

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68. PETITION TO THE EPISTATES.

Hermopolis. 27·6 × 9·6 cm. 89 B. C. Plate 2.

A petition addressed to the epistates by a woman who complains that she had been assaulted by another and beaten so that her life was endangered. The 26th year, in which the papyrus appears to be dated, presumably refers to the reign of Ptolemy Alexander.

[.] . [. . . . . .]να . . [. . . . .
[ἐ]πιστά[τηι φ]υλακι[τῶν
παρὰ Τερεῦτος τῆς [. . . . .
[Ἑρ]μοπολίτιδος. τοῦ κ̣[ϛ (?) (ἔτους)
5 ἀπαντήσασ⟨ά⟩ μοι Τετ[εαρ-
[μ]ᾶις Θεοτνάχθιος Ἑ[ρμοπολί-
σα⟨ν⟩ κατακεῖσ⟨θ⟩αι κινδυνεύου-
σα⟨ν⟩ τῶι βίωι. προσαγγέλλω
ὅπως ἀναχθεῖσα ἡ Τετε-
αρμᾶις ἀσφαλισθῆι μ̣ὲ̣χ̣ρ̣ι
20 τοῦ ἐπιγνωσθῆναι τὰ κ̣α̣[τ'] ἐμ̣[ὲ
ἐν ταῖς διηγορευμέναις

τ̣ι̣δος ἐπὶ τοῦ δρ[όμου τοῦ
Ἑρμοῦ κατὰ τὸ ἐν̣τ̣[αῦθα (?) δικα-
στήριον κα̣[ὶ ἐμπεσοῦσα
10 ἐξ ἀντιλο[γ]ίας ἔ̣[πληξέν
με ταῖς αὐτῆς χερσὶν [πλη-
γαῖς πλεί[στα]ις εἰς ἅ̣π̣α̣ν̣ [μέρος
τοῦ σώμα[τό]ς μου ἐγ γαστρ[ὶ]
ἔχουσαν π[ε]ντάμηνον, ὥ̣[στε
15 διὰ τὰς πληγὰς ἀρρωστήσα-
ἡμέραις, ἵν̣', ἐὰν μέν τ̣ι̣
πάθω, δ[ια]ληφθῆι π[ερὶ
αὐτῆς κα[τ]ὰ τὰ περὶ [τούτων
25 προστεταγ[μένα,] ἐὰν δὲ
περιγένωμαι, λάβω παρ' αὐ-
τῆς τὸ δίκαιον ὡς καθήκει.
εὐτύχει.
(ἔτους) κ̣ς̣, Φαῶφι ιη.

6. l. Ἑ[ρμοπολῖ]τις. 14. l. ἐχούσης. π[ε]ντα corr. from τετρα, the ν being added above the line. 16. κατακεισ⟨θ⟩αι corr. from κατακειμαι. 23. ω of παθω corr.

'To . . . chief of the guards, from Tereus daughter of . . ., inhabitant of Hermopolis. In the 26th year Teteharmaïs daughter of Theotnachthis, inhabitant of Hermopolis, met me in the square of Hermes by the court there, and attacking me in consequence of a dispute gave me many blows with her hands on every part of my body, and it was the fifth month that I was with child. The blows caused me to be laid up with sickness and my life is endangered. I inform you in order that Teteharmaïs be brought up and secured until my case be ascertained in the appointed period, so that if anything happens to me, she may be treated according to the enactments concerning such conduct, and if I survive, I may obtain satisfaction from her as is right. Farewell. The 26th year, Phaophi 18.'

8. For δικα]στήριον cf. P. Hibeh 30 (*d*). 25 [M. 20], Petrie iii. 21 (*g*). 32 [M. 21]; ἐργα]στήριον is less suitable.

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69. PETITION.

Euhemeria (?) (Arsinoïte nome). 23·7 × 9·8 cm. 34 B.C. Plate 3.

In this document, the address of which is lost, two cultivators complain of a loss inflicted by the sheep of a certain Harmiusis. A receipt for an indemnity paid in similar circumstances a few years later by the same Harmiusis is preserved in **73**, which like **69** is dated in the reign of Cleopatra VII; cf. note on l. 6.

Εὐτ̣ . . [
παρ[ὰ Ἁρ]ν̣ήσιος τοῦ . . ιπ . [.]α( )
καὶ Ὀννώφρις τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ . . . σ̣ι̣έ̣ω̣ς̣
οἱ β γεωργοῦντος Ἀχιλλέω̣ς̣
5 ἐγλογιστοῦ. τῆς θ τοῦ
Μεσορὴ τοῦ ιη γ (ἔτους), ἐπιβαλό(ντος)
Ἁρμιύσι[ο]ς Ψεμ̣π̣νούτιος
τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πρόβατα ἐφ' ὃν
ἔχομεν ἐν τῶι ψυγμῶι
10 σ̣[ὺν τῶ]ι̣ ἀχύρ̣ωι κνῆκον
ἀρτάβα(ς) ιε κατενενέμηκε(ν)

καὶ συνέστησεν ἐπιδιδό(ναι)
τὸ ὑπόμνημα ὅπως
ἐπαναγκάσῃς ἀποδοῦναι
15 τὰς προκειμένας κνή(κου) (ἀρτάβας) ιε,
πρὸς τὸ μηθὲν τῶν ἐκ-
φορίων διαπεσεῖν, αὐτὸς δὲ
τύχῃ ὧν προσήκει.
εὐτύχει.

4. l. τῶν β γεωργούντων. αχ rewritten. 6. η of μεσορη above the line. 11. Third ε of κατενενεμηκε(ν) corr.

'To Eut . . . from Harnesis son of . . . and Onnophris son of . . ., both cultivators in the service of Achilles, eclogistes. On the 9th of Mesore of the 18th and 3rd year, Harmiusis son of Psempnoutis having let his sheep loose on the cnecus which we have together with the chaff in the drying-place, grazed away 15 artabae of it and obliged us to present this petition in order that you may compel him to restore to us the aforesaid 15 artabae of cnecus, so that the rents suffer no loss and he himself may receive the penalties which he deserves. Farewell.'

6. τοῦ ιη γ (ἔτους): this double date refers to the reign of the last Cleopatra, who started a double dating in her 16th year. Her reasons for so doing are still disputed; cf. Bouché-Leclercq, *Hist. des Lagides*, ii, p. 257, note, where the evidence bearing on the question and the interpretations proposed by modern writers are discussed. The papyrus does not throw any fresh light on the subject, but in the dearth of documents of this period is palaeographically interesting.

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70. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Arsinoïte nome (?). 20·7 × 23·5 cm. Second century B. C.

Part of a list enumerating different sources of revenue, with an evaluation of the proceeds expected from them in the month, and, on that basis, for the year. The sources of revenue mentioned are νιτρικὴ πλύνου, βαλανεῖα, πορθμίδες, and ἐρεᾶ, besides an item of obscure character in which the word ἀνάβασις occurs; and there is little doubt that the sums connected with them represent the monthly and yearly price at which they were farmed; cf. P. Hibeh 114. 4 sqq., 115. 3, 116. 3–4. The sum yielded by νιτρικὴ πλύνου in a month is 440 drachmae, consequently in a year including the intercalary days 5,353 dr. 2 ob.; the βαλανεῖα produced 299 dr. 1 ob. a month and 3,639 dr. 5 ob. a year. The exact nature of the objects thus farmed out is difficult to determine, for there is nothing to show whether they were taxes or monopolies. That the fabrication and sale of wool stuffs was monopolized by the Crown and farmed out to contractors is well known (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 245 and 251) and that natron was similarly treated is generally admitted, though without decisive proof (*op. cit.*, p. 252). Baths and ferries may also be supposed to have been subjected to a monopoly. On the other hand νιτρικῆς, βαλανείων, &c., may just as well have been the names of taxes, and this second alternative is perhaps to be preferred at least for the νιτρική,

since similar forms like ἁλική, ἐλαική were apparently used in the official language of the time to designate not the salt and oil monopolies but capitation taxes upon salt and oil which existed besides the monopoly (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 141, *Grundz.*, pp. 242, 249). Taxes on the profit of the bath and wool industries seem to have existed also (cf. notes), and possibly it is with these taxes rather than the monopolies that the papyrus is concerned. In the present state of our knowledge the question is better left open. The sums recorded refer no doubt to the proceeds of the νιτρική, &c., for a village or town, not for the whole nome; cf. the much more considerable sum paid under the heading νιτρικῆς in P. Paris 67. 14.

Col. i.

. . . . . .

[ ] ζ̣ χ(οίνικες) ια, κ̣ί̣κ̣[ιος

[γίνεται] με(τρηταὶ) φ̣[

[ ] (τάλαντα) δ Ἀμγ (τέταρτον),

[ ] τοῦ με(τρητοῦ) νη (πεντώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) Ἀψϟβ (τέταρτον),

/ (ἀρτάβαι) χη χ(οίνικες) δ, (τάλαντα) δ Ἀωλε (ἡμιωβέλιον).

5 [. . . . . τιμὴ τοῦ μ]ετρητοῦ ἡ πρότερον διδο-

[μένη πρὸς] τελώνας φς (πεντώβολον) χ(αλκοῖ) ε.

[γίν]εται (τάλαντα) δ Ἀτμβ χ(αλκοῦς) α.

νιτρικῆς πλύνου τοῦ μηνὸς υμ,

τῆς δὲ (δωδεκα)μήνου Ἐσπ,

10 ἐπαγομένων ογ (δυόβολοι), γίνεται Ἐτνγ (δυόβολοι).

βαλανείων ἐκ τοῦ μερισμοῦ οὗ ἐπέδωκαν

ἡμῖν

[[Ἀπολλοφάνει τῶι οἰκονόμωι]] οἱ προστάντες τοῦ

ϟθ (ὀβολὸς)

Ἱππέων τοῦ μη(νὸς) σ[[πς (τετρώβολον)]], τῆς δὲ (δωδεκα)μή(νου) Ἀ[[υμ]]

φϟ

ϟθ (πεντώβολον)

ἐπαγομένων μ[[ζ (τετρώβολον) χ(αλκοῖ) ε]], γίνεται [[Ἀ[[υπζ (τετρώβολον) χ(αλκοῖ) ε]]]]

χλζ (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον)

Ἀχλθ (πεντώβολον).

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

15 ἀναβασ̣[

Φαῶφι [

τῆς δὲ [(δωδεκα)μήνου . . .

πορθμίδ[ων τοῦ μη(νὸς) . . . τῆς δὲ (δωδεκα)μήνου . . .]

ἐπαγομέ[νων . . . γίνεται . . .

20 καὶ τῶν δ[

ἀναβασε̣[

τοῦ μη(νὸς) [

γίνεται [
ἐρεῶν τ[
25 ἱστείων μ[

7. After ∞ an oblique dash.

1–7. To what these lines refer is obscure. The 4 talents 2,835 dr. ½ ob. in l. 4 are the sum of 4 tal. 1,043 dr. 2 ch. (l. 3) and 1,792 dr. 2 ch. (l. 4). To that total are subsequently added 506 dr. 5 ob. 5 ch. (l. 6), the final result being 4 tal. 3,342 dr. 1 ch. (l. 7). The sign for τέταρτον (scil. of an obol) is the first given in the table drawn up by Wilcken in *Ost.* i, p. 818 as representing 2 ch.

8. νιτρικῆς πλύνου: cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 264 sq., Milne, *Ost.* 8. In P. Petrie ii. 27 (3) (cf. iii. 117 (*a*), p. 294) the persons paying under the heading νιτρικῆι must be retail traders or tax-farmers, not tax-payers, since only one or two men are named for each village. P. Hibeh 114 is a report sent by [τῶν ἐξ]ειληφότων [τὸν πλύνον κα]ὶ στίβον of the sums paid to them in 9 months. As in **70** the amount expected is stated (2,017 dr. 2½ ob.), and at the end is a balance. Whether νιτρικὴ πλύνου and πλύνος καὶ στίβος are the same is uncertain. The word ἐκλαμβάνειν applies as well to the farmer of a tax as of a monopoly; cf. P. Hibeh 114, introd.

11. βαλανείων: cf. P. Petrie iii. 37 (*b*) verso. 7 (where the payers for βαλανείων, as for the following πορθμίδων, must again be either tax-farmers or monopoly-contractors; cf. the preceding note), 119 (*a*). 2, 121 (*a*). ii. 14, P. Hibeh 108. 7 and note *ad loc.* It is interpreted by Grenfell and Hunt as a tax levied by the State for the maintenance of public baths. Another impost concerning baths is the βαλανείων γ′ in P. Hibeh 116. 1 (cf. **213**. 474), which according to the editors was a percentage of ⅓ levied upon the profits of privately owned baths. An estimate of the amounts expected in a month is found there, as in **70**. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 292, admits a monopoly of baths in Roman times (cf. ii, p. 53).

14. The corrected but inexact total 3,637 dr. 3½ ob. was in turn cancelled and the right total was written in the margin.

18. πορθμίδων: cf. **66**. introd., P. Petrie iii. 37 (*b*) verso. 14, 121 (*b*). Col. ii. 16, Milne, *Ost.* 9, and πορθμέων in P. Paris 67. 17. Wilcken regards the latter as a tax paid by πορθμεῖς for the right of exercising their trade (Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 394). The interpretation of πορθμίδων is uncertain; cf. introd. On the πορθμεῖα of the Roman period cf. **193**. 3, note.

24. ἐρεῶν: a tax called εἰκοστὴ ἐρεῶν occurs in P. Hibeh 115. 20. The same may be meant here, but in what relation that impost stood to the monopoly of sale and fabrication of wool stuffs attested by P. Rev. Col. 103. 2 (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 245 and 251) is as yet undetermined.

25. For ἱστείων (ἱστίων) cf. P. Hibeh 67. introd., P. Halle 13.

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71. ACCOUNTS OF SITOLOGI.

Arsinoïte nome. 12 × 20·9 cm. 97–95 B.C. Plate 2 (verso).

This papyrus, like **72**, to which it stands in some relation (cf. l. 3, note), is a fragment of an account book in which payments made by or to a State granary were entered. The recto contains parts of three columns. Of the first only a few figures are preserved; the second is a list of amounts of seed issued to the cultivators of a certain village in the months Pachon and Pauni, while the third contains a summary of the amounts of corn received by the granary in the same months. The verso is inscribed with two columns in a different

and coarser hand, which likewise record payments made to the granary in the months Epeiph and Mesore, perhaps following the account on the recto. The usual charges for cleansing and sifting the grain were levied on the amounts delivered.

Numerous small pieces of the same document remain, but they are too broken and disconnected for reproduction. The villages of Oxyrhyncha and Tebetnu are named (cf. **72**. 109, 111), and there is a mention of] . *τοῦ εἰς* ᾽Αλεξάνδρειαν . [and of]Κερκεου[(cf. P. Tebt. 94. 1, note). The occurrence of the word *ποδώματος* is noteworthy as the first reference to that charge in the Ptolemaic period (cf. P. Tebt. 339. 17–19, note). Reference is made to the 17th year on the recto of one fragment and to the 19th on the verso of another, the reign being apparently that of Ptolemy Alexander. The source of both **71** and **72** was evidently a papyrus crocodile which presumably came from Ûmm el Baragât (Tebtunis) or the vicinity.

Recto. Col. ii.

. . . . . .

[σ]πόρον τοῦ ι̣[ϛ (ἔτους),]
Παχὼν ἀπὸ α ἕω[ς ι]ε
πυρῶν ᾽Αϟη, κ(ριθῶν) χ[ο]εϠγ′.
Παῦνι ἀπὸ α ἕως λ
5 πυρῶν κδ.
/ τοῦ θη(σαυροῦ) πυρῶν ᾽Αρκβ,
κριθῶν χοεϠγ′.

Col. iii.

. . . . . .

. . . . [
ἀπὸ ιϛ ἕως λ / (πυροῦ) [. . ., κ(ριθῆς) . . . , κα(θάρσεως) (πυροῦ) . . .,
10 κ(ριθῆς) εγ′, κο(σκινευτικοῦ) (πυροῦ) Ϡιβ′, κ(ριθῆς) β′, / (πυροῦ) α : [. . . , κ(ριθῆς) . . . ,
/ τοῦ μ̣η̣ν̣ὸ̣ς πυροῦ ᾽Βωνδ̣[β′, κ(ριθῆς) . . . ,
κα(θάρσεως) (πυροῦ) ξιβ′, κ(ριθῆς) ϟδδ′, κο(σκινευτικοῦ) (πυροῦ) κθγιβ′, κ(ριθῆς) ι̣Ϡ[
σὺν δὲ τῶι κα(θαρῶι) πυρῶν ᾽Βτμδϛ′, κριθῶν [. . .
Παῦνι ἀπὸ α ἕως λ πυροῦ κα(θαροῦ) κϛ, κα(θάρσεως) Ϡ,[κο(σκινευτικοῦ) γ′,
15 / ϠΙγ′, σὺν δὲ τῶι κα(θαρῶι) κϛϠγ′,
/ τοῦ μ̣η̣(νὸς) τὸ αὐτό.

11. *ηνος* over an erasure; a stroke of abbreviation above the line, as in l. 16.

Verso. Col. i. Plate 2.

[κ]α̣ὶ ὑπὲρ ἄλλων κωμῶν·
[ὑ]πὲρ Θμοινέτη,
[᾽Ε]πεὶφ ἀπὸ κα ἕως λ ἡμ̣ι̣ . . . ( ) (ἑκατονταρούρων)
20 [π]αρὰ Δημητρίου (ἑκατονταρούρου) ρλ,
[κα(θάρσεως)] β̣Ϡδ′, κο(σκινευτικοῦ) αγιβ′, / δϛ′, / ρλδϛ
[ὑπὲρ] Σαμαρείας,

[Μεσο]ρὴ ἀπὸ α ἕως λ ε̣ἰς̣ [. . .] . ν
[. . . . . .] κα(θάρσεως) γ´ι´β´, κ̣ο̣(σκινευτικοῦ) ̣ ̣ , [/] . ̣ ̣ ̣ [ ]
. . . . . .

Col. ii.

25 Ἐπεὶφ ἀπὸ κα ἕως λ ἡ̣μι . . . ( ) ρλ,
κα(θάρσεως) βLδ´, κο(σκινευτικοῦ) αγ´ι´β´, / δς´, / ρλδς´,
/ τοῦ μ̣η(νὸς) τὸ αὐτό.
Μεσορὴ ἀπὸ α ἕως λ (πυροῦ) κα(θαροῦ) χκεLγ´ι´β´,
κα(θάρσεως) ιβγ´ι´β´, κο(σκινευτικοῦ) ς̣δ´, / ιηβ´, / χμδ[L]ι̣´β̣´.
30 ὥστ᾽ εἶναι τῶν εἰς̣ τ̣[
ἀπὸ Π̣α̣[χὼν (?)
. . . . . .

28. η of μεσορη corr. 29. ιβ corr.

1–7. '(given for) the seed of the 16th year from Pachon 1st to 15th, wheat 1,098 (artabae), barley $675\frac{5}{6}$; from Pauni 1st to 30th, wheat 24: total for the granary, wheat 1,122, barley $675\frac{5}{6}$.'

1. Cf. for the date **72**. 108, and the following note.

3. The similarity of the numbers here and those for Tebetnu in **72**. 111–12 shows that the present account also refers to that village. The amounts of corn were issued as loans to the cultivators, and the document is the summary of a detailed list like P. Petrie iii. 90.

6. In P. Lille 20. 6 the lacuna at the beginning of the line is to be filled with the sign for γίνεται, as here.

10. If the figure α before the lacuna is right, as it probably is, the amounts of wheat and barley for κάθαρσις and κοσκινευτικόν must have been added together separately before being added to the main item, which estimated by the amount charged for sifting was about 50 artabae.

12. Cf. P. Tebt. 92. 10, Petrie iii. 76 verso. Col. ii. 1 and 9. The payments made here for cleansing and sifting represent about 3 % on the main amount, the rate given in P. Tebt. 92. 10–11; cf. P. Lille 20. Perhaps the amounts for cleansing and sifting were added together at the end of the line; cf. l. 21 and note on l. 10.

17–23. 'Paid for other villages:—for Thmoinete, from Epeiph 21st to 30th on account of the . . . of the hundred-arurae-holders, from Demetrius, hundred-arurae-holder, 130 (artabae), for cleansing $2\frac{3}{4}$, for sifting $1\frac{5}{12}$, total $4\frac{1}{6}$, general total $134\frac{1}{6}$. For Samaria, from Mesore 1st to 30th . . .'

17 sqq. The following entries relate to deliveries made in one village but credited to another, to which apparently the tax-payers legally belonged and where they were supposed to pay; cf. P. Petrie iii. 78, 79 and for similar procedure in the Roman period, Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 89 sqq.

18. The name of this village is to be restored in P. Petrie iii. 43 (2). Col. iii. 28.

19. The name of the impost is apparently the same as that in l. 25, where the first three letters are almost certainly ημι. This strongly suggests the ἡμιαρταβιεία (cf. P. Tebt. 61 (*b*). 323, &c., Reinach 9 *bis*. 9), but what follows does not seem consistent with any abbreviation or symbol of ἀρτάβη, neither is ἡμιτετ(αρταβίας) a suitable reading.

20. Perhaps the exact day on which the payment occurred was stated at the beginning of the line.

25 sqq. This section contains a summary of the detailed list of payments recorded in the previous column; cf. ll. 20 and 25.

72. ACCOUNTS OF SITOLOGI.

Arsinoïte nome. 30·2 × 35 cm. 99–98 B. C.

A fragment of a register in which the keepers of the public granaries entered daily the amounts of wheat and barley delivered to them by cultivators in different villages of the Arsinoïte nome; cf. **71** and e. g. P. Petrie iii. 90, Tebt. 90–1, Lille 20. The amounts received are characterized as *μισθοῦ* and *σπέρματος*, i. e. as rent of Crown land and repayments of loans of seed; cf. P. Petrie iii. 100 (*b*), Tebt. 89. i–ii, 172, 261. Grand totals referring probably to the month are found at the end of Col. iii recto. Of the three columns on the verso, the first two contain also names and amounts of corn arranged under the days of the month in the same way as on the recto, but the hand is different. We omit the first column, of which only the extremities of lines are preserved. Col. iii which is written in yet another hand is an account of seed lent by the government to five villages of the Arsinoïte nome for the 16th year of, probably, Alexander I. The amount of corn lent is stated with the quantity already paid back and the remainder still due to the granary.

Several other smaller fragments of the same document are preserved, containing some peculiar or unusual names, as *Ἁρπχῦφις*, *Ἁρσεμθεύς*, *Ἔστιπος*, *Θοτκατῦτις*, *Θοτομαρ(ρῆς)*, *Θοτσῦτμις*, *Ἵππονος*, *Κολλεύς*, *Ὁρκατῦτις*, *Ὁρμιῦσις*, *Παῦρις*, *Πετενοψάστις*, *Πογγῶυς*, *Πομρεῆρις*, *Σοκορτᾶις*, *Χαρῶφις*. One column is headed *αὐτὸς ὄνοι δ*, followed by a list of names; another piece mentions [. .] *ἐν Κερκεσούχοις*, and the verso contains part of an account of *φόρα* (*sic*) arranged under the days of the month.

Recto. Col. i.

Πτολε]μαίδος Μελισσουργῶν
(?) *ὑπὲρ αὐ]τῆς·*
]ης καὶ Πτολεμαῖος *μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ)* [
Πε]τ̣ο̣σ̣ί̣ρ̣ι̣ο̣ς καὶ Θοτορχῆ(σις) *μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ)* [
5 *]υ καὶ Ποκῶυς* *μι(σθοῦ)* [
]π̣ομο̣ά̣πιος *μι(σθοῦ)* [
κ]αὶ Πετοσῖρις Παύ(σιος) *μι(σθοῦ)* [
κ]α̣ὶ ὁ υἱὸς *μι(σθοῦ)* [
] Π̣ετεύριος καὶ ἀδελ(φὸς) *μι(σθοῦ)* [
10 *]* *μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ)* . [
] . πεὺς *μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ)* [
] Πετοσίριος καὶ Ψενε( ) *μι(σθοῦ)* [
Π]αχώιτος καὶ υἱὸς *ρλε.*
]ς̣ Μιώυτος *νβ.*
15 *] καὶ Ἁρ̣ι̣μᾶχι̣[ς]* *κε∠.*
] καὶ Πετεμν( ) *ο̣ζ.*
/ *πυ(ροῦ) μι(σθοῦ)]ω̣με*
]
]ου [[. .]] μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) *μ.*
] *μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς)* *μδ.*

20]ς Πάσιτος ιθ.
] Ἐργέως κη.
]ς Παθήβιος κη.
] . θέως κς.
] μέγας κγ.
25] Ἐργέως μζ.
]ο̣τομου ιζ.
] / κ(ριθῆς) μι(σθοῦ) σοβ.
] . . αὐτῆι·
Π]ετοσίριος μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) λβ.
30] Φ̣ατρῆτος μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) κη.

17. με over an erasure.

Col. ii.

About eight lines lost.

[ ] νβ.
[(ὧν) α]ὐτὸς ιε,
[ ]
Τεῶς Μ[εγ]χέους [λς (ὧν) αὐ]τὸς κ,
35 Νεχ[θά]μβης ιβ∠, / λβ∠,
Κελο̣[. .]ι̣ς σπ(έρματος) δ̣, / λς.
Φανεῦε̣[ι]ς κ(ριθῆς) κε (ὧν) αὐτὸς ιζ,
Νεχθ[ά]μβης σπ(έρματος) κ(ριθῆς) η, / κε.
Πασῶς [Π]ετεσούχου καὶ Ἀρενδώτ̣(ης)
Πετῶ( )
40 σπ(έρματος) [λ,] ιβ, / μβ (ὧν) Πετεσοῦχος ιδ,
αὐτ[οὶ] κη, / μβ.
In the right margin / τῆς ἡμέρας·
σπ(έρματος) πυ(ροῦ) μβ,
σπ(έρματος) κ(ριθῆς) ρϟς∠,
45 μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) ρπδ.
κθ̣ Πτολεμαίδι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς·
Ὧρος μι(κρὸς) Πετοσί[ρι]ος μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) ξ∠.
Πετεσοῦχος Πάσιτος ξβ.
Παχῶις Παύσιο[ς] ογ∠.
50 Σωσίβιος α.
Ὧρος Παχώιτος πυ(ροῦ) ρνς∠, (ὧν) Ὀξυρύγ(χων) ις∠, λ(οιπαὶ) ρμ.
Πετοσῖρις καὶ Ε̣ρ[. .]ε̣χριος ε.
Πενμᾶσις κ(ριθῆς) μι(σθοῦ) ε∠.
Ὧρος μέ(γας) Πετοσίριος κ(ριθῆς) μι(σθοῦ) ιη.
55 / μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) τμβ, κ(ριθῆς) μι(σθοῦ) κγ∠.

37. At the end of the line the scribe began writing κ and corrected it into ι.

Col. iii.

Perhaps one line lost.

Π . [
Ὦρος Παχώιτ[ος
Πετοσῖρις Ὦρου [
/ μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) ρ̣[
60 λ ἐν Ἄρεως κώμηι [
Ὦρος Σαβατάιτ[ος
Λοβάις Ὤρου καὶ Π̣[
Πετοβάστις Ὤ̣[ρου
Πᾶσις Ὤρου Βιτ . [
65 Θοτορτᾶις Φαμήν̣[ιος
Πᾶσις Φαμούνιος [
Πετεμοῦνις μέ(γας) [
Παλοῦς Ψάλιος [
Πᾶσις Πετώυτος [
70 Παμῆνις Ὤρου [
/ μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) ῥ̣υπαρ[ᾶς
Ὀξυρύγχων [
Ἀρριδαῖος [
Ὦρος Πατήτιος σπ(έρματος) πυ(ροῦ) ρ̣[β.
75 Πετενοῦφις Πάιτος μι(σθοῦ) ι̣[
/ σπ(έρματος) πυ(ροῦ) ρβ, μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) ρλθ∠ [
μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) κζ, (ὧν) Ὀξυρύγχω[ν . . , λ(οιπαὶ) . . ,
σπ(έρματος) κ(ριθῆς) υξα∠. [
μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) Ἀσπδ̣΄, κ(ριθῆς) μι(σθοῦ) . [
80 Πτολεμαίδος μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) Ἀρπ[ϛ∠δ΄, . . .
Τεβέτνο(υ) κ(ριθῆς) μι(σθοῦ) σοβ, Ἄρεως [κώμης . . .
/ τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου σπ(έρματος) πυ(ροῦ) τ[
μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ) Ἀυξζ, μι(σθοῦ) κ(ριθῆς) Ἀχ[

78. υ corr. from τ.

Verso. Col. ii.

1 line lost?

1st hand [. . . . . Ἀ]πο̣λ̣λ̣ω̣ν̣[ίου
85 Μαρρῆς Ἰ̣ν̣αρώυτ[ος
οἱ πρεσβύ⟨τε⟩ροι [
Πτολεμαῖος καὶ [
Ἀπολλώνιος Κω̣[
Ἄσμος Τασύτμ[ιος
90 ἀπὸ σπερμάτω[ν
τῶν τοῦ (ἔτους) ιδ [

[[Αμμωνιος Απολ]]
/ τῆς ἡμέρας ρ̣ν̣[
κζ ἐν Ὀξυρύγχοι[ς
95 Ζώιλος Κο̣[[.]]νδύλου̣ [ιη∠δ´ι´β´.]
Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀσκληπιοδώρου εδ´.
Πετεσοῦχος Μαρρέους ι∠.
Σοκῆυς Μαρρέους ιδ´.
Θεόφιλος Νικάνορος εδ´. [. .]β̣´.
100 Ἐργόφιλος Χαιρεφάνους κζγ´.
Νεχθενῖβις Ὥρου δδ´, / (?) παβ´.
Πετοσῖρ[[.]]ι̣ς Ἀμεννέως ϛδ´.
Θοτῆυς Θοτέως β.
Γόργος Διονυσίου
105 ἂς Πετεσῖρις Πατῆτιος ι∠.
καὶ ἂς Εὐμένης ϛ.
Λεοντίσκος Ἀλεξάνδρου γϛ.

102. ω of αμεννεως corr. from υ.

Col. iii.

This column, written in another hand, is headed]μένου σίτου. The first thirteen lines, of which only the ends containing figures are preserved, have not been printed.

λόγος σπερμάτων εἰς τὸ ιϛ (ἔτος)·
Ὀξύρυγχα πυ(ρῶν) Βμϛ∠.
110 κριθῶν Βξδ̣∠γ´ (ὧν) Ἀρ̣π̣∠ϛ´.
Τεβέτν[ο]υ̣ πυ(ρῶν) Ἀϙη, λ(οιπαὶ) ριε∠ι´β´.
κριθῶν χοε∠γ´, λ(οιπαὶ) ριζϛ´.
Μελισσουργῶν πυ(ρῶν) τκ, (ὧν) ρπε∠.
κριθῶν φη, (ὧν) σιγ∠δ´, λ(οιπαὶ) σϙδδ´.
115 Ἄρεως πυ(ρῶν) τκα∠, (ὧν) τβ∠, λ(οιπαὶ) ιθ.
κριθῶν υμ, λ(οιπαὶ) παβ´.
Κερκεσοῦχα πυ(ρῶν) τι.
κριθῶν υ.
/ πυ(ρῶν Ἀϙϛ.
120 κριθῶν Ἀϙζβ´.
τμβ.

2. ὑπὲρ αὐ]τῆς: cf. l. 46 and P. Amh. 59. 3, 60. 3.

27. The total 272 is obtained by adding the items recorded in ll. 18 to 26; cf. l. 81, which shows that the amounts in those lines were paid on behalf of Τεβέτνυ, and the name of this village is perhaps to be restored after l. 17.

28. Perhaps τῆ]ι̣ αὐτῆι, referring either to the village or the day of the month; cf. P. Petrie iii. 90(*b*). 7, 8.

34–55. 'Teos son of Menches, 36 (artabae) of . . ., of which (he paid) himself 20, Nechthambes 12½, total 32½, Kelo . . is, for seed 4, total 36. Phaneuis, 25 (art.) of barley, of which (he paid) himself 17, Nechthambes, for seed, 8 of barley, total 25. Pasos son of Petesouchos and Harendotes, for seed, 30 and 12, total 42 of which

Petesouchos (paid) 14, themselves 28, total 42. Total for the day: for seed, 42 of wheat, for seed, 196½ of barley, for rent, 184 of barley.

The 29th, at Ptolemaïs, own account. Horus the younger, son of Petosiris, for rent, 60½ of wheat; Petesouchos son of Pasis, 62; Pachoïs son of Pausis, 73½; Sosibius 1; Horus son of Pachoïs 156½ of wheat, of which 16½ was for Oxyrhyncha, remainder 140; Petosiris and . . . echrios 5; Penmasis, for rent, 5½ of barley; Horus the elder, son of Petosiris, for rent, 18 of barley. Total, for rent 342 of wheat, and of barley, for rent, 23½.'

36. The abbreviation of *σπέρματος* in this papyrus consists of a *σ* placed between the legs of a *π*.

δ : *γ∠* is expected, but certainly cannot be read; the papyrus apparently has *δ* or *θ*.

37. The name *Φανεῦις* occurs in the unprinted fragments.

40. The interlineated name may be a patronymic (*Πετῶ(τος)*) or meant to take the place of Petesouchos (*Πετῶ(ς)*).

46. *Πτολεμαίδι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς*: cf. note on **71**. 17.

79. What these totals refer to is uncertain; perhaps a village name stood at the end of l. 78, since the following lines contain the total amounts paid on behalf of different villages.

81. For the amount given under *Τεβέτνυ* cf. l. 27 and note.

82. *τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου*: cf. P. Tebt. 89. 12 note, where the evidence then available was collected, P. Lille 19. 3, Petrie iii. 83. 14. Under the heading *τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου* the amounts of corn of different categories paid in several villages are summed up; thus the 3,467 artabae *μι(σθοῦ) πυ(ροῦ)* in l. 83 are the result of the addition of 1,280¼ art. paid in an unknown village (l. 79) and 2,186¾ art. paid at Ptolemaïs (l. 80). Hence it appears that several villages sometimes depended on a single sitologus, and this result is supported by P. Amh. 60, a receipt given by *Σοχώτης ὁ σιτολο(γῶν) [τὸ (?) Φιλοπ]άτορος καὶ Σοκνε(παίου) Νή(σου) ἐργα(στήριον)*; cf. also Preisigke, *Girowesen*, p. 43. But for convenience deposits were no doubt accepted in each village, and the cultivators could apparently deliver their corn in any of the villages under the jurisdiction of a sitologus, who finally collected the different amounts paid in the area for which he was responsible. *ἐργαστήριον* will consequently mean here not a single office but the several offices united in charge of one sitologus. Thus the *ἐργαστήριον* here in verso iii seems to have included the villages of *Ὀξύρυγχα*, *Τεβέτνυ*, *Πτολεμαὶς Μελισσουργῶν*, *Ἄρεως κώμη*, and *Κερκεσοῦχα*. Preisigke (*op. cit.*, p. 45) supposes the *ἐργαστήριον* to be a State mill or bakery, an interpretation which does not well agree with the data.

95. The figures are supplied on the supposition that *παβ'* in l. 101 is the sum of the foregoing items. This, however, is hardly certain since in l. 99 the purpose of the second number, which stands at some little distance from the first, is obscure.

104–6. The amounts due from Gorgus were paid on his behalf by the persons to whom his land was sublet; cf. P. Tebt. 93. 4, note, &c.

108–120. This account of seed for the 16th year may be put in tabular form thus:

	wheat	barley	wheat paid back	remainder	barley paid back	remainder
Oxyrhyncha	2,046½	2,064⅚	—	—	1180⅔	—
Tebetnu	1,098	675⅚	—	115 7/12	—	117⅙
Melissourgon	320	508	185½	—	213¾	294¼
Areos	321½	440	302½	19	—	81⅔
Kerkesoucha	310	400	—	—	—	—
	4,096	4,088⅔				

In the papyrus the total of barley is given as 4,097⅔ art. The different entries which constitute this total are however clear, except that in the number of artabae reported for Oxyrhyncha the 4 is extremely doubtful, but whatever that figure was the sum would not be right. It appears from **71**. 3 that the amounts here recorded had been issued to the cultivators in the month of Pachon (cf. note *ad loc.*), but at the time **72**. iii was drawn up they had not yet been paid back in full, and the purpose of this list was to ascertain how much was still due from each village.

121. To what this number refers is obscure. In l. 55 a total of 342 art. of wheat is recorded as having been paid for rent at Ptolemaïs, but whether the 342 in l. 121 relates to that amount is quite uncertain.

73. RECEIPT FOR AN INDEMNITY.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). 31·3 × 9·9 cm. 33–30 B. C. Plate 3.

An acknowledgement from Harnesis and others that they had received from Harmiusis the price of some fodder belonging to them which had been grazed down by his sheep; cf. **69**. Like that papyrus, this document belongs to the end of the last Cleopatra's reign.

Ἁρνῆσις Σενθέως καὶ
ο⟨ἱ⟩ τούτου υἱοὶ Σενθεὺς καὶ
Ὀννῶφρις οἱ γ τῶν [ἀπὸ
Σετρεμπάειτος καὶ Εὔβι̣[ος]
5 Πνεφερῶτος Ἁρμιύσει
Ψεμ̣πνούτιος προβατ[ο-]
κτηνοτρόφῳ{ν} Εὐη[μερε(ίας)
χαίρειν. ἀπέχομεν παρ[ὰ σοῦ
τὴν τιμὴν τῶν χ[ό]ρτ̣ῳν
10 ὧν κατενενέμηκεν τὰ
πρόβατα ὧν γεωργοῦμεν
περὶ Σετρεμπάει ἐδαφῶν
προσοδικῶν ἀρούρας
δέκα ἑπτὰ τὰ̣ς κα[τὰ
15 σπόρου, καὶ οὐδέν σο[ι ἐγκα-
λοῦμεν. ἔγρ⟨α⟩ψεν ὑ[πὲρ
αὐτῶν Δίδυμος κ̣οινὸ̣ς
γραμματεὺς ἀξι⟨ω⟩θεὶς διὰ τὸ
ἡμεῖν μὴ ἐπίστασθαι
20 γράμματα. (ἔτους) κ[

10. ν of -κεν corr. apparently from σι. 11. ω of ων corr. 13. l. ἀρουρῶν. 19. l. ἡμᾶς.

'Harnesis son of Sentheus and his sons Sentheus and Onnophris, all three inhabitants of Setrempaei, and Eubius son of Pnepheros to Harmiusis son of Psempnoutis, herdsman at Euhemeria, greeting. We have received from you the price of the hay from the seventeen sown arurae of revenue-land cultivated by us in the area of Setrempaei which your sheep have grazed down, and we make no further claim against you. Didymus, public scribe, has written for them at their request because they are illiterate. Date.'

5. Cf. **69**, a petition against the same Harmiusis for a trespass committed by his sheep some years before. The petitioners though called Harnesis and Onnophris are apparently different from the Harnesis and Onnophris here, since the name of Harnesis' father in **69** is not Sentheus, nor that of Onnophris' father Harnesis.

6. On the προβατοκτηνοτρόφοι cf. **131**. 21, **143**. 11, **229**. 4, P. Brit. Mus. 842. 10 (iii. p. 141), Iand. 26 (*a*) 2, Hamb. 34. 6 τῶ[ν] ἐξ πρεσβυτέρων προβατοκτηνοτρύφων (cf. **183**. 10 γραμματεὺς κτηνοτρόφων), Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 655. 5, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 111 sqq.

12–13. ἐδαφῶν προσοδικῶν: the present appears to be the earliest occurrence of this phrase; cf. **142**. 14, P. Oxy. 986, C. P. R. 189. 7, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 669. 26, and for the γῆ προσόδου, **213**. 13–22, 45, notes, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 133 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 296 sqq.

III. DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

A. OFFICIAL.

74. EDICT OF PETRONIUS MAMERTINUS.

9·5 × 8·4 cm. A. D. 133–5. Plate 9.

Wilcken's researches have shown that it was the custom for the praefect to hold his court successively at Pelusium for the inhabitants of the Eastern Delta, then at Memphis for those of the Heptanomia and Thebaïs, and later on at Alexandria for the nomes of the Western Delta. This practice, however, if sanctioned by custom, was not fixed by law, and did not bind the praefect, who could change it at will (cf. **434**). His decisions regarding the time and place of the *conventus* were made known yearly to the people by an edict, and allusions to this procedure are found in several documents (cf. *Archiv* iv, pp. 378, 386). **74** is an edict of this kind. Unfortunately the beginnings and ends of lines are lost, and their restoration is open to doubt. Enough remains, however, to confirm the existence of the above-mentioned custom, but at the same time to introduce an important modification of Wilcken's conclusions. He assumes that the praefect's assize was always held in the north of Egypt, and thinks that this limitation was inspired by a wish to enable the governor to discharge his judicial functions every year without losing touch with Rome (*op. cit.*, p. 400). But Mamertinus here states that time did not allow him to carry out an intention of visiting the country south of Coptos; and from ll. 6 sqq. it is evident that the main object of the proposed journey was judicial, i. e. that he had meant to hold a *conventus* somewhere in southern Egypt. The natural place to select for this purpose would be Thebes; and we happen to know from inscriptions that the praefects were not infrequent visitors at that city. Mamertinus himself was there in A. D. 134 (C. I. L. iii. 44), a fact which suggests that the date of our edict was 133; having failed to make his journey to the upper country in one year he would be likely to repair the omission the year after. Wilcken explained these excursions to Thebes as simply tours of inspection. The Romans, however, were a practical people, and even without the evidence of **74** it would be difficult to believe that they would not have recognized the absurdity of bringing litigants down from e. g. Syene to Memphis to attend the praefect's court in February when the

praefect was intending to visit Thebes in March. Why, if he was going there at all, could he not spend a few days in holding a *conventus* for the neighbourhood? That this southern assize was not necessarily annual is hardly a matter for surprise. The praefects may be supposed to have been guided, as Mamertinus was in the present instance, by the amount of business calling for their presence. The more pressing matters could be settled by delegation. From the specification of Coptos in this edict, it may perhaps be inferred that for the purposes of the *conventus* the southern boundary of the 'Thebaïd' was drawn at that point; cf. note on l. 3.

The month in which the proclamation was issued being lost, it is impossible to determine how long before the session it was made. Under the edict is preserved a line containing the names of two southern districts, possibly the beginning of a petition written in consequence of the praefect's decision. A letter enclosing a copy of the edict would be expected to precede it rather than to follow.

[Μάρ]κος Πετρώνιος Μαμερτῖνος [ἔπαρχος
Αἰγύπτου λέγει·
[ἐβουλ]ό̣μην μὲν καὶ εἰς τοὺς ὑπὲρ Κόπτον ἀνε⟨λ⟩θεῖν̣ [καὶ τὸν
[διαλο]γισμὸν ἀπαρτίσαι ται τῶν νομῶν ω̣[. . . . . .
5 [. . . . .] ἐπεὶ δὲ τεκμαίρομαι τὸν χρόνον οὐ̣[χ ἱκανὸν εἶ-
[ναι εἰ]ς ἀμφότερα, πλειόνων τῶν τοῦ διαλο[γισμοῦ δε-
[ομένω]ν ἤδη τοῖς ἐπιχωρίοις τὴν προσήκ[ουσαν
[διάγν]ω̣σιν εἰληφότων, νυνεὶ δὲ διαλογίζ[ομαι τὴν
[Θηβαΐδ]α καὶ τοὺς Ἑπτὰ νομοὺς κατὰ τὴ̣ν [συνήθειαν.
10 [(ἔτους) . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσ]αρος Τ̣ρ̣[αιανο]ῦ Ἁδρια[νοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
[ ]
[. . . . . Π]ε̣ρὶ Θή[βας καὶ Ἑ]ρ̣μωνθ[ίτ . . .
. . . . . .

3. εις added above the line. 4. l. τε for ται. ν of νομων corr. from ο. 7. π of επιχωριοις corr. from ν.

'Proclamation of M. Petronius Mamertinus, praefect of Egypt: I wished both to visit the regions beyond Coptos and to complete the *conventus* of the nomes . . . but since I conjecture that the time will not be sufficient to do both and I know besides that the greater part of the cases depending on my court have already received proper settlement through the local courts on the spot, the *conventus* for the Thebaïd and the Heptanomia will be held by me as usual. Date.'

2–5. εἰ]ς ἀμφότερα in l. 6 indicates that in the preceding lines two projects were expressed, of which one, namely the journey beyond Coptos, was abandoned owing to lack of time. What then was the other? The required disjunctive clause can hardly have been contained in the small lacuna after νομῶν, and therefore must be represented by τὸν διαλο]γισμὸν ἀπαρτίσαι κτλ. To restore [μετὰ τὸ τὸν διαλο]γισμόν, which Wilcken suggests, will give the same meaning in a somewhat different form. The latter part of l. 4 is difficult and possibly corrupt; ται may well be for τε, but νομῶν is followed by ω̣[(ω̣̃[ν or ω̣̃[ς?) rather than κ[αί.

3. For Coptos as a boundary cf. the phrase ὑπὲρ Κόπτον ἐξορισθῆναι in 76. 33, 37 [W. 32], and τ[οῖ]ς ὑπὲρ Κόπτον τόποις in P. Flor. 57. 91 [W. 143].

ἀνε⟨λ⟩θεῖν: this emendation seems certain; cf. P. Oxy. 709. 4–5 εἰς Πηλούσιον ἀπελθὼν διαλο[γίσητ]αι Ταν̣ίτην, &c.

8. *διάγν]ωσιν*: cf. e. g. 113. 18.

12. According to C. I. G. 5077, at the beginning of the Imperial period the *Περὶ Θήβας* and *Ἑρμωνθίτης* were combined with other districts under one strategus; in B. G. U. 1095. 25 (A. D. 57), on the other hand, a *στρατηγὸς Περὶ Θ(ήβας)* is mentioned, though whether this implies a separate strategus is not certain; cf. Wilcken's discussion of the passage in *Archiv* v, p. 276.

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75. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

23 × 26·8 cm. Late second century.

This papyrus contains extracts from reports of judicial proceedings before the praefect in three cases concerning the *cessio bonorum*; no doubt these decisions were put together as precedents bearing on the conditions of valid *cessio*. Since resignation by a person of his property entailed certain important advantages, for instance, immunity from imprisonment for debt (cf. Wlassak in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.* iii. 1998), it was considered a privilege, and accordingly the right to it was not granted unconditionally. This is clear from the title of *Cod. Theod.* iv. 20 *Qui bonis ex lege Iulia cedere possunt*; cf. also *Dig.* xlii. 1. 51 *si quis dolo fecerit, ut bona eius venirent, in solidum tenetur.* Seneca, *De benef.* vii. 16. 3 (cf. note on ll. 11–12), shows also that the debtors who had lost their creditors' money by mere recklessness were treated much more severely than those who had suffered from misfortune. The decision of Munatius given in the first of the following *ὑπομνηματισμοί* is based on the same principle. The praefect orders an inquiry to be made into the income of the debtor wishing to resign his property, and declares that if any intention to defraud the creditors were disclosed, the *cessio* should not be valid. In the second *ὑπομνηματισμός* some important words are unfortunately obscure, but here also the effect of the decision was to invalidate a transaction made *ἐπὶ περιγραφῇ*; in the third no connected sense is obtainable, but the point was apparently of a similar kind; cf. l. 32. The cases dealt with in **75** were private, the debtor abandoning his fortune not in order to escape public burdens, as in C. P. R. 20 [W. 402] and B. G. U. 473 [M. 375], but because he could not meet his private obligations. The trials recorded in the first two *ὑπομνηματισμοί* were held the same day, the 17th of April, a date which points to the *conventus* of Memphis; cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 416.

On the verso are a few much effaced lines, apparently a short account.

Col. i.

Ἐξ ὑπομνημ[α]τισμῶν Μου[να]τίου.
(ἔτους) ιγ θεοῦ Αἰλίο[υ] Ἀντωνίνου Φ[αρ]μοῦθι κβ.
προσαχθέντων Γλύκωνος Διονυσίου
καὶ Ἀπολλωνίου Γλύκωνος μεθ' ἕτερα
5 Ἀρχ[έλ]ᾳος ῥήτωρ εἶπεν· ἄπορός ἐστιν
ὁ Γλύκων καὶ ἐξίσταται. Μ[ο]υνάτιος

εἶπεν· ζητηθήσεται ὁ πόρος αὐτο[ῦ,] ἤδη
μέντοι τύπος ἐστὶν καθ' ὃν ἔκρεινα
πολλάκις καὶ τοῦτο δίκαιον εἶναί
10 μοι φαίνεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἐ[[κ]]ξίστανο-[[με]]
μένων ὥστε, εἴ τι ἐπὶ περιγρ[α]φῇ
τῶν δανιστῶν ἐποίησαν, ἄκοιρον εἶναι.

Ἄλλου τοῦ αὐτοῦ. (ἔτους) ιγ θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου
Φαρμοῦθι κβ. προσαχθέντος Σαραπί-
15 ωνος Πτολεμαίου μεθ' ἕτερα, Ἀπολλώ-
νιος ῥήτωρ εἶπεν· ἐξίσταται τῶν πό-
ρων ὁ Σαραπίων. Ἀσκληπιάδης εἶπεν·
ἐπεξεχ[ρ]ήσ̣α̣[το . .]ουσι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ. Μουν[ά-
τιος εἶπεν· [ἐ]ὰ̣ν εὑρεθῇ ἐπεκχρησά̣-
20 μ̣ε̣νος ἐπ̣ὶ π̣[ερι]γραφῇ, ἄκοιρον ἔστω.

]ιν . [. . .] . [

. . . . . .

Col. ii.

Μαμερτί[ν]ου. (ἔτους) ιη θεοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ
Παῦνι . προσαχθέντων Ἀριμ . -
μ̣α̣ντος κ[α]ὶ Εὐφράνορος Ἑρμανίου
25 καὶ Ἰουλίου Σαγκῶτος καὶ Ἀμμω-
νίου Μ[ε]νοίτου καὶ Θέωνος Δ̣α̣μ̣α̣-
ρ̣[ί]ω̣ν̣ος μεθ' [ἕτ]ερα, Πετρών[ιο]ς̣
Μαμερ[τ]ῖνος [.] . α̣ . . . . α̣ . . . . [. .]ω̣ν̣
ἐν τῷ συμβουλίῳ εἶπεν· . . [. . .
30 τὸν Εὐφράνορα ἄλλοις δ̣α̣ν̣ίσ̣α̣[ν-
τα ἐπικηρυσσομένου δ̣α̣ν̣ε̣ι̣σ̣τ̣ . .
μὴ περιγράφε̣τ̣α̣ι̣ . . . . . ια . [. . .
ὑπὲρ Κ̣ό̣[πτ]ον ἐ̣ξ̣ο̣ρ̣ι̣σ̣θ̣ῆναι, ... α
ἐ̣μ̣ο̣ὶ . . . . . ἐ̣[πι]κ̣[η]ρ̣υ̣σ̣-
35 σομένου δ̣α̣ν̣ι̣[στ . . .] . [. . . .] . . . . [.
μὴ ε̣ἰ̣π̣ε̣ῖ̣ν̣ . ε̣ . . . ε̣ . . μ̣ε̣ν̣α̣ τὸ̣ ὑ̣π̣ὲ̣ρ̣
Κόπτον ἐξορισθῆναι.

12. l. ἄκυρον, so in l. 20. 23. The figure after Παῦνι corr. 25. ἰουλιου Pap.

1–20. 'From the minutes of Munatius. The 13th year of the deified Aelius Antoninus, Pharmouthi 22. Glycon son of Dionysius and Apollonius son of Glycon having been introduced, &c., Archelaus, advocate, said: "Glycon has no revenue and resigns his property." Munatius said: "Let an inquiry be made into his means; only there is a principle according to which I have often judged and which seems to me fair in the case of those who resign their property, namely that if they have done anything to defraud their creditors, the resignation shall not be valid."'

'From another of the same praefect. The 13th year of the deified Aelius Antoninus, Pharmouthi 22. Sarapion son of Ptolemaeus having been introduced, &c., Apollonius, advocate, said: "Sarapion resigns his property." Asclepiades said: "He contracted fresh loans . . ." Munatius said: "If he be found to have contracted fresh loans with intent to defraud, it shall be invalid."'

8. *τύπος*. In late Greek *τύπος* means ordinance, decree; cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 893. 1, note. The word may be taken in this sense here, but the ordinary meaning, pattern, also suits the passage.

11–12. Cf. Seneca, *De benef.* vii. 16. 3 *quid? tu tam inprudentes iudicas maiores nostros fuisse, ut non intellegerent iniquissimum esse eodem loco haberi eum, qui pecuniam, quam a creditore acceperat, libidine aut alea absumpsit, et eum, qui incendio aut latrocinio aut aliquo casu tristiore aliena cum suis perdidit?* In this passage *libidine aut alea* come under the category of *ἐπὶ περιγραφῇ*; cf. *Cod. Theod.* iv. 20. No legal text, however, defines explicitly the conditions under which the benefit of the *cessio* was refused, and this adds to the value of **75**. For *ἐπὶ περιγραφῇ* cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 213. 9 (ii, p. 160 [W. 267]).

18. *ἐπεξεχ[ρ]ήσα[το*: cf. l. 19. The letters *ησα* are very doubtful in both places, but no alternative presents itself. What, however, is the meaning of this unusual compound? As Mitteis remarks, the sense expected, especially with *τὰ ἑαυτοῦ* in l. 18, is 'alienate', but for this there seems to be no analogy. On the other hand *ἐκχρήσεις* apparently = 'loans' in Dittenberger, *Syll.*[2] 329. 53, 57, and a *cessio* might well be invalidated on the ground of loans fraudulently contracted. *τὰ ἑαυτοῦ* must then depend on . .]*ουσι*, and the force of *ἐπ-* will be 'in addition to previous debts'; but . .]*ουσι* remains a difficulty: *πέ*]*ρυσι* cannot be read.

28–9. Cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 286. 15–18 as corrected in the note on P. Oxy. 1102. 5. Some such phrase as *λαλήσας μετὰ τῶν φίλων* is expected in the latter part of l. 28. The remains of the last letter of *συμβουλίῳ* suggest *α* rather than *ω*, but *τῷ* is clear. *εἶπεν* was probably followed by a word like *κελεύω*.

31–2. *δανειστ* . . here and *ἐ*[*πι*]*κ*[*η*]*ρυσσομένου δανι*[*στ* . . in ll. 34–5 are due to Mitteis. *περιγράφεται* seems to be wrong; an infinitive is rather expected. At l. 32 the hand becomes smaller and the ink blacker.

34. Wilcken compares B. G. U. 473. 10 [M. 375] *ἐν ἐπιτέρμου* (*sic*) *χώρᾳ καθιστα*[. . . | *σάμεθα τοὺς ἐκστάντας τῶν ὑπαρχόν*[*των*.

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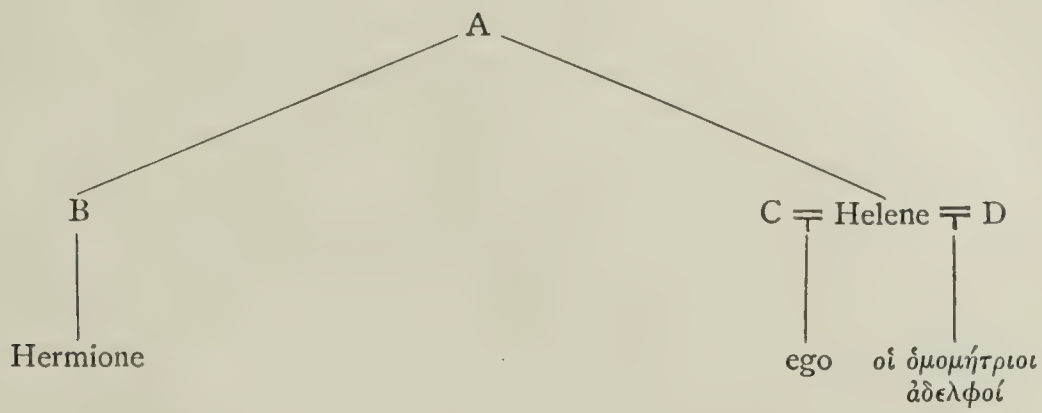
76. DEPOSITION.

Hermopolis? 18·5 × 20·4 cm. Late second century.

This papyrus contains the end of a statement or deposition preparatory to a suit. The matter concerned was the division of an inheritance, which, it is declared, had been made in accordance with the laws and the provincial edicts. An interesting point is the contrast of *κατ' οἶκον* and *κατὰ πρόσωπον* as principles of division. This, as observed by Mitteis, to whom we are here much indebted, recalls the Roman *divisio in stirpes* and *in capita*; cf. Gaius, *Inst.* iii. 8. 16. If, for example, a man died intestate, leaving as next of kin four grandsons, three of whom were children of one son and the fourth of another son, on a division of their grandfather's property *in stirpes* the three brothers would each receive a sixth part, their cousin one half, whereas had there been a division *in capita*, the four would have received equal shares. In **76** a similar distinction is presumably meant, though

naturally a close correspondence with Roman law is not to be expected. The relationship of the persons concerned seems to have been as in the following scheme :—



Helene apparently outlived her niece Hermione, and inherited her property (see note on ll. 3–4). When she herself died leaving a single son by one marriage and two or more by another, the former succeeded to half the estate of both his mother and Hermione, while his half-brothers shared the remainder. It is, however, surprising that the principle of *κατ' οἶκον* should have been applied where the children of one woman were involved, and further evidence of its application is very desirable. The Roman *divisio in stirpes* worked quite differently.

τους κατεχώρισεν. Ἑρμιόνης
[τ]ῆς ἀνεψιᾶς τελευτησάσης ἀφή-
λικος ἐπί τε ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς ὁμομη-
τρίοις ἀδελφοῖς κληρονόμοις ἀ-
5 *πεγραψάμην τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ ἥμισυ μέ-*
ρος τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῆς,
ὁμοίως καὶ τῶν τῆς μητρός μ[ο]υ Ἑλένης,
κατὰ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα
ὑπό τε τῶν κατὰ καιρὸν ἐπιτρόπων τε
10 *καὶ ἡγεμόνων περὶ τοῦ δεῖν κατ' οἶ-*
κον εἶναι τὴν διαίρεσιν τῶν κτη-
μάτων καὶ μὴ κατὰ πρόσωπον,
ἃ καὶ ἀναγνώσομαι λεγομένου τοῦ
[π]ράγματος.

8. *τα* of *κατα* inserted above the line. *κρ* of *κεκριμενα* corr.

'. . . When Hermione, my cousin, died without having attained the legal age, leaving as heirs me and my brothers on my mother's side, I registered the half of her property accruing to me and likewise the half of my mother Helene's property according to the laws and the judgements of successive procurators and praefects requiring that the division of property should be made according to households and not individuals, and I will read them when the case is argued.'

1. *τους* : or e.g. *λό|γους*.

3–4. The view adopted in the introd. above that Helene was the immediate heir of Hermione is suggested by l. 7, where the writer apparently states that he succeeded to the property of the two women at the same

time. ἐπί τε ἐμοὶ κτλ. must then be regarded as an inexact expression, since Helene's children will have been only indirect heirs.

We have also assumed that ἀδελφοῖς = ἀδελφοῖς μου, not αὐτῆς; that seems to be the more natural interpretation of the Greek, and also explains why the writer inherited half the estate only.

4 sqq. In saying that the inheritance had been registered according to the law, the writer apparently means that the property registered had previously been legally and duly divided according to the law.

9. Cf. P. Oxy. 1119. 15 and note *ad loc.*

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77. ELECTION TO MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Hermopolis. 25·3 × 50·5 cm. A. D. 192.

The first column of this papyrus is mutilated, and whether it formed the actual commencement of the document is not certain. Col. ii and certainly part of Col. i consist of a series of enclosures which must originally have been appended as evidence to a main document; but the precise purpose of this it is now impossible to conjecture. The enclosures, however, are in themselves of much value for the light which they throw on the obscure question of the appointment to ἀρχαί in the Egyptian μητροπόλεις (cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamtenwesen*, pp. 9–11, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 305 sqq., 369, 399 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 341–2, 350–1).

The chronological sequence of the enclosures is as follows:—(*a*) The minutes of a session before the strategus of the Hermopolite nome (ll. 32–47); (*b*) an official letter addressed to the strategus by the municipal authorities (οἱ ἄρχοντες), valuable in giving a brief summary of the whole affair, dated April 8th, 192 (ll. 47–end); (*c*) a further letter, perhaps from the strategus to the ἄρχοντες, in which extracts from some minutes are quoted: July 23rd of the same year (ends at l. 32).

It appears that an immediate appointment to the κοσμητεία was to be made and that a certain Achilles had been duly nominated to fill the vacancy. The matter was then referred to Apollonius, strategus of the nome. At the public hearing before the latter there were present, in addition to the nominee himself, the exegetes and gymnasiarch in office, a certain Olympiodorus, who seems to have acted as the official spokesman of the municipal magistrates (cf. l. 33, note), and, apparently, an ex-gymnasiarch (ibid.). The proceedings open with a vote by acclamation of the citizens present that the office should be adjudged to Achilles; this is coupled with an exhortation addressed to Achilles himself to follow in the footsteps of his father (ll. 33–4). Achilles at once seeks to evade the heavier responsibilities of a cosmetes by voluntarily accepting the superior office of exegetes (ll. 34–5). Olympiodorus opposes vigorously, claiming that the action of Achilles in offering himself for the ἐξηγητεία was a blind and, except as a method of evasion, was not seriously intended (ll. 35–9). The strategus forthwith orders the body of the

cosmetae, who seem in some sense to have been ultimately responsible for the nomination of Achilles, to be summoned. Their attitude is unfavourable to Achilles, whose change of front had been, they assert, without their knowledge (ἀπόντων ἡμῶν); furthermore his action was illegal; to prove this they cite a decree of Marcus Aurelius apparently to the effect that where the candidature of the ἐξηγητεία was already amply supplied, preference in election should be given to the office the needs of which were immediate (l. 43, note). Thereupon a certain Aspidas on his personal responsibility (ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ) formally crowns Achilles as cosmetes, and the strategus orders the proceedings to be entered on the minutes. Further difficulties however seem to have ensued, and the office remained in abeyance. Thus later (April 8th, A. D. 192) the ἄρχοντες in their corporate capacity wrote urgently to the strategus asking for a settlement by the appointment either of Achilles himself or of his guarantor Aspidas (cf. note on ll. 50–1). At this point a certain interpretation of the text ceases. The letter, however, which ends in l. 32 and is dated July 23rd in the same year, contains extracts from some further proceedings. From these it is natural to infer that in the interval between the two dates a declaration of ἀπορία had been made, probably by Achilles, and some form of distraint had been levied on his property (cf. l. 30, note).

Of evidence for the mode of election to ἀρχαί, as opposed to λειτουργίαι, prior to the *Constitutio Antonina* there is none outside the present document. The argument, however, of continuity between the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων and the later βουλή, continuity that is of a system under changed names and with enlarged powers, makes possible a reference to the scanty evidence of the later period (cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 305).

In interpreting **77** much depends on the answer to the question whether reference to the strategus was part of the ordinary machinery of appointment or whether only a dispute intervening had here entailed an extraordinary and semi-judicial inquiry. Several facts combine to make the former alternative preferable:—(*a*) The emphasis on the ceremony of crowning which appears to have marked the final adjudication of office and the close parallel to be found in the later P. Par. 69 [W. 41] quoted below (l. 34, note). (*b*) The absence of any judgement by the strategus; the crowning ceremony performed, he merely orders the proceedings to be entered on the minutes. (*c*) The intervention of the citizens by acclamation would be out of place in a court of law. (*d*) In the brief recapitulation of the steps which ended in the deadlock (cf. esp. l. 48 ἀγόμενος [ε]ἰς κοσμητείαν ὑπό τινων κοσμητῶν ὑπέσχετο ἐπὶ σοῦ κτλ.) the implication is that the ordinary procedure was followed. (*e*) That very real powers of appointment lay with the strategus is proved by the appeal directed to him for a final solution in l. 51. (*f*) The analogy of liturgies, where the representative of the central authority, i. e. the ἐπιστράτηγος, possesses powers of final adjudication (κατάστασις) may also be invoked. On all these grounds, therefore, we prefer to regard the document included in ll. 32–47 as a *procès-verbal* of an ordinary appointment to office.

The second fact which emerges is that some form of nomination had preceded (cf. l. 48 ἀγόμενος [ε]ἰς κοσμητείαν). The ground, however, is here much less secure. Achilles himself had been proposed by certain cosmetae. These seem to have acted as the representatives of the whole κοινὸν τῶν κοσμητῶν, since the pleading of this body before the strategus and their endorsement of the nomination is clearly to that effect. Equally in their turn the body of the cosmetae were themselves acting as the representatives of the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων;

for the latter in their letter to the strategus (ll. 47 sqq.) quote the attitude of the cosmetae before the strategus as though it had been their own. Apparently then in nomination a subsidiary κοινόν could act by delegation from the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων of which it formed part and in which legally the power was vested. This method would have the natural advantage that the particular κοινόν would know its own needs best and would nominate to fill them. Revision and sanction by the wider body would perhaps precede the final adjudication before the strategus. The presence of the exegetes and gymnasiarch in office at the proceedings is thus significant. They represent in the first instance the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων and so ultimately the πόλις; cf. l. 52, note. Some such view would agree well with the later C. P. R. 20 [W. 402] and C. P. Herm. 7. 6, whence Jouguet (*op. cit.*, pp. 399–400) rightly infers that the βουλή, the successor of the κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων, was actively concerned in the appointment of magistrates. The final intervention of the strategus, which is likewise attested for the later period (cf. note on l. 34), makes the parallel yet more complete. The participation of the citizens has a partial parallel in P. Oxy. 41 [W. 45; cf. introd.], which contains an account of a demonstration by the δῆμος of Oxyrhynchus in honour of a prytanis; cf. 473. 2 [W. 33] ἔδοξε τοῖς . . . ἄρχουσι καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. What administrative value popular votes of this kind possessed is uncertain, but it is unlikely that they tied the hands of the executive, or that nomination by the κοινόν always rested on an expression of popular approval; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 75–6.

It is a curious feature of the proceedings that Achilles should offer himself voluntarily for an office other than that to which he had been officially presented. The existence of both the compulsory and voluntary principles in appointment to municipal office is, however, known; cf. note on ll. 34–5, and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 350. Apparently, therefore, in **77** we have an instance of the two principles in conflict, Achilles seeking to avail himself of his voluntary privilege in order to avoid the burden of the κοσμητεία which was being laid upon him by compulsory nomination. It was, possibly, to regulate such evasion that the edict of Marcus Aurelius was promulgated (cf. note on l. 43).

On the personal qualifications necessary for office little light is thrown. The apostrophe addressed to Achilles in l. 34 exhorting him to imitate his father's love of office implies that the latter had held magisterial rank, but it appears from l. 48 that he had not risen above the rank of agoranomus. The contributions of the nominees in money and the question of guarantee are dealt with in ll. 35, 37, 45, 50–1, notes.

A new praefect Larcius Memor occurs in l. 36. From the complimentary attribute (ἐπαφρόδειτος) applied to his praefecture it is probably to be inferred that he was actually in office at the date of the hearing (about A. D. 192).

The vacant space below Col. ii was subsequently utililized for an account of corn (**206**), while on the verso are two documents, **99** and **116**.

Col. i.

Σαραπίωνι τῷ καὶ Ἀπο]λ̣[λ]ω̣νίῳ σ̣τ̣ρ̣α̣(τηγῷ) τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ
]. μ̣ου γενομ(ένου) σ̣τ̣ρ̣α̣(τηγοῦ) υ̣ἱοῦ Νεμ̣εσια-
νοῦ Ἑρ]μ̣αίου τοῦ καὶ Διδύμου γενομ(ένου) κοσμητ(οῦ)
τῆς λαμπρο]τάτης πόλ(εως) τῶν̣ Ἀ̣λεξανδ(ρέων) φανερὸν

5] λα[μ]βάνειν ἐ[π]ι[σ]τολὴ τοῖς ἄρχουσι
τοῦ τῶ]ν ἀρχόντων λογιστηρίου
το]ῖς κ[ο]σμηταῖς μηδ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ
] . ντο . [.] . [ὑ]πηρετῶν τὸ ἕτε-
ρον]ετ . [.] · ου πραχθέντα καὶ
10 Καί]σαρος [τ]οῦ κυρίου Ἀθὺρ δ
]καλῆς προσαγαγόντες
]ενα ἐπέμψατε πρὸς ἡμᾶς
]ῆσαι περὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν
]τα γράμματος προέγραψα
15] . εται . . . διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῇ φυλα-
κῇ]ησω . . . σι καὶ ὀλίγου ἀπεκαρ-
]θῆναι τὴν λειτουργίαν διὰ τοῦτο
τ]ὴν [ἀ]παλλαγήν. Ἱέραξ ῥήτωρ εἶπ(εν)·
] καὶ μηδὲ τροφῶν μεταλαβεῖν
20 ἀ]δικοῦμεν εἰς τηλικαύτην ὕβριν
] ἐν περιουσίᾳ ἱκανὴν ἐτύγχα-
νεν]τησεν τῷ ταμείῳ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο
] . σειν οἷόν τ' ἐστὶν τὸ παντε-
λῶς]ίους αὐτῷ ὑπάρξιν εἰς τὴν
25] . ς ὥστε οὐκ οἷόν τ' ἐστὶν
] . . . . . υτικὴν ὕβριν ἀξιοῖ
] . . . . ν ἀρχῆς καὶ Αὐρήλιος
οἱ διέποντες τὴν τῶ]ν στ[ε]μμάτων διοίκησιν
εἶπον· προσπεποί]ηται ἄπορος εἶναι, ὥστε

Col. ii.

30 δύνασ[θαι α]ὐτὸς μὲν ἀπηλλάχθαι ἑ[τέρου]ς δὲ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ δοθῆν[αι.] Ἅρπαλος εἶπ(εν)· ἐὰν ὑμε[ῖν] δοκῇ, κελεύσατε ᾧ ἔδωκα ἱκανὸν ἀνεθῆναι καὶ τὰς κλεῖδας τοῦ οἰκημα-
τίου ἀπ[ο]δ[ο]θῆναι. οἱ διέπον[τες τὴν τ]ῶν στεμμάτων [διοίκησι]ν εἶπον· καὶ τὸ ἱκα[νὸν ἀνεθ]ήσεται καὶ τὰς κ[λεῖδας ἀπ]ολήμψει. ἐξῆλ[θε . . .]ας ὑπηρέτης. [ἕω]ς τούτο[υ τὸ ἀ]ντίγρα(φον).
(ἔτους) λβ μ[η(νὸς) Ἐ]πεὶφ κθ. ἐρρῶσθ[αι ὑμ(ᾶς) εὔχ(ομαι), φ]ίλτατοι. καὶ ἀντίγ[ραφον ὑπο]μνή-
ματος· με[. . . . . δη]μόσια πρὸς τῷ β[ήματι] παρόντων τῶ[ν ἐνάρ]χων Δίου γυμ[ν]ασιάρχου Διονυσίου
[το]ῦ καὶ [.] . υθεου ἐξηγητοῦ, Ὀλυμ[πιο]δώρου προδίκου, Ἀπολ[λων]ί[ο]υ Ἡρακλαπόλλων[ος γυ]μνασιαρχ(ήσαντος) καὶ Ἀχιλ[λέως] Κορνηλίου, τῶν π[αρ]εστώτων ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιφωνη-
[σ]άντων· στεφέσθω Ἀχιλλεὺς κοσμητείαν· μιμοῦ τὸν πα[τ]έρα τὸν φιλότιμον τὸν [γ]έροντα φῶτα, Ἀχιλλε[ὺ]ς εἶπεν· πειθόμενος τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ πατρίδι ἐπιδέχομαι στεφα-
35 [νη]φόρον ἐξηγητείαν ἐπὶ τῷ ἐτήσια εἰσφέρειν με τάλαντα δύο καὶ ἀπαλλαγῆναι ἐπιτηρήσεως διαμισθουμένης γῆς. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος εἶπ(εν)· ἡ τύχη τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν
Αὐ[το]κράτορος ἀφθόνως ἀρχὰ[ς] παρέχει καὶ τῆς πόλ(εως) αὐξάνε[ι] τὰ πράγματα, τί τ' οὐκ ἤμελλεν ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπαφροδείτῳ ἡγεμονίᾳ Λαρκίου Μέμορος; εἰ μὲν οὖν ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς

βούλεται στεφανωθῆναι ἐξηγητείαν, εἰσενεγκάτω τὸ ἰσητήριον ἐντεῦθεν, εἰ δὲ μή, ⟨οὐχ⟩ ἧττον ἑαυτὸν ἐχειροτόνησεν εἰς τὴν κατεπείγουσαν ἀρχὴν κοσμητεί-
αν. Ἀχιλλεὺς εἶπ(εν)· ἐγὼ ἀνεδεξάμην ἐξηγητείαν ἐπὶ τῷ κατ' ἔτος δύο τάλαντα εἰσφέρειν, οὐ γὰρ δύναμαι κοσμητείαν. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος εἶπ(εν)· ἀναδεξάμενος
τὴν μείζονα ἀρχὴν οὐκ ὀφείλει τὴν ἐλάττον' ἀποφεύγειν. Ἀμμωνίων Διοσκόρου ὑποτυχὼν εἶπ(εν)· πάσης τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἔτυψε με ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς καὶ αὐτὰ ταῦτα
ἀσφαλίσομαι διὰ τῶν σῶν ὑπομνημάτων ὅτι καὶ ἐντυγχάνω τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ ἡγεμόνι περὶ τῆς ὕβρεως. Ἀχιλλεὺς εἶπ(εν)· οὔτε ἔτυψα αὐτὸν οὔτε ὕβρισα.
Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος στρα(τηγὸς) εἶπ(εν)· ἃ μὲν εἰρήκατε γέγραπται, μεταπεμφθήσονται δὲ καὶ οἱ κοσμηταὶ ἵνα ἐπὶ παροῦσι αὐτοῖς αὐτὰ ταῦτα εἴπητε. μετ' ὀλίγον
πρὸς τῷ Καισαρείῳ Διογένης καὶ Διόσκορος καὶ ⟨οἱ⟩ σὺν αὐτοῖς κοσμηταὶ προελθόντες παρόντος τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως διὰ τοῦ ἑνὸς αὐτῶν, Διογένης εἶπ(εν)· ἐμάθομεν τὸν Ἀχιλ-
λέα προβαλόμενον ἑαυτὸν εἰς ἐξηγ(ητείαν) ἀπόντων ἡμῶν, τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ἐξῆν, ὁ γὰρ θειότατος Ἀντωνῖνος διὰ ⟨δια⟩τάγματος ἐκέλευσεν μὴ συγχωρῖσθαι ἄνευ τριῶν ἐπιλόγ-
χων εἰς ἐξηγ(ητείαν)· πολλῶν οὖν ἐπιλόγχων ⟨ὄντων⟩ ὀφείλει εἰς τὴν κατεπείγο[υσα]ν ἀρχὴν παραβαίνειν, ὡς ἀναγνώσομαί σοι τὸ διάταγμα. καὶ ἀναγνόντος ἀντίγρα(φον) διατάγματος
Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος Ἀσπιδᾶς πατὴρ Ἑρμᾶ κοσμητ[ε]ύ(σαντος) παρὼν εἶπ(εν)· ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ στέφω τὸν Ἀχιλλέα τὴν κοσμητείαν. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος εἶπ(εν)·
ἔχομεν δὴ φωνὴν τοῦ Ἀσπιδᾶ ὅτι ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ αὐτὸν στέφει. κα[ὶ] ὀφείλει στεφῆναι, ἤδη γὰρ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἀδιάπτωτός ἐστιν τῇ πόλ(ει). ὁ στρα(τηγὸς) εἶπ(εν) τὰ εἰρημένα ὑπομνηματισθῆ-
ναι. ἀνέγνων. καὶ ἑτέρου ἐπιστάλματος τὸ ἀντίγρα(φον)· ἄρχον[τ]ες Ἑρμοῦ πόλ(εως) τῆς μεγάλ(ης) Σαραπίωνι τῷ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ στρα(τηγῷ) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) τῷ φιλ(τάτῳ) χαίρειν.
Ἀχιλλεὺς Νεαρχίδου τοῦ καὶ Κορνηλίου ἀγορανομήσαντος ἀγόμενος [ε]ἰς κοσμητείαν ὑπό τινων κοσμητῶν ὑπέσχετο ἐπὶ σοῦ ἐξηγ(ητεύσειν). ἡμῶν δὲ προτρεπομέ-
νων αὐτὸν ἀναδέξασθαι τὴν κοσμητείαν διὰ τὸ μὴ πολλοὺς ἔχειν τὴν πόλ(ιν) κοσμητὰς πλειόνων ὄντων ἐπιλόγχων ἐξηγητῶν Ἀσπιδᾶς πατὴρ Ἑρμᾶ
κοσμητεύσαντος ἔστεψεν αὐτὸν ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ τὴν κοσμητ(είαν), καθὰ δι' ὑπομνημάτων σου ἀνείλημπται. τῆς οὖν ἀρχῆς τῇ πόλ(ει) ἀδιαπτώτου οὔσης ἐξ ὁποτέ-
ρου αὐτῶν ἐπιστέλλεταί σοι ὅπως ἀκόλουθα τοῖς ἐπὶ σοῦ γενομένοις προνοήσαι πρᾶξαι, εἰς τὸ τὴν πόλιν ἀπολαβεῖν τὴν ἀρχήν. (ἔτους) λβ Φαρμοῦθι ιγ. ὑπέγρα(ψαν)
ἐξηγητὴς καὶ γυμνασίαρχος.

2. μ of μου corr. 11. Second αγ of προσαγαγοντες corr. 14. ε of προεγραψα corr. from γ. 16. ε of ἀπεκαρ corr. from ο (?). 18. ἱέραξ Pap. 20. ὕβριν Pap.; so in l. 26. 21. ἱκανην Pap. 23. οιοντ' Pap.; so in l. 25. 25. ον of οιον corr. from τιοι. 30. ὑμε[ιν] . . . ἱκανον Pap. δ of δοκη corr. from ο. 31. ἱκανον . . . ὑπηρετησ[Pap. 36. τιτ'ουκ Pap. 37. ἰσητηριον Pap. l. εἰσιτ. 38. Before the α of αχιλλευς a vestige of ink. First α of ανεδεξαμην corr. and first ε of εξηγητειαν rewritten. 39. ὑποτυχων Pap. ψ of ετυψε corr. from χ. 40. ὑπομνηματων Pap., ω corr. from ισ (?). ὕβρεως . . . ὕβρισα Pap., υ of υβρισα corr. from ρ. 41. ρ of σαραπιων and α of απολλωνιος blotted. ἵνα Pap. 42. π of παροντος corr. from ο. 45. η of κοσμητ[ε]υ-(σαντος) corr. ἰδιω Pap.; so in ll. 46, 50. ι of κινδυνω corr. from υ. 46. ὑπομνηματισθηναι Pap. 48. ὑπο . . . ὑπεσχετο Pap. 49. μα of ερμα rewritten. 50. ὑπομνηματων Pap. 51. l. προνοήσῃ. ὑπεγρα(ψαν) Pap.

l. 28–end. 'The administrators of the guilds said :—" . . . has made a pretence of being without means in order that he may himself go free and other persons be appointed in his place." Harpalus said :—" If you think good, order the bail which I provided to be released and the keys of the house to be restored." The administrators of the guilds said :—" The bail shall be released and you shall receive the keys." . . . as, assistant,

went out. Thus far the copy. The 32nd year, the 29th of the month Epeiph. I pray for your health, dear friends.—And a copy of minutes :— . . . there being present at the tribune Dius, gymnasiarch in office, Dionysius also called . . ., exegetes in office, Olympiodorus, advocate, Apollonius son of Heraclapollon, ex-gymnasiarch, and Achilles son of Cornelius, the citizens standing by cried out "Let Achilles be crowned as cosmetes; imitate your father the lover of office, the brave old man", whereupon Achilles said :—"Obedient to my native city, I offer to undertake the office of a crowned exegetes on the condition that I contribute an annual sum of two talents and am released from the superintendence of land under lease." Olympiodorus said :—"The fortune of our lord the Emperor provides offices abundantly and augments the prosperity of the city; how can it not, during the delightful praefecture of Larcius Memor? If then Achilles wishes to be crowned as exegetes, let him pay the entrance deposit (?). Otherwise he none the less nominated himself for the office immediately required, that of cosmetes." Achilles said :—"I offered to undertake the office of exegetes on the condition that I contribute two talents annually; for I am not able to support the office of cosmetes." Olympiodorus said :—"A person who has offered to undertake the greater office ought not to shun the lesser." Ammonion son of Dioscorus, interrupting, said :—"All through this day Achilles struck me, and I will certify these very facts by means of your minutes; for I am petitioning his highness the praefect concerning the insult." Achilles said :—"I neither struck him nor insulted him." Sarapion also called Apollonius, strategus, said :—"What you have said has been recorded; but the cosmetae shall also be summoned in order that you may repeat the same statements in their presence." After a while Diogenes and Dioscorus and their fellow cosmetae came forward at the Caesareum in the presence of Achilles, and one of them, their spokesman Diogenes, said :—"We have learned that Achilles in our absence put himself forward for the office of exegetes. This however was not permissible; for the most divine Antoninus ordained by decree that three exegetae-designate (?) are necessary for the office of exegetes, and when, therefore, there are many designate he ought to pass on to the office immediately required; and I will read the decree to you to that effect." When he had read a copy of the decree of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar, Aspidas father of Hermas, ex-cosmetes, who was present said :—"On my personal responsibility I crown Achilles for the office of cosmetes." Olympiodorus said :—"We now have the declaration of Aspidas that he crowns him on his own responsibility; and he ought to be crowned, for the office is now secured to the city." The strategus directed the statements to be entered on the minutes. Read by me.—A copy of a further missive :—The magistrates of Hermopolis the Great to their dearest Sarapion also called Apollonius, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, greeting. Achilles son of Nearchidas also called Cornelius, ex-agoranomus, on being presented to the office of cosmetes by certain cosmetae offered in your presence to become exegetes. But when we urged him to undertake the office of cosmetes, since the city had not many cosmetae while the exegetae-designate were more numerous, Aspidas father of Hermas, ex-cosmetes, crowned him as cosmetes on his own responsibility, as was inserted in your minutes. Since, therefore, the office is secured to the city through one or other of them, notice is given you in order that you may arrange to carry out the consequences of the proceedings before you, so that the city may obtain the magistracy. The 32nd year, Pharmouthi 13. The exegetes and gymnasiarch signed.'

1. *Σαραπίωνι τῷ καὶ Ἀπο]λ[λ]ωνίῳ*: cf. l. 47. This person cannot well be identified with the basilicogrammateus of the same name who is found acting as strategus in P. Brit. Mus. 934 (iii, p. xlvii), which is some years later than 77.

6. The *λογιστήριον τῶν ἀρχόντων*, which is new, is presumably to be distinguished from the *λογιστήριον* proper—the chief accounts' office of the nome.

13. Possibly *ἐκδημ]ῆσαι*, e. g., but the reference is quite obscure.

16. Perhaps *ἀπεκαρ[πώσατο* or *ἀπεκέρ[δανε*.

17. *λειτουργίαν*: for the distinction between *ἀρχαί* and *λειτουργίαι* cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 341–2.

21. Some ink above the *ε* of *εν* suggests that there has been an interlineation.

22. Perhaps *ὑπηρέ]τησεν*, the argument then being that liturgies in the service of the treasury had brought impoverishment; cf. P. Oxy. 705. 71–2 [W. 407] *ἐξησθένησαν ἐνοχλούμεναι ὑπὸ τῶν κατ' ἔτος λειτουγιῶν τοῦ τε ταμείου καὶ τῆς παρα[φ]υ[λ]ακῆς τῶν τόπων.*

28. Cf. l. 31, note.

29. *ἄπορος*: Wilcken (*Grundz.*, p. 343) maintains that the *ἄπορος* was not necessarily a person entirely devoid of means, but rather that his landed property did not suffice for the qualification of the liturgy (or *ἀρχή*) in

question. If the reference is here, as seems probable, to Achilles, this interpretation suits well; for in l. 38 he offers to contribute two talents annually to the *ἐξηγητεία*, but pleads that his means are insufficient for the *κοσμητεία*.

30. *Ἄρπαλος*: the reading is doubtful, but the name is not *Ἀχιλλεύς*; perhaps the speaker was his representative or advocate.

It appears from what follows that not only had bail (*ἱκανόν*) been given but also some form of distraint had taken place, since the keys of a house had been impounded. Whether or no the allusion is to the property of Achilles, the whole tenor of what remains of Col. i makes it certain that a recalcitrant nominee to office is in question. In C. P. R. 20 [W. 402] the refusal of a nominee to undertake the *κοσμητεία* is followed by similar consequences; cf. ii. 14–16 *ἀσφαλιζόμενος τὴν περὶ ἐμὲ φρουρὰν διὰ ὑπηρέτου βουλευτικοῦ καὶ φύλακος τῆς πρυτανείας*. It is not likely that an *ἔκστασις* (*cessio bonorum*) had taken place. In that case the state administered the property, retaining $\frac{2}{3}$ for the support of the *ἀρχή* or *λειτουργία* and allotting the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ to the owner; cf. Mitteis, C. P. R. i, pp. 107 sqq., Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 413–15. *τὸ τρίτον* rather than *τὸ ἱκανόν* would then have been expected.

31. *οἱ διέπον[τες τὴν τ]ῶν στεμμάτων [διοίκησι]ν*: cf. l. 28, C. I. G. 4705 *πρυτανεύοντος Αὐρηλίου Ὠριγέν[ους το]ῦ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίου βουλευτοῦ γυμν[ασιάρχου καὶ] ἐπὶ τῶν στεμμάτων*, P. Fay. 87. 3 sqq. *ἐποίησεν ἐπὶ τ(ὴν) Τίτου . . . τράπ(εζαν) Εὐδαίμων Σαραπίωνος κ(αὶ) μέτοχ(οι) ἐπιτηρηταὶ ὑπαρχόντων οἴκου πόλεως Ἀλεξανδρέων (πρότερον) Ἰουλίου Ἀσκληπιάδου φιλοσόφο(υ) ὄντων περὶ κώμ(ην) Εὐημερείαν εἰς φόρο(ν) ιζ (ἔτους) τάλαντ[ο]ν ἓν κ(αὶ) δραχ(μὰς) τετρακισχειλίας ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ ἴσον ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δοθῆναι τῷ ἐπὶ τῶν στεμμάτων προκεχι(ρισμένῳ)*, Brit. Mus. 197 verso (an unpublished letter) *ὑβρίσθην ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐ[πὶ] τῶν στεμμάτων*. In 77 these officials presumably appear in connexion with the administration of property seized by the *πόλις*; cf. preceding note. A similar explanation is possible, although not necessary, in P. Fay. 87 quoted above, where the property of Julius Asclepiades (cf. P. Hamb. 36) may well have been sequestered by reason of failure to undertake office, in which case the *ὑπαρχόντων* of the text may be interpreted in the technical sense of 'confiscated property'; cf. e. g. 84. 6, note. It may thus be suggested that the officials in question exercised some sort of control over the funds of the subsidiary municipal *τάγματα* or *κοινά* (cf. introd. and note on l. 35), and that *στέμμα* is to be identified in meaning with *τάγμα*; for a somewhat similar use cf. C. I. G. 3995 *b* *εὐχαριστοῦμεν τοῖς τέσσαρσιν στέμμασιν τῆ[ς] οἰκο[δομ]ίας καὶ Ἡσυχίῳ . . . τῷ προστάτῃ* and Boeckh *ad loc.*, Poland, *Gesch. des Gr. Vereinswesens*, pp. 119, 123, 155. Whether, however, their functions were solely financial is quite uncertain. In any case their competence cannot have encroached upon the domain of the *ταμίας πολιτικοῦ λόγου*; cf. 86. 2, note. On another view the prominence in 77 of the ceremonial crowning of magistrates suggests a reference in the *στέμματα* to the crowns of office, and therefore in the phrase to some measure of control over election or nomination to magistracies; but in that case it is curious that *στέμμα* should be used in preference to *στέφανος* (cf. *στεφανηφόρος ἐξηγητεία*), and the presence of such officials would have been expected at the adjudication to office. For previous discussions cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 178–9. Jouguet himself (p. 195) rejects any theory of financial control and prefers a reference in the *στέμματα* to crowns of victory at the games. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 143, n. 6, suggests that the *στέμματα* may be subdivisions of the *ephebi*.

ἐξῆλ[θε . . .]ας ὑπηρέτης: cf. e. g. B. G. U. 388. iii. 10, P. Oxy. 1102. 24–5, and Gradenwitz, *Einführung*, pp. 10–11, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 31.

32. *φ]ίλτατοι*: for the relations of the *βουλή* and *στρατηγός* in later times and the stereotyped use of *φίλτατος* as a form of mutual address cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 373–4. Perhaps, therefore, the letter which ends here was addressed by the strategus to the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων*; cf. *ἐ[π]ι[σ]τολὴ τοῖς ἄρχουσι* in l. 5.

με[. . . . . δη]μόσια: in the absence of a direct parallel it is unsafe to restore *με[τὰ τὰ δη]μ.* on the analogy of *μεθ' ἕτερα, μετὰ τὰ κοινά*; cf. *τὰ δ' ἄλλα τῶν κοινῶν* (P. Oxy. 236) and the Heracleopolite formula *ἐπὶ . . . καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν γραφομένων κοινῶν* (e. g. C. P. R. 6. 2), P. Giessen 36. 9, note. Perhaps *δη]μοσίᾳ* should be read; *ἐκκ]λησία* is not possible.

33. *Ὀλυμ[πιο]δώρου . . . γυ]μνασιαρχ(ήσαντος)*: this passage admits of different interpretations. According to the text as printed, Olympiodorus was the official advocate of the magistrates, and Apollonius was present merely as an ex-gymnasiarch and a member of the *κοινόν* (cf. 86. 3, note). In favour of this view it must be noted that the nomination of Achilles had been endorsed by the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων*, and their advocacy of the appointment might therefore be expected. Wilcken, who proposed *προδίκου* rather than *Προδίκου*, prefers to delete the following comma and to regard Olympiodorus as the advocate of Apollonius. But the position of the latter, who would thus be an opponent in a special sense of Achilles, then becomes obscure. He is never

referred to either by his supposed advocate or by his adversary, who might well have been expected to attack him in his turn. An alternative is to read Προδίκου, . . . γυ]μνασιαρχ(ησάντων) and to suppose that two ex-gymnasiarchs were present as members of the κοινόν, one of them acting as spokesman; or a comma may be placed after each name and the presence of four ex-gymnasiarchs assumed. Again, with any of these interpretations, γυ]μνασιάρχ(ου) or -χ(ων) may be read in place of γυ]μνασιαρχ(ήσαντος) or -χ(ησάντων). On the number of gymnasiarchs and the rotation of duties (i. e. those of the ἔναρχος γυμνασίαρχος) amongst them cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 320–1. If however the reading of the text is preferred, γυ]μνασιάρχ(ου) is somewhat objectionable, since the πρόδικος will then be interposed between the exegetes and gymnasiarch in office and another gymnasiarch; moreover both in l. 32 and l. 52 γυμνασίαρχος is written in full. It may be remarked in favour of the reading προδίκου that Olympiodorus' style of speaking befits the professional orator; cf. ll. 35–6. The insertion of καί before Ἀχιλ[λέως] perhaps differentiates the nominee to office from the magistrates present.

τῶν π[αρ]εστώτων κτλ.: π[αρ]εστώτων (rather than π[ρο]εστώτων) is due to Wilcken; perhaps, as he suggests, τῶν has dropped out before ἀπό, but this is hardly necessary. The οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως are apparently the equivalent of the δῆμος in P. Oxy. 41. 19 [W. 45], 473. 2 [W. 33 and introd.], and are the privileged city population; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 76 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 40. The common term οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης is analogous.

34. As Wilcken observes, the use of the poetic word φώς here has analogies in the popular acclamations in P. Oxy. 41 [W. 45].

στεφέσθω: cf. ll. 34–5 στεφα[νη]φόρον ἐξηγητείαν, 45–6 and 50, P. Oxy. 1117. 5 τῶν τοῦ ἔτους ἐστεφανωμένων ἀρχ[όντων and note *ad loc.* Especially important for the present document (cf. introd.) is P. Par. 69. ii. 6 sqq. [W. 41] ὁ] στρατηγὸς . . . ἐ]ν τῷ γυμνασίῳ . . . ἔ]στεψεν εἰς γυμνασιάρχ[ην (-χ[ίαν?) Αὐρήλιον Π]ελαιᾶν Ἁρπαήσιος Ἱέρα[κος (?) καὶ ἔθυσ]εν ἔν τε τῷ Καισαρείῳ κα[ὶ ἐν τῷ γυ]μνασίῳ.

34–5. ἐπιδέχομαι . . . ἐξηγητείαν: cf. 43 προβαλόμενον ἑαυτόν, l. 48 ὑπέσχετο . . . ἐξηγ(ητεύσειν). Both ἐπιδέχομαι and ὑπισχνοῦμαι are commonly used in papyri of voluntary offers by individuals, e. g. to lease state lands, monopolies, &c.; cf. 98. introd., Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 150 and 165. The use here is analogous in its implication of a voluntary offer. The analogy, moreover, is further emphasized by the clause which follows —ἐπὶ τῷ ἐτήσια εἰσφέρειν με τάλαντα δύο—detailing the terms of the offer. Doubtless where there was competition for a public magistracy, preference was given to the individual (on other grounds satisfactory) who could offer the largest contribution. The existence of the voluntary, by the side of the compulsory, principle is otherwise known from P. Oxy. 473. 3 [W. 33] παραδοὺς ἑαυτὸν] εἰς ἑκούσιον γυμν[ασ]ιαρχίαν and perhaps C. P. Herm. 7. i. 4 ἑαυ[τ]ὸν ὑπέβαλεν; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 319. It is directly contrasted in the present instance with the compulsion involved in nomination; cf. l. 48 ἀγόμενος [ε]ἰς κοσμητείαν and introd. above.

35. ἐπὶ τῷ ἐτήσια εἰσφέρειν με τάλαντα δύο: the addition of ἐτήσια is remarkable since this seems to imply that an ἀρχή was not merely annual. That it was capable of at any rate nominal extension is shown by the posthumous title αἰώνιος γυμνασίαρχος in C. P. Herm. 62. 27, 29, which Jouguet (*op. cit.*, p. 319) explains as the result of a contribution given in perpetuity. The amount—two talents—is interesting, since there is no evidence elsewhere of the financial qualifications of candidates for ἀρχαί; cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, p. 58. The sums thus contributed were apparently paid into a distinct fund for each subsidiary κοινόν or group of officials. Thus in P. Oxy. 88. 1–2 there occurs a προνοητὴς οἴκου γυμνασιάρχων (cf. ibid. 1102) and the existence of a similar fund for the exegetae is proved by P. Oxy. 891. 13–15 τὰ δὲ ἀναλώματα ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τάγματος δοθῆναι; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 321–2. Was a πόρος qualification necessary in addition to such contributions, or is a distinction to be drawn between the πόρος qualification of a liturgy and the contributions of the ἀρχαί?

ἐπιτηρήσεως διαμισθουμένης γῆς: cf. P. Flor. 6. 14–15 (cf. Wilcken in *Archiv* iv, p. 427) ἐπισκέπτης γ[ὰ]ρ ἐχειροτονήθην ἅμ' ἄλλοις γῆς διαμισθο[υμένης, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 189, n. 1.

37. εἰσενεγκάτω τὸ ἰσητήριον (l. εἰσιτήριον): cf. τὰ εἰσιτήρια (sc. ἱερά) = 'sacrifice on entrance to office'; Dem. 400. 24 εἰσιτήρι' ἔθυσε, 552. 3. It is thus quite possible that in P. Par. 69 (cf. the passage quoted in note on l. 34) there is a causal connexion between the crowning of the gymnasiarch and the sacrifice by the strategus. In the present instance, however, the singular is perhaps rather against the meaning of an 'initial sacrifice', and this with the employment of εἰσφέρειν (used two lines above of a money contribution) inclines us to think that the reference is rather to an initial deposit or earnest of the contribution promised. The θαλλός deposited by τελῶναι at the adjudication of ὠναί (P. Par. 62. iii. 15) may be analogous. In either case the meaning of the

retort of Olympiodorus is that the acceptance by Achilles of the ἐξηγητεία is a mere pretence; if asked to deposit the money (or to produce the sacrifice?) he will not do so.

38. οὐ γὰρ δύναμαι κοσμητείαν: cf. C. P. R. 20 [W. 402], where it is equally the κοσμητεία from which relief is sought.

39. τὴν μείζονα ἀρχήν: sc. that of exegetes; cf. e.g. P. Amh. 124 [W. 152], Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, pp. 27 sqq.

Ἀμμωνίων κτλ.: the connexion of this interruption with what precedes and follows is not obvious. Ammonion is not mentioned in the introduction as present, so that he can scarcely have been of much importance.

41. οἱ κοσμηταί: cf. **86**. 3 τῷ κοινῷ τῶν κοσμητῶν and note *ad loc.*

42. πρὸς τῷ Καισαρείῳ: cf. **109**. 10, Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, p. 322. The Καισαρεῖον in Elephantine was similarly used for the strategus for the transaction of official business; cf. P. Par. 69 *passim*. A Σεβαστεῖον in Hermopolis occurs in C. P. R. 20. ii. 11 [W. 402]; cf. the ἀρχ⟨ι⟩ερεὺς Σεβαστῶν in P. Amh. 124. 22–3 [W. 152].

For Diogenes cf. **86**. 3. A blank space before the name makes it likely that the copyist really intended Διογένης εἶπεν, though in the original the construction was no doubt Διογένους εἶπον, as is expected.

43. προβαλόμενον ἑαυτόν: cf. C. P. R. 20. i. 6 [W. 402] τοῖς προβαλομένοις τὸν ἡμέτερον υἱόν, 8–9 τὸν κίνδυνον τῆς προβολῆς εἶναι πρὸς [τοὺς ὀνομάσαντ]ας, where in both cases the reference is to the βουλή and (?) the ἄρχοντες (cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 400).

ἄνευ τριῶν ἐπιλόγχων: cf. ll. 44, 49. The adjective ἐπίλογχος can obviously have no connexion with the known compound of ἐπί and λογχή, but is rather to be derived from ἐπιλαγχάνειν, the meaning being perhaps 'supernumerary' ἐξηγηταί or ἐξηγηταί 'designate'; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1116. 4 (iii, p. 104) μελλογυμνασιάρχωι, Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 319–20. ἐπίλογχος would thus be used to distinguish an ἄρχων designate from a στεφανηφόρος ἄρχων. But it is possible also that the reference is to compulsory (ἐπιλαγχάνειν) in distinction to voluntary candidature; cf. note on ll. 34–5. If the ἐξηγητεία was already amply supplied with designates the effort to evade responsibility on the part of Achilles was all the more obvious.

45. Ἀσπιδᾶς πατὴρ Ἑρμᾶ κοσμητ[ε]ύ(σαντος): the reference here and in l. 49 to the son rather than to the father of Aspidas seems dictated by a desire to connect Aspidas, however indirectly, with the *cursus honorum*, or perhaps in particular with the cosmetae.

ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ: Jouguet (*op. cit.*, p. 305) had supposed that the outgoing ἄρχοντες were financially responsible for those incoming. It appears, however, from this passage that corporate responsibility was at any rate not invariable. Cf. C. P. R. 20 [W. 402], where the fact that the praefect thinks it necessary to order that the responsibility should be πρὸς [τοὺς ὀνομασάντ]ας (i. 8–9), i. e. the βουλή, implies that this was exceptional. Cf. also note on ll. 50–1. For the crowning ceremony performed by a private individual there is no parallel. In P. Par. 69 (cf. note on l. 34) the strategus himself undertakes it.

46. ἀδιάπτωτος: cf. l. 50. The meaning is apparently that, since a guarantor was now provided, the prospect of filling the vacancy was assured; cf. ll. 50–1, note.

48. ἀγόμενος [ε]ἰς κοσμητείαν: cf. e.g. P. Fay. 106. 9–10 [W. 395] ἀχθ[εὶς εἰς ἐπι]τήρησιν. ἐξηγητ(εύσειν) is perhaps more probable after ὑπέσχετο than ἐξηγητ(είαν).

50. ἀνείλημπται: cf. B. G. U. 168. 24–5 [M. 121] τὰ ὑφ' ἑκατέρου μέρους λεχθέντα τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι ἀνελήμφθη.

50–1. ἐξ ὁποτέρου αὐτῶν clearly implies that there was a choice between two individuals, of whom one, of course, was Achilles. The second cannot well be other than Aspidas, the guarantor of Achilles, since in the letter to the strategus only these two are mentioned. The guarantee (κίνδυνος) therefore involved not only financial responsibility, but, in case of default by the candidate, personal service by the guarantor. Somewhat similarly in P. Oxy. 1119 a wrongful nomination to a liturgy by a phylarch results in the nominator's undertaking the service in person. In an analogous case of wrongful nomination to an ἀρχή (C. P. R. 20 [W. 402]) the κίνδυνος was attached by the praefect to those responsible.

52. The exegetes and gymnasiarch sign as representatives of the entire κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων; cf. ll. 32–3 and introd. Similarly the application to the same officials for a grant from municipal funds in P. Oxy. 54 [W. 34] was most probably directed to them in their representative capacity, as e.g. Preisigke, *op. cit.*, p. 8, and Wenger, *Stellvertretung*, p. 110, here remarked; Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 309–12, prefers a different explanation.

78. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

22·5 × 30·2 cm. A. D. 157. Plate 17.

A letter to the strategus of the Busirite nome in the Delta announcing the dispatch of a number of letters and *ἐπιστάλματα*. Curiously enough these documents were not addressed to him but to various officials of different nomes and to high Roman officials including the praefect himself (l. 3). A short *résumé* of the contents of each letter is given. They all deal with administration and mostly with matters concerning taxation. Several sets of letters are mentioned and enumerated: one from l. 3 to l. 17, another from l. 27 to l. 36, and a third from l. 36 to l. 38. Lines 17–27 refer to a packet which had been delayed in transmission. For the most part the authorship of the letters is not given, but in a few cases it is stated that they were from the praefect (ll. 19, 27, 37). The text seems to imply that the dispatch of such packets of letters from one official to the other was a customary proceeding (l. 17 *διεπεμψάμην κατὰ τὸ ἔθος*, l. 26 *κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα*). Perhaps, therefore, it was the practice to collect the most important administrative letters dealing with special points arising in different localities and to circulate them among officials in other parts of the country for their information. An instance of this practice occurs in P. Oxy. 474, where a high official sends round to the strategi and royal scribes of several nomes a copy of a letter originally addressed by him to the strategus of the Tanite nome reprimanding him and the basilicogrammateus for peculations. The fact that copies of letters addressed to the strategus of the Diopolite nome in the Thebaïd have been found at Oxyrhynchus points in the same direction; cf. P. Oxy. 708 [W. 432]. We may therefore suppose that the author of **78** was some official forwarding the papers mentioned in it to a colleague after having himself perused and possibly taken copies of them; though it is surprising that such a large number of letters should have been sent round together.

The first column of the text is only partly preserved, and the second is disfigured by the disappearance of the surface in some places. To the right of the latter another piece of papyrus was joined, on which slight remains of the beginning of four lines are visible. On the verso is a short account (seven lines) of wheat and barley headed *λόγος σίτου*, the first entry being *ἐνοίκια πρὸς τῷ γυμ̣ν̣[ασιάρχῃ?*; part of the *κριθή* is paid *εἰς ἀρτοποιό(ν)*. To the right of this there are beginnings of four more lines, and at some distance to the left are a few figures in another hand.

An additional fragment from the top of the document was identified after the facsimile had been printed.

Col. i.

[21 letters] Ἡρακλείδηι [στρατη]γῶι Βουσιρίτου τῶι
[φιλτάτωι] χαίρειν.
[ἐπιστολὰς μὲν . . ὧν τῷ κ]ρατίστωι ἡγεμ[όνι Σε]μπρωνίῳ Λιβεράλι περὶ
[14 letters περὶ τῶ]ν ναυ̣β̣ί̣ων α, περ[ὶ τ]ῶν ἀνακεχωρηκότω(ν) α,
5 [20 „]ος α, καὶ ἐπιστά[λμα]τα στρ(ατηγῷ) Φθεμφοὺθ περὶ
[21 „] χρείας α, Σεθρῳ[ίτο]υ ὁμοίως α, βασιλ(ικῷ) Ἡλιοπο-
[λίτου 16 „] . . [. .] . . τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ κα[. . . .] . ι̣ περὶ πόρου Ἁρποκρα-

[τίωνος (?) 17 letters α, Κ]αβασίτου ὁ[μοί]ως α, Μαρεώτου περὶ
[24 „] . Ὑψηλῆς περὶ ἀναζητήσεως τινῶ(ν) α,
10 [. . . . . περὶ δουλ]ικῶν σωμάτων α, Ἐρετυρηίωι Παύλωι
[περὶ . . . . . χειρογ]ραφησάντων καταντῆσαι α, Σερουιλλίωι
[17 letters πε]ρὶ τοῦ ποίῳ τρόπῳ βούλεται ὀνόματα πέμ-
[πεσθαι αὐτῷ ὑπὲρ πρα]κτορειῶν σιτικῶν καὶ ἀργυρικῶν α, καὶ ἄλλας
[17 letters] . πλοίων α, περὶ Σαραπίωνος καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶ(ν) α,
15 [περὶ τοῦ . . . . . .]ν ἔσεσθαι εἰς τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν χωμάτ[ω]ν Ἀρ-
[σινοΐτου α, καὶ ἐπίστα]λμα στρα(τηγῷ) Μ[ε]νδη[σ]ίου περὶ Σι[. . .]ν .[. β]ασιλικοῦ γραμ-
[ματέως . . . . . .] διεπεμψάμην κατὰ [τ]ὸ ἔθος. ὃν δὲ λέγεις
[μὴ κομίσασθαι ἀπόδε]σμον ἐπιστολῶν προπεμφθέντα ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἔτι ἀπὸ
[. . , ἐν ὧι τοῦ κρατίστου] ἡγεμόνος περὶ τοῦ ἐκκειμένου ἐν [σι]τολόγοις
20 [17 letters] . . νω ἔκτοτε διαπεμψάμενος διὰ Κλαυδίου
[16 „] ἔδωκ(α) τοῖς κληρονόμ(οις) Ἰσχυρίωνος γενομ(ένου) βασιλικοῦ
[. . . . . τὰ δὲ ἐπιστά]λματα

Col. ii.

Δημητριανοῦ ἱππέως τῷ εἰς τὴν Β[α]σιλίου στατίωνα ἐπιτηρητῇ,
παρ' ᾧ στοχάζομαι αὐτὸν μεμενηκέναι μὴ ὄντος ἐκεῖ τινος ἐπι-
25 στολαφόρου ἐκ τοῦ ὑπὸ σοὶ νομοῦ τοῦ δ[ι]ακο[μ]ιοῦντός σοι αὐτὸν
κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα. ὃν εἰ μέχρι νῦν μὴ ἐκομίσω, φρόντισον εὐθέ-
ως πέμψαι τὸν ληψόμενον αὐτόν. [ἔπεμ]ψ[α δέ] σοι ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ
κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος περ[ὶ το]ῦ ἀ[π]αι[τ]εῖν [τ]ὸν ὀφειλόμενον πυρὸν
ὑπὸ Ἱέρακος Κέβητος ἀπὸ γεν[ήμ]ατος [. (ἔτους)] καὶ ἐπιστάλματα ζ ὧν
30 στρ(ατηγῷ) Ἡρακλεοπολίτου περὶ οἰκονομίας καὶ ἀ[ν]αντιφωνήτων ἐπι-
στ[ο]λῶν [α, Βουβα]στείτου γ, ἓν μὲ[ν] πε[ρὶ βιβ]λιδίων καὶ ἄλλων, τὰ
δὲ ἄλλα δύο περὶ ἀπαιτήσεως . . . [. . . . . ,] Ἀντινόου περὶ ἀναζητή-
σεως Πάνθηρος κυβερνήτου α, . . [.] . [. . .] . . . . β γραφέντα κλη-
ρονόμοις Ἰσχυρίωνος γενομέν[ου βασιλ(ικοῦ) γε]ουχοῦ[σ]ι ἐν τῷ νομῶι, τὸ
35 μὲν περὶ ἀπολογισμοῦ κρίσεων, τὸ [δὲ πε]ρ[ὶ] . [. . .]ιμων εἰδῶν ἰδί-
ου λόγου. καὶ προέπεμψά σοι ἐπὶ τῆς . [.] ἀπόδεσμον ἐπιστολῶν
ἐν ὧι τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος περὶ [τ]ῶν ὀφειλόντων κεφάλαια
στρατηγῶι Ἑρμοπολίτου καὶ ἀντίγρα[φ]ον ἐπιστολῆς αὐτοῦ.
ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομ(αι), φίλτατ(ε).
40 διὰ Σαραπίω(νος) γραμμ(ατέως).
(ἔτους) εἰκοστοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου
Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Παχὼν τριακάδι.

26. ο of ον corr.

17–42. 'The packet of letters which you say you have not received and which was previously sent by me as long ago as . . . including one from his highness the praefect concerning the decree issued to sitologi . . . was then forwarded by me through Claudius . . . and given to the heirs of Ischyrion, ex-basilicogrammateus . . . , while the dispatches of Demetrianus, knight, were given to the overseer at the station of Basilius, where I conjecture that the packet has remained, no messenger being there from your nome to carry it to you according to the orders. If you have not yet received it, take care to send somebody at once to take it. I am sending you

a letter of his highness the praefect about the collection of the corn due from Hierax son of Cebes from the produce of the . . . year, and 7 dispatches, viz. to the strategus of the Heracleopolite nome about the conduct of his business and unanswered letters 1, to the strategus of the Bubastite nome 3, one about petitions and other matters, the two others about the collection of . . ., to the strategus of Antinoöpolis concerning the search for Panther, a pilot, 1, . . . 2 written to the heirs of Ischyrion, ex-basilicogrammateus, who are landholders in the nome, one concerning the report of judgements, the other concerning the . . . statements of the privy purse. I have already sent to you on the . . . a packet of letters containing one from his highness the praefect concerning persons owing sums to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome and a copy of his answer. I pray for your health, dearest friend. Through Serenus, secretary. The 20th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pachon 30.'

3. The restoration proceeds on the supposition that διεπεμψάμην in l. 17 is the main verb of the sentence; but the construction is uncertain.

4. ἀνακεχωρηκότων: i. e. persons who had fled in order to avoid the liturgies or the γεωργία or for some such reason; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 324 sq., *Chrestom.*, nos. 19 and 215.

5. For ἐπιστά[λμα]τα cf. ll. 22, 29 and P. Hamburg 18. ii. 11 and introd. The distinction between ἐπιστολή and ἐπίσταλμα is not clear, since the ἐπίσταλμα assumes the form of a letter; cf. P. Fay. 26, Oxy. vi, p. 225, *Archiv* iv, p. 122. The word ἐπίσταλμα is generally used to designate a letter in which an official forwards to his subordinate the copy of a letter or petition along with his instructions concerning this, e. g. P. Oxy. 1119. 25 [W. 397]; but in the same papyrus the letter of the epistrategus which contains the copy of a letter from the senate of Antinoöpolis and his own instructions is called ἐπιστολή (ll. 22 and 26).

Φθεμφούθ: cf. Ptol. *Geogr.* iv. 5. 21 Φθεμφουθὶ νομὸς καὶ μητρόπολις, P. Brit. Mus. 921 (iii, p. 133). This nome was situated directly to the south of the nome of Ξοΐς.

8.]αβασίτου: cf. P. Fay. 23 (*a*). 5; this nome lay to the west of the Ξοΐτης. The name of the official has been omitted before Μαρεώτου, his rank being the same as that of the recipient of the previous letter; cf. l. 31.

9. Ὑψηλή: the μητρόπολις of the Ὑψηλίτης νομός in the Thebaïd; cf. Ptol. *Geogr.* iv. 5. 31. In B. G. U. 1130. 8 (4 B. C.) the place is still a κώμη.

11. Σερουιλλίωι: probably an epistrategus, since he apparently had to draw by lot the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν καὶ σιτικῶν.

15. Cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 57. 13–15 τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν χωμάτων καὶ διωρύχων.

16. περὶ Σί[μω]νο[ς or Σι[λβα]νο[ῦ, e. g., would be suitable.

22. After ἐπιστά]λματα the rest of the line is blank, and apparently the scribe stopped there owing to the rough surface of the papyrus. τοῦ νομοῦ possibly stood in the initial lacuna; cf. l. 34.

23. On the *stationarii* introduced by the Romans for purposes of police cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 413–14. This *statio* of Basilius seems to have been used also as a postal centre.

24. ἐπιστολαφόρου: cf. P. Flor. 154. recto 13, P. Petersburg 1, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 374. Wilcken's suggestion that the ἐπιστολαφόροι were the successors of the Ptolemaic βυβλιαφόροι finds some support in the present passage, which appears to imply a definite organization of ἐπιστολαφόροι within the nomes.

32. Ἀντινόου must refer to the nome, not the city itself, which, though no doubt the strategus resided there, was presumably outside his authority; cf. **170**. 2, and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 52. The term Ἀντινοΐτης appears not to be used in documents of the Roman period.

35. εἰδῶν ἰδίου λόγου: the εἴδη here might be interpreted as taxes belonging to the ἴδιος λόγος, on the analogy of the εἴδη νομαρχίας (e. g. P. Fay. 34. 7). In P. Rainer 8 (Wessely, *Karanis und Soknop.*, p. 74) the priests of Souchos at Soknopaei Nesus pay the φόρος βωμῶν to the ἴδιος λόγος, whereas other taxes go εἰς διοίκησιν and εἰς τὸν τῆς νομαρχίας λόγον (**143**. 17–18). The φόρος βωμῶν might thus have been at the time an εἶδος ἰδίου λόγου. Such εἴδη ἰδίου λόγου, however, are not elsewhere mentioned, while on the other hand an εἶδος τῆς τοῦ ἰδίου λόγου ἐπιτροπῆς appears in B. G. U. 16. 8 [W. 114] and refers to a report sent by the idiologus concerning the doings of a certain priest; cf. for this use of εἶδος P. Amh. 65. 11, Tebt. 287. 12. 20 [W. 251]. On the strength of this evidence it seems preferable to interpret εἶδος here also as a statement or report.

79. LIST OF SOLDIERS.

9·8 × 3·9 cm. Second century.

The nature of this fragment, notwithstanding its small size, is fairly evident. Its source is presumably a military register generally similar to the *pridianum* of the first cohort of the Lusitanians originally published by Mommsen in *Ephem. Epigr.* vii, pp. 456 sqq., and reprinted in B. G. U. 696. The *pridianum* was a list, renewed at regular intervals, which was kept with a view to the calculation of the soldiers' pay and showed the changes occurring in the cohort, whether by removal or by addition; cf. Mommsen, *op. cit.*, p. 460. In the second column of that papyrus, after the names of the new recruits, a number of men who had been transferred to the cohort from other units are entered, with consular dates ranging from A. D. 136 to 154. It is to this later portion that the present fragment most nearly corresponds. No heading, apparently, occurs in what remains, but one or more personal names alternate with dates in an irregular order, as in B. G. U. 696. The dates also happen to be very similar to those there, extending from A. D. 125 to 144. A further point of resemblance is to be seen in the hand, a light rustic capital of medium size and of a style approximating to that of the *pridianum*. The apex with which long vowels are often marked at this period is commonly placed above *o* of the ablative. A wide space divides the names in ll. 2, 4, &c.

A. D.

. . . . . .
[*Commodo*] *et Pọm*[*peiano co*(*n*)*s*(*ulibus*) 136
[. . . . . .]*cịus* *T*[
[*Stlog*]*ạ et Severo* [*co*(*n*)*s*(*ulibus*) 141
[. . . . .]*us* *Poly* . [
5 [*Rufin*]*ó et Quadra*[*to co*(*n*)*s*(*ulibus*) 142
[. . . . .]*us* *Sereṇ*[*us*
[*Avito*] *et Maximó* [*co*(*n*)*s*(*ulibus*) 144
[. . *Do*]*mịtius* . . . [
[. . . . .]*onius* . [
10 [. . . . .] *lib*(*ertus?*) *Mercur*[
[*Asia*]*ticó ii et Aqu*[*ilino co*(*n*)*s*(*ulibus*) 125
[. . *Va*]*lerius* . [
[*Galli*]*cano et Tịt*[*iano co*(*n*)*s*(*ulibus*) 127
[. . . . .]*na* *Ịu*[
15 [ ] . [
. . . . . .

13. An accent may have disappeared above the *o* of [*Galli*]*cano*.

B. DECLARATIONS TO OFFICIALS.

80. NOTICE TO ELDERS.

Hermopolite nome. 11·3 × 19·1 cm. First century.

A peremptory notice addressed to the elders of a number of villages ordering out ὑδροφύλακες on to the dykes. The urgency of the order and the large number of men required—in each case 100—make it probable that either the Nile banks or the retaining wall of a basin were in danger. The guards employed in such an emergency must be distinguished from the regularly appointed ὑδροφύλακες, for whom cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1246–8 (iii, pp. 224–7) and P. Tebt. 393. 4 δημόσι[ο]ς ὑδροφύ[λαξ; they probably stood on much the same footing, in appointment and conditions, as the workmen upon the embankments; cf. B. G. U. 618, P. Fay. 25, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 227. The document is written across the fibres. On the verso are the remains of three lines in another hand which apparently have no reference to the order on the recto.

Π[ρε]σβ(υτέροις) τῶν ὑπογεγρ(αμμένων) κωμῶν. ἐκβάλετε εἰς τὰ χώματα [τοῦ Πατεμίτου
Ἄνωι ὑδροφύλακας, ἐκ μὲν Σκὰρ ρ [[πεντήκοντα]] [
Θάθεως ἑκατόν, Τεμενκώρκεως Ποιμένων ἑκ[ατόν,
[Σι]ναγήρεως ἑκατόν, Τελβώνθεως ρ [[πεντήκοντα]] [
5 [[Σελιλάεως πεντήκοντα]] (2nd hand) μη(νὸς) Σεβαστοῦ . [

2. εκ μεν written over an erasure. ρ superscribed by a different hand; so also in l. 4. 5. σεβαστου over an erasure.

'To the elders of the villages below-written. Send out irrigation-guards on to the banks of the Upper Patemite district, from Skar 100 . . ., from Thathis 100, from Temenkorkis of the Shepherds 100 . . ., from Sinageris 100, from Telbonthis 100 . . . The . . of the month Sebastus . . .'

1–2. [τοῦ Πατεμίτου] Ἄνωι: the restoration relies upon the fact that Σκάρ (l. 2) is known from B. G. U. 553 B iii. 7 to have been in this district. Πατεμίτου may very likely have been abbreviated. For Σκάρ cf. also C. P. Herm. 120. recto iii. 1.

3. Θάθεως: cf. C. P. Herm. 120. recto iii. 8, verso i. 2, 9.

Τεμενκώρκεως Ποιμένων: cf. P. Flor. 2. 43, 73, Strassb. 29. 7, 33, and for Ποιμένων in local names, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 194, n. 3.

4. [Σι]ναγήρεως: cf. P. Flor. 64. 9, note, Brit. Mus. 1003. 4 (iii, p. 259), note.

Τελβώνθεως: cf. P. Amh. 146. 2, Flor. 50. 42, 100, and C. P. R. 39. 7, 10 (Θελβῶνθις).

5. [[Σελιλάεως . . .]]: cf. P. Flor. 82. 9, 85. 14, Brit. Mus. 1095 (*b*). 1 (iii, p. 250), note, *Stud. Pal.* x. Index *sub* Σενιλάεως and Σινελάεως.

81. LETTER OF AN ΑΙΓΙΑΛΟΦΥΛΑΞ.

Arsinoïte nome. 24 × 15·2 cm. About A. D. 104.

A letter from an *αἰγιαλοφύλαξ* to the strategus Claudius Erasus, who appears to have been in office from about A. D. 100–4; cf. P. Iand. 27, Brit. Mus. 904 (iii, p. 125); the date of a docket at the head of the letter, A. D. 107, may be subsequent to his *στρατηγία*, but cf. P. Fay. 117. The writer refers to certain arrangements which he had made in conjunction with the strategus concerning the irrigation, and apparently blames the *κωμογραμματεύς* of Apias for having sent an application to the strategus for more water, when this had been provided for locally, in case of need; but the document is unfortunately mutilated, and its purport is not very clear. On the verso are thirteen broken and defaced lines.

[. .] . ἐν τῷ Ποιμ(ενικῷ) ποταμ(ῷ) Ἐπὶφ ιδ. (2nd hand ?) κ̣ό̣(λλημα) ξ̣γ̣ τ̣ό̣(μος) θ
1st hand [(ἔτους ?)] ι Ἐπὶφ ιζ.
3rd hand ? [Θ]ε̣ών αἰγιαλοφύλαξ Κ[λ]αυδίωι
Ἐ̣ράσωι στρατηγῷ Θεμίστου μερίδος χαίρε[ι]ν.
5 [αἱ τ]ῶ̣ν . . [.] . νων θύραι, ὡς οἶδας, ἐπὶ παρόντος σοῦ
[ἐφ'] ὅσον οἱ κατασπορεῖς ἤθελον ἐβαστάχθησαν,
[κα]ὶ̣ γὰρ σχεδὸν πᾶσαι ἀφ' ὑδάτους εἰσί, ὥσπερ οἶ-
δα̣ς· τὴν γὰρ ὅλου τοῦ πράγματος ἐξουσίαν τοῖς
κατασ[π]ορεῦσι ἐπεθέμην, διὰ σοῦ αὐτοῖς παραν-
10 γείλας ἵν' ὅσου ἐὰν χρείαν ἔχωσι ὑδάτους ἑαυ-
[τοῖς ἐ]πιχαλῶσι, καὶ σὲ δὲ παρεκάλεσα διὰ τοῦ
[. . . . . .] ἑ̣[κατον]τ̣άρχου Ἰουλίου Σ[.] . . . [.] ἵν' ἐ̣ὰ̣ν
[ἐκεῖνοι εἴς τινα κώ]μην ἔγδε̣[ιαν] ὑδ̣[άτο]υς
[ἔχωσι 13 letters]ν̣ αὐταῖς . [. . . . . .]ο̣ . [.] .
15 [. . . . .] . [. . . . . ε]ὐθέως β̣α̣[στάζ]ειν
[. . . . .]ζω[. . . . . .] μέρη ἐ̣νεστ . [. . . .] . ς
[τὸν τῆ]ς Ἀπιάδο̣[ς κω]μογραμματέα ἐντετευ-
[χότα σ]οι ἵνα πλείονα ὑδάτια τοῖς πεδίοις
[τῆς κ]ώμης ἐπιχαλασθῇ, τοῦ κατασπορέως
20 [. . . .] . . . ω̣ν ἐ̣ν τ̣ῇ κώμ̣ῃ ὄντος κ̣αὶ ὀφείλοντος,
[ἐπεὶ π]άρ̣ε̣στε̣ι̣ν αὐτῷ ὑ̣δ̣[άτ]ους χρ̣εία, μεμνῆσ-
[θαί μ]ο̣ῦ̣ τῆς γενομένη[ς] αὐτῷ ἐντολῆς παρόν-
[τος σο]ῦ ἀνελθεῖν ἵν' ὅσον θέλῃ ὕδωρ ἑαυτῷ
[ἐπιχ]α̣λ̣άσῃ ἢ διαπ̣έ̣μψηταί τινα, ἐκ τούτου δὲ
25 [φανε]ρόν ἐστιν [καὶ] μηδένα χρῄζειν, οὐδὲ γάρ
[τις τ]ῶν γεωργῷ[ν περὶ τ]ούτου σοι ἐνέτυχε μέχρι
[το]ύτου ὡ[σ . . . . . γεω]ργία βραδύτερον
[. .]α̣ρχοντο̣[. . . . . .]μ̣ι̣ν . [. . .] . εὐθέως
. . . . . .

1. ε of εν corr. 6. ο of ηθελον corr. from α. 7. l. ὕδατος; so in ll. 10, 13, 21. 11. π of παρεκαλεσα corr.

ll. 3 sqq. 'Theon, guard of the shore, to Claudius Erasus, strategus of the division of Themistes, greeting. The gates of the sluices (?), as you know, were lifted when you were present, as much as the inspectors of sowing wished, and they are nearly all out of the water, as you know; for I gave the inspectors of sowing the conduct of the whole matter, instructing them through you to draw off as much water as they need, and I urged you through the centurion Iulius . . . I hear that the comogrammateus of Apias has petitioned you for a further supply of water for the fields of the village, when all the time the inspector of sowing for the district (?) was at the village and ought, if he required water, to have remembered my order given when you were present to come up in order to draw off as much water as he wishes or to send somebody for this purpose. It is evident from this that nobody wants it, nor has any one of the cultivators applied to you about this till now . . .'

1–2. These two lines placed at the top are apparently official dockets. The Ποιμενικὸς ποταμός was a canal in the neighbourhood of Karanis, since in B. G. U. 621 the ὑδροφύλακες Ποιμ. ποτ. receive their ὀψώνιον from the sitologi of that village.

3. Evidence concerning the αἰγιαλοφύλαξ, who has not occurred outside the Fayûm, is scarce. He appears in B. G. U. 12. 23–4 [W. 389], where he accompanies the officials in charge of the inspection of the dykes and canals together with the strategus and the royal scribe. This inspection was held on the ground of the documents supplied by the κατασπορεῖς (ibid. ll. 9–12). Each τόπος had its κατασπορεύς (B. G. U. 12. 10), whereas there was only one αἰγιαλοφύλαξ for the whole nome (cf. B. G. U. 12. 23–5 and P. Fay. 222, a document addressed to Φίλιππος αἰγιαλοφύλαξ Ἀρσινοί[του]). It is noticeable that Theon here places his own name before that of the strategus, and throughout adopts an independent tone. His office apparently consisted in regulating the irrigation and supervising the works concerned with it.

5. θύραι: cf. the frequent references to such sluice-gates in the Petrie papyri, and the canal called Ἑξάθυρος in P. Fay. 365, &c.

6. ἐβαστάχθησαν must here be used in the technical sense of lifting the gates of a sluice. In P. Thead. 14, though ὑδροφύλακες are there concerned, the word has its ordinary meaning.

16. Possibly γνο]ύς at the end of the line, but the construction is obscure.

20. e. g. [τῶν] τόπων, but it is doubtful whether this can be read.

24. διαπέμψασθαι is expected; the construction has been influenced by the intervening ἵνα.

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82. DECLARATION OF IRRIGATION OFFICIALS.

Ibion (Lesser Apollonopolite nome). 14·2 × 15·2 cm. A. D. 113.

There is good ground for attributing the same provenance to this papyrus as to **96**. The occurrence of the village-name Ἰβιών and of Ψᾶις among the personal names affords some evidence; cf. ll. 3, 8 notes. But a comparison with two other members of the same family in the Florence collection published by Vitelli in *Atene e Roma*, vii, pp. 122 sqq. (cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341) places this attribution beyond doubt. With one there is a coincidence in the title of the irrigation officials, and to both an approximation in date, subject, and style. While, however, both the Florentine documents are subsequent to the accession of Hadrian, and probably therefore also to the publication of his edict (cf. **96**. introd.), **82** is dated in the previous reign at least four years earlier (Oct. 26th, 113). It is a joint declaration on oath by the irrigation officials (ἐπιμεληταὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμνασμοῦ) of Ibion

that only 50 arurae in their district remained unflooded, and that where artificial irrigation was practicable this would be enforced. Apparently certain districts, at any rate in this region, had fallen on evil days, caused perhaps by a succession of low Niles; and it is likely enough, as Meyer (P. Giessen, 42. introd.) suggests, that the canal on which work was proceeding during July, 117, was in fact the great canal of Ibion mentioned in P. Giessen, 15. In any case the accession of Hadrian was immediately followed by the grant of indulgences (**96**. introd.).

] . ạ[

Παρὰ [Π]αθώτου Ἄρεως καὶ Παθώτου Τιθοεσάιτος
καὶ Φατρῆς Φατρέως κα[ὶ] Πολλοῦς Ψάιτος καὶ Ψεν-
σενπεντενταία ἀδελ(φοῦ) καὶ Πατομτοῦτος Ὀρσενο(ύφεως) καὶ
5 Ἑρμίου Παθώτου καὶ Πατομτοῦτος Ἐνθιέως καὶ Ψεν-
ταπνούχιος π(ρεσβυτέρου) Ὀρσενο(ύφεως) καὶ Ἀπολλωνίου Πορτιοῦτος καὶ
Ψένιτος Ὀνṇό(φρεως) ἐπιμελητῶν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμ-
νασμοῦ Ἰβιῶνος. ὀμνύωμεν τ[ὴ]ν Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Νερούα Τραιανοῦ Σεβ[αστοῦ Γερμ]ανικοῦ Δακικ[ο]ῦ
10 τύχην μητεμίαν ἄ[ρο(υραν) ἀβροχεῖ]ν περὶ τὴν
ἡμῶν κομογραμμ[άτειαν πλὴν ἀ]ρουρῶν πεν-
τήκοντα πέντε ἐν [τῶι πρὸς β]ορε τώπ̣ωι, ὧν
τὰ δυνάμενα ἐπαντληθῆναι ἐπαναγάζειν ἐπαν-
τλεῖσθαι, ἢ ἔνωχοι εἴημεν τῶι ὥρκωι.
15 (ἔτους) ιζ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα Τρα[ια]νοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμαν⟨ι⟩κοῦ
Δακικοῦ Φαῶφι κθ
Ψενταπνοῦχις Ὀρσενο(ύφεως) ὀμώμοχα τὸν προ(κίμενον) ὅρκον.
2nd hand Ὀρσενοῦφις νε(ώτερος) Παθώτου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρὸς διὰ τὸ μὴ παρεῖναι
αὐτόν· ὀμόμακα τὸν προκίμενον ὅρκον ὡς πρόκιται.
20 3rd hand Ἑρμίας π(ρεσβύτερος) Παθώτου ὀμώμοκα τὸν προκείμενον ὅρκ[ο]ν.
4th hand Π̣[α]θ̣ώ̣[της Ἄ]ρ̣[εως ὀ]μώμοκα τὸν προκείμενον [ὅρκον.]
5th hand . [. . . . . ὀ]μ̣ώμοκα τὸν προκε[ίμενον ὅρκο]ν.
[15 letters ὀμώ]μο[κα τὸν προκείμενον ὅρκο]ν.

. . . . . .

3. l. Φατρῆτος . . . Πολλοῦτος. ψαϊτος Pap. 4. s of πατομτουτος corr. from τ. 7. ψενϊτος Pap. ν of οννο(φρεως) corr. from π; l. Ὀννώ(φρεως). 8. ιβιωνος over the line; l. ὀμνύομεν. 9. τραϊανου Pap. 10. l. μηδεμίαν. 11. l. κωμογραμμ[άτειαν. 12. l. β]ορρᾶ τόπωι. 13. l. ἐπαναγκάζειν. 14. l. ἔνοχοι . . . ὅρκωι. 19. l. ὀμώμοκα.

'From Pathotes son of Ares and Pathotes son of Tithoesaïs and Phatres son of Phatreus and Pollous son of Psaïs and Psensenpententaia his brother and Patomtous son of Orsenouphis and Hermias son of Pathotes and Patomtous son of Enthieus and Psentapnouchis elder son of Orsenouphis and Apollonius son of Portious and Psenis son of Onnophris, superintendents of irrigation in Ibion. We swear by the fortune of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus that only 50 arurae in our village circumscription in the northern district are unflooded, and on these, where artificial irrigation is possible, we will enforce it. Otherwise may we be liable to the consequences of our oath.' Date and signatures of individual superintendents.

1. This line doubtless contained the name of the addressee, probably the strategus as in *Atene e Roma*, vii, p. 122.

3. Ψαῖτος: Psaïs is a name common in the southern nomes; cf. P. Grenf. ii. 68. 22 (Great Oasis), Oxy. 488. 4 (Apollonopolites Parvus), Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341. 3 (Apollonopolites Parvus), P. Leipzig 97. ix. 8, xvi. 20 (Hermonthis).

6. π for πρεσβυτέρου here and νε for νεώτερος in l. 18 are written without any sign of abbreviation; cf. the notes on **94**. 9, **102**. 40, **160** (*c*). introd., **179**. 7, and P. Oxy. 1209. introd. In l. 20 the π has a stroke above it.

7. ἐπιμελητῶν . . . λιμνασμοῦ: cf. **90**. 22–3, 35–6, *Atene e Roma*, vii, p. 122. 4 ἐπιμεληταὶ λιμνασμοῦ, P. Flor. 21. 3–4 (cf. **90**. 22 sqq., note, Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 429, Meyer, P. Hamb. 19. introd.) ἐπί τε λιμνασμοῦ [κα]ὶ πεδίων (?) κατασπορᾶς κτλ., B. G. U. 91. 5 εἰς λι[μνα]στείαν τῆς γενομένης ἐπ' ἀγαθοῖς κατασπορᾶς, P. Tebt. 209 λιμνα(στῆι), Oxy. 117. 20 λιμνιάρχου, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 392. 3–4 νυνὶ [λι]μνασ[τὴ]ς καὶ κατασπορεύς, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 225.

8. Ἰβιῶνος: cf. P. Giessen 15. 3–5 and introd.

10–14. If none but δημόσιοι γεωργοί were here concerned, the ἐπιμεληταί would be merely enforcing the terms of the undertaking to which these subscribed as a condition of their tenure; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 256 recto, 4–5 (ii, p. 97 [W. 344]), B. G. U. 85 [W. 345], San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 159, n. 2.

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83. DECLARATION OF A TAX-COLLECTOR CONCERNING THE REVENUES OF THE ΙΔΙΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ.

Memphite nome. 19·5 × 7·5 cm. A. D. 138–61.

In this document the collector of money-taxes of a village in the Memphite nome declares to the commission appointed to receive and forward the accounts concerning the ἴδιος λόγος that nothing had been paid to him on this account during a period of eleven months. He declares also that his statement had been registered by the eclogistes of the nome, from whom he had obtained a receipt. The existence of this commission was already known from P. Amh. 69 [W. 190] and P. Ausonia 2 (ii. 1907, p. 138), and examples of receipts addressed to tax-gatherers by the eclogistes (cf. note on l. 18) are preserved in P. Leipzig 121 [W. 173]; cf. also P. Fay. 35 [W. 264]. It is remarkable that the accounts of the taxes belonging to the ἴδιος λόγος are sent by the collectors not, as in the case of the ordinary taxes of the fiscus, to the strategus (e. g. P. Fay. 41), but to a special commission. In P. Brit. Mus. 1219 (iii, p. 124 [W. 172]), however, a return analogous to P. Amh. 69, P. Ausonia 2, and **83**, is addressed to the strategus; cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 72, which is addressed to a basilicogrammateus, and Führer P. Erz. Rainer, no. 247. Possibly the later date of these accounts for the difference, since Septimius Severus seems to have transformed the financial administration; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 155.

On the verso are parts of fourteen lines of a list of names with amounts of artabae of wheat.

[. . . . . καὶ τοῖς σὺν]
[αὐτῷ προχιρισθεῖσι]
[π]ρὸς παράλημψ[ιν
[καὶ] καταγωγὴν βιβλί[ων
ṭ̣ῶ̣ν ἀπὸ Θὼθ ἕως Ἐπεὶφ
καὶ αὐτοῦ Ἐπεὶφ μηνῶν ια
15 ṭ̣ο̣ῦ̣ . (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Ḳ̣α̣ί̣[σαρος
τοῦ κυρίου ὥ̣σ̣τ̣ε̣ ḳ̣[ατα-

5 [ἀ]νηκόντων τῷ τοῦ
[ἰδ]ίου λόγου ἐπιτρόπ(ῳ)
[π]αρὰ Ψεν̣ο̣ύριος πρά(κτορος)
[ἀρ]γ(υρικῶν) Τ̣αμ̣α̣υονήσου
[τ]ο̣ῦ Μεμφείτου.
10 προσφωνῶ περὶ τοῦ
μ̣η̣δέν μοι διαγεγρά(φθαι) ὑπὲρ
[λ]ημμάτων ἴδιου λόγου
χωρισθ(ῆναι) Ἀρχιβίῳ τῷ [κα]ὶ
Θέωνι ἐγλ(ογιστῇ) Μεμφείτου,
καὶ ἔσχον τὴν ἴσην ἀπ[ο-
20 [χ]ήν.
[(ἔτους) .] Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
[Τίτ]ου Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ
[Ἀντ]ωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ
[Εὐσ]εβο̣ῦ̣ς Φ̣α̣[

'To . . . and his associates appointed to receive and forward the accounts concerning the procurator of the privy purse, from Psenouris, collector of money-taxes in the village of Tamauonesus in the Memphite nome. I report to you that nothing has been paid to me on behalf of the revenues of the privy purse from Thoth to Epeiph inclusive, eleven months, of the . . . year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, so that the return has been presented to Archibius also called Theon, eclogistes of the Memphite nome, and I have obtained the corresponding receipt.' Date.

1–2. Cf. P. Amh. 69. 2 [W. 190], Ausonia 2. 1.

3–4. The parallel texts just quoted have *πρὸς παράλημψιν καὶ κατακομιδὴν τῶν βιβλίων πεμπομένων εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν.* The slight formal differences in the title in **83** may be due to the fact that the document comes from the Memphite nome whereas P. Amh. 69 [W. 190] and Ausonia 2 are from the Fayûm. An analogous functionary is the *ἐπιτηρητὴς ὑπὲρ καταπομπῆς μηνιαίου* in B. G. U. 362. iv. 20, &c.

5–6. Cf. P. Amh. 69. 3–4 [W. 190] *πεμ[π]ομ(ένων) εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τῷ τοῦ νομοῦ ἐγλ[ο]γιστῇ καὶ ἰδίῳ λόγῳ,* Ausonia 2. 3–5 *πεμ[π]ωμένων εἰς Ἀλεξάνδ(ρειαν) τῶι ἰδίω[ι λόγ(ωι)] γράφοντι τὸν νομόν,* Leipzig 121. 5 [W. 173]. For *[ἀ]νηκόντων* cf. **157**. 23, P. Leipzig 121. 9, Brit. Mus. 1219 (iii, p. 124 [W. 172]), Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 72, note 5.

12. *λ]ημμάτων ἰδίου λόγου*: cf. P. Ausonia 2. 9–10. *ὑπὲρ λημμάτων ἰδίου λόγου* should probably be restored in P. Leipzig 121. 21 [W. 173].

16–17. Cf. P. Leipzig 121. 4–5 [W. 173] *τὰς ἀπ[οχὰ]ς τῶν καταχωρισθέντων ὑπ' ἐμοῦ [λόγων ἀνηκόντων τῇ τοῦ ἰδίου λ]όγου ἐπιτροπῇ τῷ τό[τε] ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ τὸν νομὸν γράφοντι.*

18. *ἐγλ(ογιστῇ)*: in P. Amh. 69. 4 [W. 190] the documents belonging to the *ἴδιος λόγος* are sent *τῷ τοῦ νομοῦ ἐγλ[ο]γιστῇ καὶ ἰδίῳ λόγῳ.* From this expression P. M. Meyer (P. Giessen 48. introd.) followed by Wilcken (*Chrestom.*, no. 190. introd.) inferred the existence of two different officials, one, the *ἐκλογιστής*, working on behalf of the *διοίκησις*, the other, called by abbreviation *ἴδιος λόγος* but better *γράφων ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ*, on behalf of the *ἴδιος λόγος*, each nome being represented at Alexandria by an *ἐκλογιστής* and an *ἴδιος λόγος*. **83** now indicates that the *ἐκλογιστής* belonged to the department of the *ἴδιος λόγος*, since he issues to the tax-collector receipts concerning its accounts. It is accordingly most probable that by *ὁ ἐκλογιστὴς καὶ ἴδιος λόγος* in P. Amh. 69 only one official is meant, as the single article would naturally imply, more especially since the official called in **83** *ἐγλογιστής* has exactly the same functions as *ὁ ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ τὸν νομὸν γράφων* of P. Leipzig 121 [W. 173]. This of course does not imply that the *ἐκλογιστής* was not also concerned with the *διοίκησις*.

19. *ἀπ[οχ]ήν*: cf. P. Leipzig 121. 4, 10, 11 [W. 173], Fay. 35. 8 [W. 264 and introd.].

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84. OFFICIAL LETTER.

8·5 × 16·5 cm. A. D. 146.

Copy of a letter from a high official, probably the *διοικητής* (cf. l. 6, note), to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome announcing the dispatch of several documents concerning arrears due to the Treasury, and ordering the release of certain lands belonging to debtors of the State, if all the debts were duly paid. A comparison with two unpublished Strassburg

papyri partly quoted by Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 363. introd., indicates that *γενηματογραφούμενα ὑπάρχοντα* are here concerned; cf. note on l. 6. Lines 10–11 may be the beginning of the copy of one of the documents mentioned in the letter, which is written on the verso of the papyrus. On the recto are the ends and beginnings of lines from the tops of two columns.

Μοι̣ν̣ατ[ί]δης Μερούλα̣ σ[τ]ρα(τηγῷ) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) χαίρειν. βιβλειδίων
δοθέντων μοι ὑπὸ Ἑρμο̣δ[ώρο]υ̣ Κορνηλίου τὸ ἕτερον σ̣ημ̣[ιω-
σ̣άμενο[ς] ἔπεμψά μοι μ̣[ετ]ὰ̣ καὶ τῶν ⟨ἐ⟩νηχθέντων μ[ο]ι
ὑπὸ τῶν γ̣ρ̣αμματέω[ν,] ὅπως φροντίσῃς, ἐὰν τὰ ὀφιλό-
5 μενα ε[ἰ]σηνηνχθῇ, τὴν ἄνεσιν τὴν διὰ τοῦτο γενο-
μένην τῶν ὑπαρχόντων γενέσθαι, ἐάν γε μηδὲν ἕ-
τερον τῷ ταμείῳ ὀφείλαι. ταῦτα γράφω διαδεχόμε-
νος τὴν Πρόκλου τοῦ κρατίστου εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀποδη-
μίαν. ἐ[ρρ]ῶσθαί σε εὔχομε. (ἔτους) θ̣ [Μεσ]ορὴ η.
10 Ε . . [. . . . .]α̣κων Ἰσίδωρο̣[. . . . .]ων ἐν Ἑρμοῦ
[πό]λ̣(ει) [. . . . . .]
. . . . . .

3. l. σοι. l. ἐνεχθέντων or ἀνενεχθ. 5. l. εἰσενεχθῇ. η of γενομενην corr. from ῳ. 7. α of οφειλαι corr. from ε; l. ὀφείλῃ (cf. 77. 51). 9. l. εὔχομαι. 10. ακων over an erasure.

1–9. 'Moenatides to Merula, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, greeting. I have sent you a duplicate of the petition presented to me by Hermodorus son of Cornelius, with my signature, together with the documents brought to me by the secretaries, in order that, if the debts are paid, the ensuing remission of the lands be effected, but only if nothing is still due to the Treasury. I write this as the deputy of the most high Proculus in his visit to Egypt. I pray for your health.' Date.

2. For this use of *τὸ ἕτερον* cf. P. Oxy. 899. 38, note.

5. *ἄνεσιν*: cf. 77. 30, and the next note.

6. *ὑπαρχόντων*: cf. P. Strassb. ined. *ap.* Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 363. introd.: *ἐὰν [τοῦτο εἰσενέγκ]ωσι καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο ὀφείλωσι, φρόντισον τ[ὴν γενηματογρα]φίαν ἀνεθῆναι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων*, and another ibid. *τὰς προσόδους αὐταῖς* (the debtors) *τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀνεθῆναι.* These texts clearly show that in 84 *γενηματογραφουμένων* is to be understood before *ὑπαρχόντων* and also that the writer of the letter is very likely the *διοικητής*, since both the Strassburg papyri are letters from that official to the strategus; cf. Wilcken, *l. c.* On the *γενηματογραφία* or confiscation of the produce of land belonging to a State debtor cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 135 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 297.

7–8. By *Πρόκλου τοῦ κρατίστου* the praefect L. Valerius Proculus is no doubt meant. He was in office in the 9th year of Antoninus, since he ordered the *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή* of that year (P. Oxy. ii, p. 208). The expression *ἀποδημία εἰς Αἴγυπτον* does not imply that Proculus was at the time out of Egypt, for Alexandria, where the praefect had his residence, was considered as being apart from the rest of the province, and from the Alexandrian point of view, when the praefect went up country he was 'going to Egypt'; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 392, *Grundz.*, p. 34, B. G. U. 388. ii. 42 [M. 91]. The phrase *ἀποδημίαν διαδέχεσθαι* appears to be new, but there can be little doubt that *διαδέχεσθαι* here has its usual sense and that the writer's meaning is that he had been deputed to visit the upper country on the praefect's behalf. This may suggest, but does not prove, that he was holding the *conventus*, which Wilcken maintains (*Archiv* iv, pp. 406 sqq.) could only be conducted in Egypt by the praefect himself; the *ἀποδημία* may have been no more than a visit of inspection, although we have found cause in 74 to think that the so-called inspections were more often connected with the *conventus* than has been previously supposed.

85. RECEIPT FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Magdola Petechontos (Hermopolite nome). 15·9 × 6·9 cm. A. D. 185.

This papyrus and **274–5** belong to the same series of receipts as P. Amh. 107 [W. 417], 108, B. G. U. 807; cf. also P. Amh. 109 [W. 418], B. G. U. 842. The procedure is fully described in P. Amh. 107. introd.; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* i, p. 177.

[Δαμαρίωνι στρα]τηγῶι [Ἑρμοπ]ολί(του)
[Ἀντώνιος Ἰουσ]τεῖνος [δου]πλικάριος
[διαπεμφθεὶς ὑ]πὸ Οὐαλερ[ίου Φ]ροντείνου
[ἐπάρχου τῆς ἐν] Κόπτῳ εἴ[λης] Ἡρακλιανῆς.
5 [μεμέτρημαι] παρὰ πρεσ[βυτέ]ρων κώμης
[Μαγδώλων Πετεχ]ῶ̣ν̣τος τ[οῦ Κουσ]σείτου Ἄνω
[τοῦ διεληλυθό]τος κε (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου
[Ἀντωνίνου Καί]σαρος τοῦ κυρίου τὰς ἐπιβλη-
[θείσας αὐτοῖς ἀ]πὸ τῶν κελευσθεισῶν
10 [ὑπὸ τοῦ] λ̣αμπροτάτου ἡ̣γεμόνος Λογγαίου
[Ῥούφου συνωνη]θῆναι ἀπὸ γενήματος
[τοῦ κγ (ἔτους) κριθῆς ἀ]ρταβῶν μυριάδων
[δύο εἰς χρείας] τῆς αὐτῆς εἴλης κριθῆς
[μέτρῳ δημο]σίῳ δοχικῷ [μ]ετρήσει τῇ
15 [κελευσθείσῃ] . . . . . [. . .] . ἀκολού-
[θως τῷ γενομένῳ ἐπι]μερισμῷ
[ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ νομοῦ πραγ]ματικῶν,
[τὴν δὲ ἀποχὴν ταύτην τετ]ρασσ̣ῇ̣[ν
[ἐξεδόμην. (ἔτους) κς κτλ.

. . . . . .

10. μο of ηγεμονος corr.

'To Damarion, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Antonius Justinus, *duplicarius*, dispatched by Valerius Frontinus, praefect of the *ala Heracliana* stationed at Coptos. I have had measured to me by the elders of the village of Magdola Petechontos in the upper Koussite district for the past 25th year of Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Caesar the lord the proportion imposed upon them from the twenty thousand artabae of barley which his highness the praefect Longaeus Rufus ordered to be bought up from the produce of the twenty-third year for the requirements of the aforesaid *ala*, of barley, measured by the official standard at the appointed time for measuring . . . artabae in accordance with the division made by the officials of the nome; and I have issued four copies of this receipt.' Date.

1. Damarion was strategus in Pauni (May–June) A. D. 185 (cf. P. Amh. 107), and that his tenure of office stretched into the new Egyptian year (A. D. 185–6) is known both from l. 7 below and P. Amh. 109. 12 [W. 418]. In Hathur (Oct.–Nov.) A. D. 185 the basilicogrammateus Plutogenes was doing interim duty; cf. B. G. U. 807. 1. This and the additional fact that the outgoing πρεσβύτεροι of the preceding 25th year (A. D. 184–5) are still here transacting business makes it certain that the date of **85** is between Thoth and Hathur 185. Similarly B. G. U. 842. vi and vii, where outgoing πρεσβύτεροι are equally in question, bear dates Sept. 13 and 14.

6. The restoration [Μαγδώλων Πετεχ]ῶντος exactly fills the lacuna and suits the remains. A payment of 15 artabae for the same purpose by this village ἀπὸ γενήματος κδ (ἔτους) is found in B. G. U. 807 (A. D. 185). The restoration is possible on the assumption that the requisitions of barley were annual and that **85** deals with a previous payment; cf. note on ll. 11–12.

7. [τοῦ ἐνεστῶ]τος would not fill the lacuna. For πρεσβύτεροι still acting after the completion of their year of office cf. P. Amh. 108. 6–7 and note on l. 1 above.

11–12. ἀπὸ γενήματος [τοῦ κγ (ἔτους): presumably both requisitions and payments were annual. Thus the requisition of barley in P. Amh. 107 [W. 417] and B. G. U. 807 specifies corn ἀπὸ γενήματος κδ (ἔτους) (A. D. 184–5), that in P. Amh. 109 [W. 418] corn ἀπὸ γενήματος κε (ἔτους) (A. D. 185–6), while B. G. U. 842 (A. D. 187) deals with fresh requisitions by the incoming praefect Pomponius Faustianus. If, therefore, identity in provenance from Μαγδῶλα Πετεχῶντος is admitted for **85** and B. G. U. 807, it is probable, since the village-elders of the 26th year in B. G. U. 807 complied with the requisition of barley of the 24th year, that those of the 25th here would have dealt with that of the 23rd year. The point is only of interest in so far as, if κγ is restored, it would give some ground for supposing that Longaeus Rufus was praefect in the 24th year; cf. Cantarelli, *La Serie dei Prefetti*, i, pp. 60–1.

15. A number of artabae of course followed κελευσθείσῃ, but the traces on the papyrus are hardly to be identified.

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86. NOTIFICATION OF PAYMENT.

Hermopolis. 9·4 × 15·3 cm. A. D. 195. Plate 18.

A notification made by the ταμίας πολιτικῶν καὶ ἱερατικῶν χρημάτων to the body of the cosmetae concerning the payment of a sum of 5,600 dr. into the special account for the horse-races; cf. the applications for grants from municipal funds in e. g. C. P. Herm. 66 and 67, P. Oxy. 1104. It is noteworthy that the papyrus bears a date only slightly anterior to A. D. 202, the year usually assigned for the foundation of the βουλαί in the provincial μητροπόλεις; cf. e. g. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 41, Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, p. 15. With reference to Hermopolis, however, there has been a tendency to antedate the grant of autonomy; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 346–7, where the evidence is marshalled and the question left open. The entire omission here of any reference to the βουλή in the formula in l. 8 (cf. note *ad loc.*) is against any such supposition. Moreover, in contrast with **86**, in documents subsequent to A. D. 202 the treasury-official (ταμίας πολιτικοῦ λόγου) is usually himself a βουλευτής; cf. C. P. Herm. 94. 1 [W. 194], 111. 4, Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 405.

Διονύσιος Ἀρχίο[υ] γυμνασιαρχήσας Ἑρμ[οῦ πόλε]ως τῆς
μεγάλης ταμίας [πο]λειτικῶν καὶ ἱερατικῶν χρημά[τ]ων
τῷ κοινῷ τῶν κοσμητῶν διὰ Διογένους καὶ Ἀγα[θοῦ Δαί-
μονος κοσμη[τε]υσάντων χαίρειν. [δι]ἀγε[γρά]φ[η]κα τῇ
5 σήμ[ε]ρον ἥτις ἐσ[τὶ]ν ἑννακαιδεκάτη ἡμ[έ]ρ[α μηνὸ]ς Ἀθὺρ
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτ[ου]ς [εἰς] λόγον ἱπποδρομιῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ δ (ἔτους?)
ἀρ[γ]υρίου δραχμὰς πεντακισχειλίας ἑξακο[σίας,] γ(ίνονται) ἀρ-

γυρίου (δραχμαὶ) Ἐχ, λόγου φυλασσομένου τῇ πόλει πε[ρ]ὶ [ο]ὗ [ἔ]χει παν-
τὸς δ[ικαίο]υ. ἔτους τ[ε]τάρτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καί[σαρος] Λουκίου
10 Σεπ[τιμίου Σ]εουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος Σεβα[σ]τ[ο]ῦ [Ἀρα]βικ[οῦ
[Ἀδιαβηνι]κοῦ Ἀθὺρ ἐννακαιδεκ[άτῃ.] (2nd hand) Δ[ι]ον[ύσιος Ἀ]ρχ[ίου
[γυμνασια]ρχήσας σεσῃ[μείωμ]αι [τὰς ἀργυ-
[ρίου δρ]αχμὰ[ς] πε[ντακισχειλίας ἑξακοσίας
[ὡς πρόκειται.

2. ἱερατικων Pap.

'Dionysius son of Archias, ex-gymnasiarch of Hermopolis Magna, treasurer of the municipal and priestly funds, to the body of the cosmetae acting through Diogenes and Agathodaemon, ex-cosmetae, greeting. I have paid to-day, being the 19th day of the month Hathur of the present year, to the account of the horse-races of the said 4th year, five thousand six hundred silver drachmae, total 5,600 silver dr., without prejudice to any right claimed by the city.' Date and signatures.

2. *ταμίας [πο]λειτικῶν καὶ ἱερατικῶν χρημά[τ]ων*: cf. P. Oxy. 55. 14 [W. 196] *τῷ ταμίᾳ τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων*, 1104. 13 *τὸν τῶν πολειτικῶν [ἐπί]τροπον*, B. G. U. 934. 3 *ταμιείᾳ πολιτικῶν λημμάτων*, C. P. Herm. 94. 1 [W. 194] *ταμίᾳ πολιτικ(οῦ) λ[όγ(ου)*. These references are all subsequent to the reforms of A. D. 202. For the previous period, however, the existence of some such official had been inferred from the references to a special fund for the city, e. g. P. Oxy. 54. 15 [W. 34] *τοῦ τῆς πόλεως λόγου*, Amh. 64. 14 *τῶν τῆς πό[λ]εως λημμάτων*. He is now found combining the supervision of both the *πολιτικά* and *ἱερατικὰ χρήματα*. Since this dual function occurs in none of the later references, it is probable that the increase of financial responsibilities under the *βουλή* rendered such a combination impossible; cf. B. G. U. 362. v [W. 96], where the *βουλή* of Arsinoë appoints an *ἐπιμελητής* to superintend the finances of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, P. Thead. 34. 14. The paucity of evidence makes it difficult to define the powers of the *ταμίας* for the period prior to A. D. 202. Under the subsequent régime such disbursements as that here notified required the definite authorization of the *βουλή* (cf. e. g. C. P. Herm. 66 and 67), and it is probable that there was a similar subordination earlier to the *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων*; cf. **77**. 52, note.

In connexion with the association of *πολιτικά* and *ἱερατικὰ χρήματα*, it may be noted that in P. Hal. 1. 244 payments to the deified Alexander are made through the *ταμίαι* of Alexandria.

3. *τῷ κοινῷ τῶν κοσμητῶν*: cf. P. Oxy. 891. 13–15 *τὰ δὲ ἀναλώματα ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τάγματος δοθῆναι*, where the reference similarly is to the order of exegetae (see note *ad loc.*). It is probable that each order of municipal officials formed an inner corporation inside the wider *κοινὸν τῶν ἀρχόντων* and that nomination to *ἀρχαί* was governed in some measure by this circumstance; cf. **77**. introd.

διὰ Διογένους κτλ.: the order of the words makes it certain that these individuals were the representatives of the *κοινὸν τῶν κοσμητῶν*; for the necessity of such representation cf. Wenger, *Stellvertretung*, pp. 19 sqq., 109 sqq. Here, however, it is curious that they were ex-cosmetae. The inference may naturally be made that ex-officials remained members of the various *κοινά*; cf. **77**. 33, note. The Diogenes who appears here may well be the cosmetes of that name in **77**. 42; cf. **181**.

6. *ἱπποδρομιῶν*: the existence of an *ἄμφοδον Ἱπποδρόμου* at Oxyrhynchus (cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 288, A. D. 22–5) supplies an early proof of the practice of horse-racing in Egypt; cf. in later times P. Oxy. 145, 152, Brit. Mus. 1028 (iii, pp. 276–7), Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 144, n. 4, Meyer, P. Hamb. p. 31.

8–9. Cf. the frequent and invariable formula in C. P. Herm. *λόγου φυλασσομένου τῇ πόλει καὶ τῇ βουλῇ περὶ οὗ ἔχουσι παντὸς δικαίου*; for the significance here of the omission of any reference to the *βουλή* see introd. above.

87. REPORT OF A SURVEYOR.

Heracleopolite nome. 18·6 × 21·8 cm. Early third century.

The text printed below is the conclusion of a return by a surveyor (ὁριοδείκτης) concerning several parcels of land. In one case (l. 2) it is stated that of the plot in question a certain number of arurae were productive (ἐν σπόρῳ, cf. note on l. 2) but that others were sand-covered (ὑπ' ἄμμῳ). This fact makes it probable that the return, which is dated in Pharmouthi (March–April), i. e. harvest-time, was meant to enable the government officials to collect the right amount of rents or taxes incident upon the land, though whether it was drawn up for a particular occasion, e. g. to control applications from tax-payers asking for remissions, or whether the ὁριοδείκτης used to send in such reports regularly, is questionable. The former alternative is perhaps more probable; cf. P. Amh. 83. 5 [W. 230], 142. 12, Preisigke, P. Cairo, 8. 9–10 [W. 240, introd.]. Another of the duties of the ὁριοδείκτης was to ascertain the extent of the land for which grants of seed were required; cf. P. Flor. 21 and introd.

87 is written on the verso of the papyrus. The recto contains two incomplete columns of official accounts of some sort. Col. i, ll. 9–11, read ἰ . . [· .]ῳν Σωτηρίχου καὶ Διονύσιο(ς) ἀδελφὸς Φ . . . . ας ὑπολ(όγου) προσόδου ὑπαρχόντ(ων) (πρότερον) Ἡρ . . . This is preceded and followed by what appear to be names with amounts of drachmae opposite them. In the second column, of which only the beginnings of lines are preserved, there is a mention of the eleventh year, and of the villages Ἀλιλᾶις and Θμοιναχῆ (each followed by personal names), which are known from P. Hibeh, p. 8, to have been in the Heracleopolite nome. The topographical data in the text on the verso point to the same district.

[. . . . . .] . καὶ ποταμός, ἀπηλιώτου ἰδιωτικὴ γῇ καὶ δημοσία γῇ, λ[ιβὸς . . . . .
[ὁ αὐτὸς ὁ]ριοδείκτης ἐπέδειξα ἐν σπόρῳ [(ἀρούρας)] μθ∠ι´ς´ξ´δ´ καὶ ὑπ' ἄμμῳ [(ἀρούρας) . . . . . .
[. . . . . .]ντες ἐπὶ τὸν νότον ἐπα[.] . [.] . [. .] . . Μενελάου κλ(ήρου) (ἀρούρας) ι∠ι´[ς´λ´β´ καὶ
[. . . . . .] κλ(ήρου) (ἀρούρας) ι, γ(ίνονται) (ἄρουραι) κ∠ι´ς´λ´β´, γί(τονες) νότου Μεσσαλινιανὰ [ἐδάφη καὶ
5 [. . . . . .] . , βορρᾶ ἀπηλ(ιώτου) πεδία Ἀγκυ[ρ]ώνων, λιβὸς δημοσία γῆ. [ὁ αὐτὸς
[ὁριοδείκτ]ης ἐπέδειξα ἐπὶ γῆς. λ[. .] . . [.] . . . . . λειχους κλ(ήρου) (ἀρούρας) α∠[. . . . . .
[. . . . . γί(τονες)] νότου γύης, βο(ρρᾶ) ἀπηλ(ιώτου) Μεσσαλινιανὰ [ἐδάφη], λιβὸς ἰδιωτικ(ὴ) γῆ.
ὁ αὐτὸς
[ὁριοδείκτ]ης ἐπέδειξα ἐπὶ γῆς.
[. . . . . .] (ἔτους ?) λό(γος ?) Φαρμοῦθι. Ἡρακλείδης Ὡρίωνο(ς) ἐπιδέδωκα διὰ Μέλανος
10 [. . . . . .] . εἰου βοηθοῦ.

'[. . . In the holding of . . . arurae, . . . whereof the boundaries are on the south . . ., on the north . . .] and the river, on the east private and public land, on the west . . . I the said surveyor have verified $49\frac{37}{64}$ arurae under seed and . . . arurae covered with sand . . . to the south . . . in the holding of Menelaus $10\frac{19}{32}$ arurae and in the holding of . . . 10 arurae, total $20\frac{19}{32}$ arurae, whereof the boundaries are on the south the estates of Messalina, and . . ., on the north and east the fields of Ancyronon, on the west public land . . . I the said surveyor have verified it on the spot. . . . in the holding of . . . $1\frac{1}{2}$[ ] arurae, whereof the boundaries are on the south a field, on the north and east the estates of Messalina, on the west private land. I the said surveyor have verified it on the spot. . . . year, account (?) of Pharmouthi. I, Heraclides son of Horion, have presented the return through Melas son of . . ., assistant.'

2. ἐπέδειξα: cf. ll. 6 and 8. The same formula occurs in P. Thead. 54. 23 (cf. 55. 19) Κέρδ]ων ὁριοδείκτης ἐπέδειξα τὰς προδεδηλουμένας ἀρούρας καὶ οὐδὲν παρέλιπον. These documents, both dated in A. D. 299, contain declarations of land addressed to the *censitor*. The land is said to have been measured by the γεωμέτραι in the presence of three witnesses (*coiuratores*), a *decaprotus*, and the ὁριοδείκτης, all of whom append their signatures at the foot, the ὁριοδείκτης in the manner quoted above. It is interesting to note that the ὁριοδείκτης does not make the measurements himself. His office seems to have consisted in pointing out to the γεωμέτραι which fields were to be measured (cf. καὶ οὐδὲν παρέλιπον in his signature) and testifying that the operation had been performed rightly.

ἐν σπόρῳ: i. e. land which had actually been sown and was bearing crops; cf. e. g. P. Flor. 80. 11 μισθοῦ ἑκάστης ἀρούρης τῆς ἐν σπόρῳ φανησομένης πυροῦ ἀρτάβης ἥμισυ.

3. The beginning of the line may have indicated that after dealing with the previous parcel the ὁριοδείκτης and his assistants (cf.]ντες) proceeded southward to the next one; in this case a full stop should be put at the end of l. 2.

Μενελάου κλήρου: cf. C. P. R. 243. 12 [W. 367].

4. Μεσσαλινιανὰ ἐδάφη: cf. l. 7 and Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 122, where other evidence concerning this οὐσία is collected. The ἐδάφη of which it consisted were evidently widely distributed.

5. Ἀγκυρώνων was a village in the Heracleopolite nome; cf. P. Hibeh p. 8, C. P. R. 243. 2 and 7 [W. 367 and note on l. 2].

6. ἐπὶ γῆς: cf. l. 8. This formula by which the ὁριοδείκτης closes his declaration means apparently that he had transacted the business on the spot. Perhaps ⟨ἐπὶ γῆς⟩ should be restored after ἐπέδειξα in l. 2. In P. Thead. 54. 9 and 55. 6 is ἐπὶ τῆς a misreading for ἐπὶ γῆς?

9. For the abbreviation λο (or ολ) here cf. B. G. U. 194. 26 [W. 84]. Heraclides was apparently the ὁριοδείκτης and at any rate an official, since he had an assistant.

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88. DECLARATION ON OATH.

Archelaïs (Arsinoïte nome). 22·8 × 12·1 cm. A. D. 156. Plate 16.

An undertaking on oath by Diogas, who had been appointed (?) by the elders of Archelaïs to serve εἰς παραφυλακ(ὴν) [τῆς μητρο]πόλεως, to perform his duties; cf. P. Oxy. 81, 1196, Iand. 33, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 348.

It seems clear that the πρεσβύτεροι of Archelaïs were for some reason responsible for filling this post in the metropolis, and that they contracted with Diogas, agreeing to pay him a bi-monthly salary of 36 drachmae. The village would thus have contributed to the policeing of the capital. A parallel for such a payment is perhaps found in P. Grenf. ii. 43, where the archephodus of Socnopaei Nesus disburses 80 dr. as wages (ὀψώνιον) for two months to a guard in Arsinoë. In such cases, therefore, village delegations to certain central services may be supposed; cf. **90**. 13, note. It is remarkable that Diogas was actually himself registered in the metropolis; possibly he was also a landowner at Archelaïs (cf. e. g. P. Fay. 23, B. G. U. 1046, Meyer, P. Giessen i. 58, introd., p. 9), though, if the elders were simply engaging somebody by contract, their choice need not have been limited to residents in their own locality. The personal responsibility of the nominee (ll. 23–5) in place of the usual communal liability of the village (cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 231, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 341) has a parallel in P. Iand. 33; but the curtailment of the usual year of office (cf. l. 21,

note) and the agreement as to the rate of salary (ll. 17–18) are indications that the procedure was not that proper to appointment in liturgies. Contracts concerning the delegation of liturgies by the *λιτουργοί* themselves occur in P. Brit. Mus. 255 (ii, p. 117 [W. 272]), 306 (p. 118 [W. 263]), Fay. 34 (cf. 35 [W. 264]); similarly for the appointment of substitute *φύλακες* cf. P. Oxy. 43 verso. ii. 23, iii. 16, 25 [W. 474], Jouguet, *op. cit.*, p. 266; but no instance has previously been found of a contract between the nominee to an office and the official agency making the appointment.

For the special competence of the *πρεσβύτεροι* in matters of police cf. **89**, introd.; and in general for the payment of *φύλακες* in Roman times from funds raised by taxation cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 320–1, P. Fay. 53, introd.

[. . . . . .]ου καὶ Μάρωνι Μάρωνος καὶ
[. . . . . .]ωνος καὶ Σύρῳ Πετεσούχου καὶ
[. . . . . .] . α καὶ Δραῦκος Νιννᾶ τοῖς ἓξ
[πρεσβυτέρ]οις κώμης Ἀρχελαΐδος
5 [τῆς Θεμίστου] μερίδος.
[Διογᾶς Δη]μητρίου τοῦ Μάρωνος
[μητρὸς . . .]εὖτος ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλ(εως)
[ἀναγρα(φόμενος) ἐπ' ἀμ]φόδου Διονυσίου Τόπων
[ἀναδοθεὶ]ς ὑφ' ὑμῶν εἰς παραφυλακ(ὴν)
10 [τῆς μητρο]πόλεως ὀμνύω τὴν Ἀντωνίνου
[Καίσαρος το]ῦ κυρίου τύχην ἐπάναγκόν
[με ὑπηρετ]ήσειν τῷ τ[ῶν] Θεμίστου καὶ
[Πολέμωνος] μερίδων [στ]ρατηγῷ Ὀνομάστ(ῳ)
[ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεσ]τώσης ἡμέρας μέχρι ἐπαγομ(ένων) ε
15 [τοῦ ἐνεστῶτ]ος εἰκοστοῦ ἔτους Ἀντωνίνου
[Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρί]ου λαμβάνων παρ' ὑμῶν
[ὑπὲρ ὅλου τοῦ] δεκαμήνου τὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλ(ους)
[συμπεφωνη]μ(ένας) ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα,
[καὶ ἀποδώσετ]έ μοι διὰ διμήνου τὰς αἱρού-
20 [σας δραχμὰς] τριάκοντα ἕξ· οὐδὲν δέ μοι ὀ-
[φείλεται ὑπὲρ τ]ῶν ἀνὰ χεῖρα χρόνων. πάν-
[τα δὲ πληρ]ώσῳ τὰ τῇ παραφυλακῇ ἀνή-
[κοντα] ἀμέμπτως ὡς τοῦ κινδύνου,
[ἐάν τι] παρὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀμέλειαν γένη-
25 τα[ι, τοῖς ἰ]δίοις ὄντος, ἢ ἔνοχος εἴην τῷ
ὅρκ[ῳ]. ἐγράφη διὰ Ἀμμωνίου νομογρά(φου) καὶ
ἔστιν [ὁ] Διωγᾶς φάμενος μὴ εἰδέναι γράμ(ματα)
ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε οὐλὴ σεαγό(νι) ἀριστ(ερᾷ) καὶ γαστροκ(νημίᾳ) ἀριστ(ερᾷ).
(ἔτους) εἰκοστοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
30 Τ[ί]του Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ
Εὐσεβοῦς Ἁθὺρ ε.

3. *δραυκος νιννα* written over an erasure. 16. l. *λαμβάνοντα*. 27. l. *Διογᾶς*. 28. l. *σιαγό(νι)*.

'To . . . and Maron son of Maron and . . . and Syrus son of Petesouchos and . . . and Draucus son of Ninnas, all six elders of the village of Archelaïs in the division of Themistes. I, Diogas son of Demetrius son of Maron, my mother being . . ., of the metropolis, registered in the quarter of Dionysius' District, having been presented by you to the office of guard in the metropolis, swear by the fortune of Antoninus Caesar the lord that I will of necessity obey the strategus of the divisions of Themistes and Polemon, Onomastus, from the present day until the 5th intercalary day of the present 20th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, receiving from you for the whole period of 10 months the sum agreed upon between us, 180 drachmae of silver, and you shall pay me every second month the instalment of 36 drachmae. Nothing is owing to me for the current period. I will perform all the duties pertaining to the office of a guard blamelessly, the responsibility, if anything occurs by my neglect, resting on my private property; otherwise may I be held responsible for the consequences of my oath. Written by Ammonius, scribe of the nome; Diogas, professing to be illiterate, is aged about 35 years, with a scar on the left cheek and the left calf.' Date.

9. [*ἀναδοθεί*]*ς*: the restoration is doubtful. As stated in the introd., the procedure in **88** differs from that usual in liturgies. But no doubt an appointment such as this entailed, equally with a liturgy, ratification by the central authority, and *ἀναδιδόναι* or *εἰσδιδόναι* would in so far be appropriate. *συσταθείς* is objectionable, since this would imply that the elders were delegating duties normally undertaken by themselves.

παραφυλακ(ήν): cf. P. Oxy. 705. iii. 71 sqq. [W. 407] *ἐνοχλούμεναι ὑπὸ . . . τῆς παρα*[*φ*]*υ*[*λ*]*ακῆς τῶν τόπων*, 904. 4, 1033. 7, Fay. 38. The later phrase *ὑπὸ τὴν παραφυλακήν* (P. Brit. Mus. 1012. 29–30 (iii, p. 266), 1037. 6 (p. 275), Giessen 56. 10) means little more than 'in the district of'.

13. *Ὀνομάστ(ῳ)*: the name is somewhat unexpected, but the letters are clear. Wilcken would prefer to read *ὀνομαστ(ί)*, meaning the strategus for the time being, but this does not seem a very natural expression. The name of the strategus for the divisions of Themistes and Polemon is not otherwise known for this year.

21. *ὑπὲρ τ*]*ῶν ἀνὰ χεῖρα χρόνων*: cf. **99**. 7 *τῇ ἀνὰ χεῖρα* (*πενταετίᾳ*), B. G. U. 155. 13, 1049. 23. The significance of the clause here is that no claim would lie for the two months which were omitted from the year.

26. *νομογρά(φου)*: cf. **147**. 4, P. Hamb. 4. 15, note and introd., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 56, n. 7, Hohlwein, *L'Égypte romaine*, p. 347.

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89. LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 16·8 x 11·5 cm. A. D. 191–2.

A list of the *δημόσιοι* of Socnopaei Nesus for the 32nd year of Commodus; cf. B. G. U. 6 and P. Brit. Mus. 199 (ii, p. 158). The fact that no qualifications are appended (cf. e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 199 verso (*l. c.* introd.)) makes it probable that this is an extract from the *βιβλιοθήκη δημοσίων λόγων* and deals with persons actually in office; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 228. Incidentally this text, with P. Brit. Mus. 199 verso, confirms Jouguet (*op. cit.*, p. 218) in maintaining against Hohlwein that the *πρεσβύτεροι* were definitely included under the title *οἱ τῆς κώμης δημόσιοι*.

The combination of **89**, B. G. U. 6, P. Brit. Mus. 199, Fay. 38, and Gen. 102 (*Archiv* iii, p. 226) makes it certain that the *πρεσβύτεροι* possessed a competence, whether direct or indirect, in matters of police; cf. **88**, introd.

Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου
γραφὴ δημοσίων λβ (ἔτους).
πρεσβύτεροι
Σωτᾶ[ς] Πτολεμαίου μη(τρὸς) Σωτηρίδος
5 ἐπικαλ(ούμενος) Ποσεί,
Πλᾶς Σεμπρωνίου,
Ἴουστος ἀδελφὸς Πακύσεως,
Ἀπῦγχις Πακύσεως τοῦ Ἀπύγχεως.
ἀρχέφοδος κώμης
10 Παβοῦς Παβοῦ[τ]ος μη(τρὸς) Σωτηρίας.
φύλακες ὁμοίως
Ὀρσενοῦφις Σῳτᾶ Κούιτος,
Ὀρσενοῦφις Ὡρίωνος,
Σωτήριχος Πανεσνέως,
15 Παουῆτις Καννεῖτος.
εἰρηνοφύλ(ακες)
Δημᾶς Δημᾶ,
Πανεφρέμμις Σεμπρωνίου.

'Socnopaei Nesus, list of officials for the 32nd year. Elders:—Sotas son of Ptolemaeus and Soteris, surnamed Posei, Plas son of Sempronius, Justus brother of Pakusis, Apunchis son of Pakusis son of Apunchis. Archephodus:—Pabous son of Pabous and Soteria. Watchmen:—Orsenouphis son of Sotas Kouis, Orsenouphis son of Horion, Soterichus son of Panesneus, Paouetis son of Kanneis. Police:—Demas son of Demas, Panephremmis son of Sempronius.'

5. For Ποσεί cf. the name Πόσις, e. g. B. G. U. 392. 49. There is no sign of abbreviation, and it is unlikely that Ποσειδώνιος is meant.

12. As Wilcken points out, the absence of τοῦ after Σωτᾶ is no difficulty, since the following Κούιτος can be explained as a nickname, ⲕⲟⲩⲓ being the Coptic equivalent of μικρός.

15. Cf. B. G. U. 10. 18, where this person occurs in a list of ἐπιτηρηταὶ τελωνικῶν dated in the following year, and P. Brit. Mus. 199. 10, where he is an εἰρηνοφύλαξ. The 9th year there referred to is therefore probably A. D. 200–1.

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90. PRESENTATION TO OFFICE.

Cynopolis and Lysimachis (Arsinoïte nome). 19·6 × 29·9 cm. Early third century.

Presentation (ἀνάδοσις) of names for office in Cynopolis and Lysimachis, addressed doubtless by the comarchs to the strategus; cf. e. g. P. Flor. 2. The liturgies in question are:—(1) ἀγωνοφυλακία, (2) γενηματοφυλακία, (3) φυλακία τῆς στρατηγίας, (4) χωματεκβολία, (5) ἀναψησμοὶ διωρύχων, (6) τὸ πρόνοιαν ποιήσασθαι τοῦ καθαρὸν εἶναι καὶ ἄδολον τὸν μετρούμενον δημόσιον πυρόν, (7) τὸ προστῆναι τῶν δημοσίων θησαυρῶν καὶ συσφραγίζειν ἅμα τοῖς σιτολόγοις, on which see the notes below.

A curious feature, for which we can give no satisfactory explanation, is that the document is in triplicate on one sheet of papyrus, each copy being written in a different hand. Cols. i and ii, giving parts of the first and second copies, are printed here, while a collation with Col. iii, of which only the beginnings of lines remain, is inserted in the notes. There can be no question of writing-exercises, since the first and third hands are those of practised scribes, nor can there have been any idea of a subsequent separation of the columns by the cutting of the papyrus, since the first copy, when the papyrus was complete, must have extended into Col. ii (note on l. 29), and the third hand has allowed the beginnings of his lines to overlap slightly Col. ii. Generally speaking, the second copy is an inferior reproduction of the first, showing many omissions but faithfully following any grammatical errors, while the third adds the name omitted in l. 15 (cf. note *ad loc.*). Is it possible that each comarch contributed a copy? It is noteworthy that Cynopolis and Lysimachis appear under a joint local administration; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 256 (*d*) (ii, p. 95), where the officials of the former village apply to the sitologus of Lysimachis for grants of seed.

The verso contains **91**.

Col. i.

. . . . . .

[Ἀφρο]δᾶς Ν̣ε̣φ̣ε̣ρ[ῶτο]ς [. . . . .] . [

καὶ εἰ[ς ἀ]γωνοφυλ̣(ακίαν)

Ἑκῦσις ⟨Σ⟩ανπᾶτο[ς] ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε ἔχω(ν) π[όρον (δραχμὰς) χ,

Λάτρων Ἀνουβᾶ ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ὁ[μοί](ως) [(δραχμὰς) χ.

5 καὶ εἰς τὸ [π]ρόνοι[α]ν π[οιή]σασθαι τοῦ κ[αθαρὸν εἶναι

καὶ ἄδωλον τοῦ μετ[ρου]μένου δημο[σίου πυροῦ

Ἀν[ου]βᾶς Νεφερῶ[τος] ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ἔχ[ω(ν) πόρον] (δραχμὰς) χ,

Π[ετ]ε̣νοῦφις Μαξίμου ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ̣ ὁμ[οί](ως) (δραχμὰς) χ.

καὶ εἰς τὸ προστῆναι τοῖς δημ(οσίοις) θησαυρ(οῖς) καὶ συ̣νσφρα(γίζειν)

10 ἅμα τοῖς σιτολόγοις

Πετενοῦφις Σαραπίωνος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ ἔχω(ν) π̣ό[ρον (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,

Ἡρωνᾶς Ἥρωνο̣ς ὡς (ἐτῶν) με ὁμοί(ως) [(δραχμὰς) Ἀ.

καὶ εἰς φυλ(ακίαν) τῆς στρα(τηγίας)

Ὡρίων Ἀρείου ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε ὁμοίως (δραχμὰς) χ,

15 ὡς (ἐτῶν) κη ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς ?) χ̣.

Λυσιμαχίδος ὁμοίως,

εἰς μὲν χωματε̣⟨κ⟩βολ(ίαν)

Ἰσχυρᾶς Πακήμεως ἐπ̣(ικαλούμενος) Ἀγ[ῆ]ς̣

ἔχω(ν) πόρ(ον) ἐν οἰκοπ(έδοις) [(δραχμὰς) χ.

20 εἰς δὲ ἀναψησμοὺς διωρύχω̣[ν

Ϛτοτοῆτις Ϛοκμήνεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) [

καὶ εἰς γ[ε]νηματοφυλ(ακίαν) ὃ̣ν κ̣[α]ὶ̣ προα̣ν̣ατο̣θ̣[έντος ἐπί τε

λειμνασμοῦ καὶ ἀρδείας ⟨καὶ⟩ καταϛπ̣[ο]ρᾶς καὶ τ̣ῶ̣[ν ἄλλων

δημοσίων πάντων

25 Ἐ̣ριε̣ὺ̣ς Ζ̣ωίλου ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ ἔχ[ω(ν)] π̣[όρον (δραχμὰς) . ,]

Ἑρμῆς Ἀπύγχεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ὁμ[οί](ως) [(δραχμὰς) .]
καὶ εἰς ἀγωνοφυλ(ακίαν)
Πωλίων Πτολεμαίου ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ἔχω(ν) [πόρον (δραχμὰς) χ(?),]
Εὐπορίων Διοσκόρου ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ ὁμ[ο]ί[(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ(?)

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

30 (2nd hand) δίδομεν καὶ εἰσαγγέλλομεν τοὺ]ς ἑξῆς
[ἐγγε]γρ[αμ]μένους χρείά[ς τ]οῦ ἔτους πλη[ρ]ώ[σο]ντας εὐπόρους
[κ]αὶ ἐπιτηδείους τῶν ἡμῶν κινδύνων. ἔστι δέ· Κυνῶν
πόλεως, εἰς δὲ ἀναψ[ησμ]οὺς διο[ρ]ύχων
[Γ]ίκων Διοδώρο[υ] ὡς (ἐτῶν) μϛ ἔχων πόρων (δραχμὰς) χ.
35 καὶ εἰς γενηματοφυλ(ακίαν) οἱ κα[ὶ] π[ρ]οανα[[.]]τοθέντος ⟨ἐπὶ⟩ τε λειμνασμοῦ
καὶ ἀρδείας καὶ κατ[α]σπορᾶς καὶ τῶν ἄ[λλ]ων δημο[σ]ίων
πάντων Πάτρων ἀπάτωρ μη(τρὸς) Προτο[ῦ]τος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ ἔχων πόρο(ν) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Ἀφροδᾶς Νεφερῶτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) με ἔχων πόρων ἐν οἰ(κοπέδοις) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ.
καὶ εἰς ἀγωνοφυλακίαν Ἑκῦσις Σανπᾶτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε ἔχω(ν) [(δραχμὰς) χ,
40 Λάτρων Ἀνουβᾶ ὁμοίω[ς] (δραχμὰς) χ. καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόνοιαν {ον} ποιήσασ-
θαι τ[οῦ] καθαρὸν εἶναι καὶ ἄδωλον τοῦ μετρουμένου δημοσίου
πυροῦ Ἀνουβᾶς Νεφερῶτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ ἔχω(ν) πό(ρον) ἐν οἰ(κοπέδοις) (δραχμὰς) χ,
Πετε[[.]]νοῦφις Μαξίμου ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ. καὶ εἰς τὸ προστῆναι
τοῖς δημοσίοις {δη[μοσ]ι[ο]ις} ⟨θησαυροῖς⟩ καὶ συνσφραγίζιν ἅμα τοῖς
45 σιτολόγοις Πετενοῦφις Σαραπίωνος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ἔχ(ων) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Ἥρων Ἥρωνος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ὁμοίως (δραχμὰς) Ἀ. καὶ εἰς φυλαγείας τῆς
στρατηγείας Ὡρίω[ν] Ἀρεί[ο]υ ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) χ.
Λυσιμαχίδος ὁμοίως, εἰς μὲν χ[ωμα]τεγβολ[ί]αν Ἰσχυρᾶς
Πακήμεως ἐπ(ικαλούμενος) Ἀγῆς ἐν οἰκ(οπέδοις) (δραχμὰς) χ. εἰς δὲ [ἀν]αψησμοὺς διωρύ-
50 χων Στοτοῆτις Σοκμήνεως. καὶ ε[ἰ]ς γενηματοφυλακίαν ὃν
καὶ π[ρο]ανα[δο]θέντος ἐπί τε λειμνασμοῦ καὶ ἀρδείας
[κ]αὶ [κατασπορᾶς] καὶ τῶν ἄλλ[ω]ν δη[μ]οσίων πάντων
Ἐριε[ὺς Ζωίλ]ου, Ἑρμῆς Ἀπ[ύγ]χεω[ς.] καὶ εἰς ἀγωνοφυλ(ακίαν)
[Πω]λίων Π[το]λεμαίου, Ε[ὐ]πορίων Διοσκόρου. καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόνοιαν
55 [πο]ιήσασθα[ι τ]οῦ καθαρὸν εἶναι καὶ ἄδωλων τοῦ μετρου-
[μ]ένο[υ δη]μοσίο[υ] πυροῦ ε

[The letter C stands for the third copy which is not printed.] 6. l. ἄδολον τὸν μετ[ρού]μενον δημό[σιον πυρόν; so in ll. 41–2 and 55–6. C has αδολον. 9. l. τῶν . . . θησαυρ(ῶν); so in l. 44. 15. C ηρων [. 20. Or l. διωρύχω(ν) [. 22. l. οἱ κ[α]ὶ προαναδοθ[έντες; so in ll. 35 and 50–1. 32. l. τῷ ἡμῶν κινδύνῳ; ι of εστι inserted. 33. l. διω[ρ]ύχων. 34. C γικων [. l. πόρον. 37. l. Πρωτο[ῦ]τος. 38. l. πόρον. 39. There is an oblique stroke between αγωνοφυλακιαν and εκυσις. εχω̄ Pap. 42. An oblique stroke between πυρου and ανουβας. 46. l. φυλακίαν. 48. γ of χ[ωμα]τεγβολ[ι]αν corr. 53. An oblique stroke between απ[υγ]χεω[ς] and και.

ll. 30–56. 'We present and announce those inscribed below, being men of means and suitable, to undertake the services of the year, at our own risk. They are:—For Cynopolis; for the cleaning of canals Gikon son of Diodorus, aged about 46 years, having property worth 600 dr.; for the guard on crops those previously

presented for flood-duties, irrigation, sowing, and all other public works, Patron, who has no father, his mother being Protous, aged about 30 years, having property worth 1,000 dr., Aphrodas son of Nepheros, aged about 45 years, having property in building-sites to the value of 1,000 dr.; and for the guard of the games Hekusis son of Sanpas, aged about 25 years, having property worth 600 drachmae, Latron son of Anoubas, having similarly 600 dr.; and to ensure clean grain and honest weight at the measuring of the public corn Anoubas son of Nepheros, aged about 40 years, having property in building-sites to the value of 600 dr., Petenouphis son of Maximus, having similarly 600 dr.; and to exercise surveillance over the public granaries and to co-operate with the sitologi in the sealing Petenouphis son of Sarapion, aged about 35 years, having property worth 1,000 dr., Heron son of Heron, aged about 35 years, having similarly 1,000 dr.; and for the guard of the strategus Horion son of Arius, aged about 25 years, having similarly 600 dr. Similarly for the village of Lysimachis :—For the throwing up of dykes Ischyras son of Pakemis surnamed Ages, having property in building-sites to the value of 600 dr.; for the cleaning of canals Stotoëtis son of Sokmenis; and for the guarding of crops the persons previously presented for flood-duties, irrigation, sowing, and all other public works, Herieus son of Zoïlus, Hermes son of Apunchis; and for the guard of the games Polion son of Ptolemaeus, Euporion son of Dioscorus; and to ensure clean grain and honest weight at the measuring of the public corn . . .'

2. ἀ]γωνοφυλ(ακίαν) : the title ἀγωνοφύλαξ is new, but cf. the analogous παλαιστροφύλακες (**121**. 3, note) and φύλακες θεάτρου in P. Oxy. 1050. 16. It seems likely that this function was exercised outside the village; cf. l. 13, note, and P. Giessen 58, introd., Strassb. 57, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 393, introd., Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 110–11, **88**, introd.

3. (ἐτῶν) κε : it is noticeable that the ages given both in this document and in **91** are commonly multiples of 5, an indication that they were only approximate.

Wilcken's view that πόρος in this connexion means annual not capital value is disputed by Meyer, introd. to P. Giessen 58.

5. Cf. P. Fay. 23 (*a*), introd. ἐπὶ τῆς καθάρσεως τοῦ δημοσίου πυροῦ τόπου περὶ Σύρων. In P. Oxy. 708 the sitologi are held responsible for impurities in corn-dues. The liturgy here would doubtless also include the checking of the official measures to ensure πυρὸς ἄδολος; cf. **166**. 15–16, note.

9–10. Perhaps these officials are to be identified with the ἐπισφραγισταί of P. Tebt. 340 (Mendesian nome, A. D. 206); cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, p. 58. Their precise relation to the σιτολόγοι will depend on the strictness of the meaning attached to the verb προστῆναι. Hitherto the σιτολόγοι have always been regarded as the official directors of the θησαυροί; cf. Preisigke, *l. c.*

13. If the guard of the strategus in any way constituted a body-guard (σωματοφύλακες), as seems probable, this liturgy, which is again new, would, like the ἀγωνοφυλακία (l. 2, note), involve service outside the limits of the village. P. Amh. 124 contains a list of the παλαιστροφύλακες attached to the higher provincial officials.

15. It is curious that the name of the nominee should be omitted while his age and income are given. The second hand omits the whole entry (l. 47). The third inserts Ἥρων [.

17. χωματε⟨κ⟩βολ(ίαν) : cf. l. 48 below, and Wessely, *Karanis und Soknopaiu Nesos*, p. 55, where the same liturgy is associated with the same πόρος (600 dr.). It was concerned with the repair of canal-banks. Mr. Bell informs us that ἐκβολεῖς as irrigation officials occur in P. Brit. Mus. inv. no. 1709 of A. D. 373; cf. P. Oxy. 1301.

19. ἐν οἰκοπ(έδοις) : the addition of this phrase here implies that where no such qualification is present the income was derived from ordinary agricultural land; cf. P. Fay. 23 (*a*). 7–8 ᾧ ὑπ(άρχουσι) περὶ Ἐροᾶθιν (ἄρουραι) ια (δραχμῶν) Ἐ καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ οἰκόπ(εδα) (δραχμῶν) Βφ, P. Bibl. Nat. Suppl. Gr. 910 *ap.* Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 392 and introd. *ad loc.*, *Grundz.*, pp. 342–3.

20. ἀναψησμοὺς διωρύχω[ν : instances of this use of ἀναψᾶν and ἀναψησμός are collected by Meyer in P. Giessen 42, introd., p. 52; cf. also **157**. 17. The liturgy is again new.

22 sqq. γ[ε]νηματοφυλ(ακίαν) : for the importance of the γενηματοφύλακες in the Ptolemaic organization cf. P. Tebt. 5. 188, note, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 331, introd., Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, pp. 204–5. We can find no evidence elsewhere of their occurrence in the Roman period, apart from a doubtful suggestion by Wilcken in an Alexandrian inscription of Hadrian's reign published by de Ricci in *Archiv* ii, p. 440.

The ungrammatical clause which follows, meaning apparently that the nominees in question had been previously presented ἐπί τε λειμνασμοῦ καὶ ἀρδείας κτλ., recurs in ll. 35 and 50–1. In l. 35 οἱ is probable, but this does not suit l. 22, where ον seems to have been written by mistake for οι.

For the officials ἐπὶ λιμνασμοῦ cf. **82.** 7, note, where the references are collected ; for ἀρδεία cf. P. Hamb. 23. 23 sqq., note. The restoration here of ⟨καί⟩ is based on l. 36 (l. 52 is doubtful), where it occurs in the parallel passage ; cf. also the official [λι]μνασ[τὴ]ς καὶ κατασπορεύς, i. e. combining both duties, in P. Bibl. Nat. Suppl. Gr. 910. 4 *ap.* Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 392. If, however, it were possible to restore ἀρδίας (? ἀρδιῶν) κατασπορᾶς in P. Flor. 21. 3 (Vitelli, Wilcken, and Meyer read πεδίων κατασπορᾶς ; cf. **82.** 7, note), this would be strong corroborative evidence for the correctness of the reading of the text here, and the phrase would be a condensation of B. G. U. 91. 5 εἰς λι[μνά]στειαν τῆς γενομένης ἐπ' ἀγαθοῖς κατασπορᾶς.

29. A comparison with the second copy shows that one heading (cf. ll. 54–6) is still wanting when this column ends. This was presumably added at the top of Col. ii.

44. δη[μοσ]ι[ο]ις : or possibly δη[σαυ]ρ[ο]ις for θησαυροῖς.

56. The uncompleted line and absence of names is strange.

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91. LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Arsinoë. Height 19·6 cm. Early third century.

This document, written in red ink (cf. e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 1220 (iii, p. 114), Fay. 201) on the verso of **90**, is an extract ἐκ γραφῆς λιτουργῶν drawn from the archives and gives the names of officials ἐπὶ στεφανικῶν (i. e. πράκτορες στεφανικῶν) in Euhemeria. For the question of taxation relating to the *aurum coronarium* cf. P. Fay. 20, introd., **213.** 352, note.

Ἐκ βιβλιοθήκης δημοσίων [λόγων,]
ἐκ γραφῆς λιτουργῶν. οἱ [ἐπ]ἄνω {α[ν]αδοθέντες}
[ὑ]πὸ τοῦ προστρα(τηγήσαντος) ἀναδοθέντες καὶ π[ρ]ο[[γρα( )]][γεγ]ρα(μμένοι)
α (ἔτει) Παῦνι. ἐπὶ δὲ Εὐημερίας στεφαν[ι]κῶν
5 [Ἀ]γχορίμφις Κειαλῆτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) [. .] ἔχ[ων] πόρ(ον) ἐν οἰκοπ(έδοις) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Ἁρ[[σιη]]σῦθμις ἀπά(τωρ) μη(τρὸς) Παν[ῶ]τος ὡς (ἐτῶν) .]]ω .[.]. ὁμο[ί](ως) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Δεῖος Κουράνεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Σαραπίων Σαρ⟨α⟩πάμμωνος ὡς [(ἐτῶν)] λε ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ,
Ἀφῶνις Ψαλαμᾶ ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε [ὁ]μοί(ως) (δραχμὰς) Ἀ.

'From the public archives ; extract from the list of liturgy-holders :—Presented previously by the former strategus and published in Pauni of the 1st year, collectors of the crown-tax for Euhemeria, Anchorimphis son of Keiales, aged about . . . years, having property in building-sites to the value of 1,000 dr., Harsuthmis, having no father, his mother being Panos, aged about . . . years, having similarly 1,000 dr., Dius son of Kouranis, aged about 30 years, having similarly 1,000 dr., Sarapion son of Sarapammon, aged about 35 years, having similarly 1,000 dr., Aphonis son of Psalamas, aged about 35 years, having similarly 1,000 dr.'

2. οἱ [ἐπ]άνω : cf. e. g. B. G. U. 1046. ii. 7 [W. 265] ὁ αὐτὸς ἐπάνω γενόμ(ενος) καὶ σιτολ(όγος), P. Hamb. 12. 17 ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπάνω πρεσβ(υτέρων).

3 sqq. ἀναδοθέντες : the use of the verb ἀναδιδόναι implies lack of finality, i. e. nomination which required final ratification (κατάστασις). Although commonly applied to the nomination by the village authorities, the term would be intelligible here of the action of the strategus as the intermediary in referring such nominations to the epistrategus (cf. B. G. U. 1046 [W. 265]) or to the praefect (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1220 (iii, p. 114)). An interval is thus to be supposed between the ἀνάδοσις and the πρόγραμμα, and the date in l. 4 must be referred to the πρόγραμμα only ; cf. the somewhat parallel phrase in B. G. U. 1046. ii. 17 οἱ δὲ ἀναδοθ(έντες) τῷ α (ἔτει) καὶ π[ρ]ογρα(φέντες) Παῦ[νι.

5. The supposed abbreviation of πόρον is a small ο within a π above which is a horizontal stroke.

6. The interlineation was possibly ἔχ]ων [π]ό(ρον) ; cf. the previous line.

92. LIST OF WORK-PEOPLE.

15·6 × 12·4 cm. Late second or third century.

A list of persons designated for work at the alabaster quarries, the salt works, and for draining, the latter operation being perhaps connected with the extraction of the salt. The status of these people is not given, nor does the text explain for what reason they were called upon to undertake the work in question. If Fitzler is right in saying that the work at the quarries became a liturgy only after Diocletian (*Steinbrüche und Bergwerke*, p. 124) they cannot be liturgists, for the present text, though having the appearance of a liturgical list, is certainly earlier. The Roman Government is also known to have employed convicts for such work, but that the persons here enumerated were of that class is unlikely (cf. l. 14, where a *beneficiarius* occurs). It is noticeable that women were employed on the salt works.

Col. i.

. . . . . .
[εἰ]ς ἀλαβά[σ]τ̣ρ̣[ινα·
Ὡρίων Κολάνθ̣[ου.
[πρ]ὸ ιδ καλανδῶν Ἰουν⟨ί⟩ων
[Πα]χὼν κδ,
5 [ε]ἰς ἀντλίαν·
Πρώταρχος Διονυσίου,
Πιβεῖχις Ἀρτύσιος,
Νεφερῶς Πιχοίπις,
Ψόις Ὤρου,
10 Ἄρης Ἀρείου,
Πτολλᾶς,
Παρδαλᾶς,
Πιννεοῦς Ἀχιλλᾶ,
Σαραπίων βενεφικιάριο(ς).

Col. ii.

. . . . . .
15 Ἰούλιος . . . [
Αἴλιος Αἰ . αλ̣ . .
Α̣ . [. . . . .] . . . ειδ̣ . [
εἰς ἀ[λ]αβάστ[ρι]να·
Πιαθρῆς Πανθέρ[ου,
20 Μελανᾶς Ἀρε̣ίου,
Δι̣ . . . σ̣εας Χ̣θ̣ε̣ν̣[
εἰς ἅλας·
Στρατήγις Ἀ̣ . [. .]ο( ) . [
Αὐρηλία Μα . . ελα̣[
25 πρὸ ια καλανδῶ[ν] Ἰ[ουνίων
Παχὼν κζ·
ἀπαχθεῖσι

1. ἀ[λ]αβάστ[ρι]να: cf. Fitzler, *op. cit.*, p. 5, &c., P. Flor. 3 [W. 391], Thead. 34, 35, 36.

23. Στρατήγις: or Στρατηγίς, as a feminine name (cf. l. 24), but more probably -ις has been written, as often, for -ιος.

27. ἀπαχθεῖσι: the meaning of this is obscure.

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93. LIST OF ATHLETES.

Hermopolis (?). 20·3 × 8·5 cm. Third century.

This papyrus, of which unfortunately only the left side of the column remains, contains lists of names grouped under the headings δολίχου, διαύλου, σταδίου. That these are not to be regarded as entries for the individual races is indicated by the grouping. For the most part every second name in the text is indented, and in two cases (ll. 22–3 and 25–6) pairs of

names are thus dealt with. Perhaps each pair or trio represent the winners in different heats. Cf. Milne, *Gr. Inscr.*, p. 22, no. 33028 (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 678), and for a list of Olympian victors, P. Oxy. 222. In **93** one competitor comes from Thessalonica, another from Ephesus, but the preponderance of those from Egyptian *μητροπόλεις* makes it certain that the games were held in Egypt, and the large proportion of natives of Antinoë and Hermopolis suggests that the reference is to the *Ἀντινοεῖα*, for which cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 705. 50 [W. 153], Brit. Mus. 1164 (*i*). 13 sqq. (iii, p. 165), or the Hermopolite games. The names are mainly Greek, and presumably the entries were limited to persons of Hellenic descent; possibly some certificate of *ἐφηβεία* or *ἀπὸ γυμνασίου* was required; cf. P. Oxy. 42 [W. 154] and 705 [W. 153], Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 143–4. If the number of names under the several headings is any criterion, the shorter races were the more attractive.

δολίχου· [
Δι̣ . [.] . . . . . [
Ἄγαθος Ἀντι̣νο̣ε̣[ὺς
Πρωτογένης . [
5 Κοπρῆς Ἑρμο[πολείτης
Σερῆνος Ἀλεξανδ[ρεὺς
διαύλου· [
Βησᾶς Λυκοπολείτ[ης
Φιλαντίνοος Ἀντινοε[ὺς
10 Θερμουθίων Ὀξυρυγχείτη[ς
Βησαρίων Ἀντινοεὺς [
Κοπρίας Ἀντινοεὺς [
Δημήτριος Ἀντινοεὺς [
Κρονίων Ἀλεξανδρεὺς [
15 Ἀντίνοος Ἀντινοεὺς [
σταδίου· [
Εὐποριανὸς Ὀξυρυγχείτη[ς
Εὐδαίμων Ἀντινοεὺς ἀν[α
Πανόδωρος Πανοπολείτ(ης) ἀ[να
20 Χρυσᾶς Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἀνα[
Δίδυμος Ἀλεξ(ανδρεὺς) καὶ Ἑρμοπ(ολείτης) ἀ̣[να
Ἀλέξανδρος Θεσσαλονικε̣[ὺς
Ὀλύμπιος Ἑρμοπολ(είτης) [
Εὐδαίμων Ἑρμοπολείτη[ς
25 Δίδυμος Ἑρμοπολείτ(ης) ἀν̣[α
Τύραννος Ἑρμοπολ(είτης) [
Παῦλος Ἀλεξ(ανδρεὺς) [
Κοπρῆς Ἀλεξαν[δρεὺς
Ἀλέξανδρος Ἐφέ[σιος
30 Κορνηλίω Ἑρ̣[μοπολείτης
[Ἰο]υλιαν[ὸς . .] . . [
Κ̣ο̣ . [.] . [. .] . ο̣[
[. . .] . . . [
. . . . . .

30. l. Κορνήλιος.

18. *ἀν[α*: cf. ll. 19–21, 25. Neither *ἀναγραφόμενος* nor *ἀνὰ* . . . as the rate of an *ὀψώνιον* is likely in the case of competitors from other places.

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94. BAIL FOR FIVE WEAVERS.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). 15·4 × 13·3 cm. A. D. 14–37. Plate 9.

In this document Heracles and Aphrodisius, the head and the secretary of the guild of weavers at Euhemeria, acting apparently on behalf of the guild, become sureties to the agent of the exegetes for the appearance of five weavers against whom proceedings were pending. Cf. P. Oxy. 259 [M. 101] and Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 266.

Ἡρακλῆς Πετεσούχ(ου) ἡγούμενος γερδίων
Εὐημερήας καὶ Ἀφροδ(ίσιος) Ἀσκληπιάδου
γραμματεὺς τῶν αὐτῶν γερδίων
Ἥρωνι χιριστῇ Σώτου ἐξηγητοῦ χα(ίρειν).
5 ὁμο{υ}λογοῦ[μ]εν ἐνγεγυῆσ{σ}θαι
παρά σου Ἀφ[ε]ῦν Ἀφεῦτος καὶ Ἁρπα-
γάθην Ὀρσε[ν]ούφιον καὶ Ἡρᾶν Ὀρσεν(ούφιος)
καὶ Μέλαν[α Ἑ]ργέως καὶ Ἡρακλῆν
Ἀπολλωνί⟨ου⟩ τοὺς πέντε γερδίους
10 τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς Εὐημερήας
καὶ ἐπάνανκον παραστήσι⟨ν⟩ σοι αὐτοὺ⟨ς⟩
ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν ἑρῇ ἐκδικοῦντες τὰ διὰ
τοῦ ὑπομνήματος Πανινούτιος τοῦ
Ἀφροδισίου ἐρι(ουργοῦ ?). Ἀφροδ(ίσιος) ὁ προγεγραμμέ-
15 νος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτο⟨ῦ⟩ Ἡρακλήου διὰ
τ[ὸ] μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὸν γράμματα. (ἔτους)
[. . Τιβε]ρί[ο]υ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Ἐπεὶφ ιη.

2. First ε of ευημερηας over an erasure of η. 7. l. Ὀρσε[ν]ούφιος. 11. και added in the margin. 12. l. αἱρῇ. δι of δια corr. from το.

'Heracles son of Petesouchos, head of the weavers of Euhemeria, and Aphrodisius son of Asclepiades, secretary of the same weavers, to Heron agent of Sotas, exegetes, greeting. We acknowledge that we are sureties to you for Apheus son of Apheus, Harpagathes son of Orsenouphis, Heras son of Orsenouphis, Melas son of Hergeus, and Heracles son of Apollonius, all five weavers of the said village of Euhemeria, and that it is incumbent on us to produce them for you whenever you choose, to answer the claims stated in the petition of Paninoutis son of Aphrodisius, wool-worker. I the aforesaid Aphrodisius have written for Heracleus because he is illiterate. The . . th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 18.'

1–3. A local ἡγούμενος γερδίων has previously occurred in P. Grenf. ii. 43. 9, showing, as recognized by Wilcken in *Ost.* i, p. 331, that the extension of trade guilds to whole nomes was accompanied by local organization; cf. P. Fay. p. 54, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 101. We now learn that the γέρδιοι of Euhemeria had not only a president but also a secretary in the manner of other organized trades; cf. Poland, *Gesch. des Gr. Vereinswesens*, pp. 384–5. A γραμματεὺς κτηνοτρόφων appears in **183**. 10, and possibly a treasurer of ἐλαιουργοί in **110**. 5.

9. It is not clear whether the omission of the termination of Ἀπολλωνίου was accidental or an intentional abbreviation. The writer seems to have been rather inclined to accidental omissions (cf. l. 11), while on the other hand ερι which apparently stands for ἐριουργοῦ or ἐριυφάντου in l. 14 looks more like design. The absence of any sign of abbreviation is inconclusive; cf. note on **82**. 6.

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95. FARMING OF A TAX.

Oxyrhynchus (?). 17·2 × 9·9 cm. A. D. 71–2. Plate 9.

That this document is so fragmentary is unfortunate, since it appears to be an instance of the formal acceptance of a farmed tax on the part of the farmers; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 587 sqq., *Archiv* v, pp. 281–2, *Grundz.*, pp. 218–19. The nature of the tax is very

doubtful, but the occurrence of *νεκροτάφος* in l. 14 (cf. **65**), of *θανόντος* (?) in ll. 7 and 13, and of *ἀναρυγῆς* for *ἀνορυγῆς* (?) in l. 8, prompt the suggestion that small charges (ll. 6–7) were levied on burials, and that the collection of these was farmed by the Government. A *τέλος ταφῶν*, of 2 dr., collected by *τελῶναι ἱματιοπωλῶν*, is found in several ostraca from Thebes (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 304 sqq.), and a *τέλος* connected with a burial in a document published by Spiegelberg in *Archiv* i, p. 340, l. 9 (cf. Wilcken's note, p. 342); it is remarkable, however, that in P. Tebt. 479, Amh. 125, Grenf. ii. 77, Fay. 103, which deal with funeral expenses, no reference occurs to this tax. The form in which the document is drawn up, a question of some interest owing to the lack of other examples, is discussed in the note on l. 1.

The provenance of the papyrus is uncertain but was not improbably Oxyrhynchus; cf. l. 2, note. On the verso are the remains of a column in demotic.

]μερη β̣[. . . . . .] [
ὁμολογοῦμεν]ῆ̣σις Πετοσίριος κα[ὶ] Π̣ε̣τ̣[ο]σ̣ε̣ρᾶπις Θώ[νιος
Π]ε̣τοσῖρι[ς] Ἁρθώνιος κ̣α̣ὶ̣ Θῶνις Θώνιος κ̣[αὶ
]ν̣τῶθ̣ις Πε̣τ̣ά̣λ̣[ο]υ καὶ Παρίας Λεμύσου οἱ [ἀπὸ
5 νομ]ο̣ῦ ἑκουσίως ἐ̣ξ̣ειληφέναι τὴν ὠνὴν ἀ̣π̣ . [τιμῆς δραχμῶν
ἀνυπολόγων παντὸ]ς ὑπολόγου, ὧν [τὴ]ν διαγραφὴν ποιησό̣[μεθα
] . θανόντος δραχμὰ[ς] τέσσαρας καὶ π̣α̣ρα[
τη]ς ἀναρυγῆς ὀβολοὺς πέντε τοῦ ἐσομέ[νου
] . τος τοῦ πλήθους διδόναι ὑπὲρ τῆς [
10] . τ̣ . [.] . . τῶν Ὀασειτῶν σὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ τέκ[νοις αὐτῶν
] τελώνας ἀμφισβητήσεως δ[
] τ̣ῶν ἀτῶν γεγονότ̣α ὄμνυμ̣[εν
] . [. . .]θ̣ανόντος καὶ μὴ δυναμεν . [
] . ρ̣ . [. . . . . .]ς̣ νεκροτάφος, ἐ̣ὰ̣ν δέ τις ἐπ̣ε̣ὶ̣θ̣η̣ [
15 τ]ῶν ἀσχολου[μ]ε̣ν̣ῶ̣ν τὴν ὠνὴν ταύ[την, ἀποστήσομεν (?)
] (ἔτους) δ Α[ὐτο]κράτορος Καίσαρος Οὐεσπα[σιανοῦ

8. l. *ἀνορυγῆς* ?. 16. *ο* of *ουεσπα[σιανου* corr.

1. The scribe almost invariably divides his words, so that the doubtful *β*[, which is some distance from the preceding letters, is clearly to be separated from them. If l. 1 is taken to have contained the name of the addressee,]*μερη* as the termination of a masculine proper name is difficult, and no official title suggests itself. In the following lacuna *β*[*α*(*σιλικῷ*) *γρ*(*αμματεῖ*) could be supplied, but the name of the nome will then have been omitted. An alternative is to regard l. 1 as having contained a title or description of the document (. . .] *μέρη β* ?, cf. **65**. 5). On another view the text might be interpreted as the *ὑπογραφή* of a preceding contract, but though a trace of ink 1·9 cm. above l. 1 which might well be the tail of a letter, and perhaps also the article *τήν* in l. 5, lend some colour to this, the absence of separate signatures is against it; moreover l. 1 would still be left unexplained. P. Oxy. 370 (cf. P. Tebt. 329. 14, note) is possibly a fragment from the lease of a farmed tax, but it bears no resemblance to **95** in form.—Εὐη]*μερήα*[*ς* is inadmissible.

2. Θώ[*νιος*: Thonis and Thoönis are names common in Oxyrhynchus (cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 725. 7, 63, 1105. 3, 4, 1120. 13, 1123. 7, &c.) as also is Harthonis (l. 3; cf. P. Oxy. 725. 63, 242. 4, &c.), but uncommon elsewhere; Petosarapis also is an Oxyrhynchite name. Perhaps, therefore, Oxyrhynchus was the source of the papyrus. In that case the oasis referred to in l. 10 would be the Bahria.

7. Not λα]μβάνοντος.

8. We suggest that ἀναρυγῆς is a corrupt form of ἀνορυγῆς; cf. Wessely, *Ein Altersindizium im Philogelos*, p. 38 εἰς ἀνορυγὴν θεμελίου.

10. τῶν αὐτῶν Ὀασ. might be read.

11. Perhaps ἀμφισβητήσεως δ[ὲ γενομένης.

12. ἀτῶν = αὐτῶν.

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96. OFFER TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Lesser Apollonopolite nome. 12·1 × 10·2 cm. A. D. 117–8.

This document forms one of the same group as P. Giessen 4–7, Bremen inv. no. 34 (*Archiv* v, p. 246, P. Giessen *l. c.*), Leipzig inv. no. 266 (*Archiv* v, p. 245, P. Giessen *l. c.*); for discussions cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* v, pp. 248 sqq., *Chrestom.*, no. 351, introd., Rostowzew, *Archiv* v, pp. 299–300, *Röm. Kol.* pp. 165–6, 175–7, Kornemann, P. Giessen 4–7, introd. It appears that the indulgences granted by the edict of Hadrian to farmers of impoverished State lands had rendered necessary, at any rate for this district, a new διαμίσθωσις. The documents in question represent a series of offers by the farmers to continue the cultivation of their plots provided that the reductions κατ' ἀξίαν contemplated by the edict were granted in their case. The rent formerly paid had varied—in the present instance it had been $3\frac{1}{12}$ artabae; the reduced rate claimed, however, was a uniform one of $1\frac{1}{24}$ artaba per arura. Cf. **82**, introd.

Ἀπολλωνίωι στρα(τηγῷ) Ἀπολλωνοπ(ολίτου) (Ἑπτα)κωμ(ίας)
[π]αρὰ Ἁρβαίθης Παήσιος [.] . . . . σ [.] . . .
[. .] . . . ς Πατν[.]τος [. . . . . τ]ῶν ἀ[πὸ τῆς]
μητροπόλ(εως). ἀν[α]γράφ(ονται) π[ε]ρὶ τὴν α(ὐτὴν) μητρόπ(ολιν)
5 βασιλ(ικὴν) γῆν τοῦ μὲν Ἁρβαίθην ἀνὰ γίβ αιζ
καὶ [τοῦ] Π[ατ]ναιῶτος ὁμοίως ἀνὰ γίβ
(ἀρούρας) δή. ἐπὶ οὖν τοσοῦτο τέλεσμα
οὐ βαστάζει αὐτοί{ς} τε βαρούμενοι{ς}
τῷ ἐκφορίῳ ἐντεῦθεν ὑπεχόμε-
10 θα κατὰ τὴν εὐεργεσίαν τοῦ κυρίου
ἡμῶν Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος γεωρ-
γήσειν τὰς προκ(ειμένας) ἀρούρας τοῦ μὲν
Ἁρβαίθης ἀνὰ γίβ (ἄρουραν) αιζ καὶ τοῦ
Πατναιῶτος ὁμ(οίως) (ἀρούρας) δή ἀνὰ λόγον τῆς
15 ἀρούρας ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) (ἀρταβὴν) ακδ παραδεχομέ-
νης ἀβρόχου καὶ ἐπηντλημένης
[κατὰ τὸ ἔθος.
. . . . . .

2. l. Ἁρβαίθου; so in ll. 5, 13. 5. l. βασιλ(ικῆς) γῆς. 8. ι of βαρουμενοις inserted; l. βαρούμεθα.

'To Apollonius, strategus of the Apollonopolite-Heptacomia nome, from Harbaithes son of Paësis and Patnaios . . . of the metropolis. Crown-land is registered in our name in the area of the said metropolis, for Harbaithes $1\frac{9}{16}$ arurae at the rate of $3\frac{1}{12}$ artabae, and for Patnaios $\frac{3}{8}$ arura similarly at the rate of $3\frac{1}{12}$. Since, therefore, it does not bear so great a charge and we are burdened with the rent, we henceforth undertake in accordance with the indulgence of our lord Hadrianus Caesar to cultivate the aforesaid arurae, the $1\frac{9}{16}$ arurae of Harbaithes held at $3\frac{1}{12}$ artabae and the similarly rated $\frac{3}{8}$ arura of Patnaios, at a rate per arura of $1\frac{1}{24}$ artabae of wheat, with allowances for unirrigated land or land artificially irrigated, as is usual.'

1. Ἀπολλωνοπ(ολίτου) (Ἑπτα)κωμ(ίας): cf. P. Giessen i. 1, pp. 13–15.

2–3. The name of Patnaios (ll. 6, 14) must have been given here and probably Πατν[.]τος is a misspelled form of it; but καί did not immediately precede, nor can καί be read at the end of l. 2.

4. ἀν[α]γρά(φονται): for the technical use of ἀναγράφειν with reference to the lease of public land cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 159–60.

15–17. Unirrigated land was totally exempt from charges, while where artificial irrigation alone was possible (γῆ ἐπηυτλημένη)half of the area was exempted; cf. P. Giessen 4. 20–1, 6. i. 12–13, ii. 14–17, iii. 13–14. For the technical meaning of ἐπαυτλεῖν cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* v, p. 267.

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97. APPLICATION FOR LEASE.

14 × 11·8 cm. A. D. 139.

The lower portion of an application for the lease of an olive-yard. The rent offered amounts to 15 metretae of oil and a surplus, described as ἐπίχυμα, of 2 cotulae for each metretes. This word, hitherto unknown in papyri, is to be compared with ἐπίθεμα, a technical term used for the augmentation of rent offered by a new bidder at a sale or lease by auction of Government property; cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 172 sqq. All the texts which mention the ἐπίθεμα (cf. note on l. 5) deal with corn land of which the rent was paid in corn or money; in **97**, the rent being measured in a fluid, ἐπίχυμα explains itself naturally. It is thus probable that the olive-yard in question belonged in some way to the State; and this is confirmed by the occurrence in ll. 13–14 of the κυροῦν clause, this word being used consistently to mean the confirmation of a transaction with the Government and not appearing in private contracts (see note on l. 11). The strategus, the basilicogrammateus, or the βουλή figure in the papyri as recipients of such applications; it is noticeable that **97** was addressed to more persons than one (l. 10 ὑμῶν παρεχομένων). The lease was apparently for one year only (l. 10), the lessors supplying the vessels and the storehouse free of charge. The signatures of the two applicants appended at the bottom of the document have been partially washed off, apparently by design.

. . . . . .

[22 letters μετρ]ητῶν δύο [κα]ὶ [. .

[. . .]θαιδος α . [. . . . . .] . . . . ἐλαίου ἀρεστοῦ

[νέο]υ καθαροῦ ἀδόλου [δι]υλιστοῦ μετρητῶν

δεκατρειῶν τῶν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ μετρητῶν δεκα-

5 πέντε, καὶ ἐπιχύματος ἑκάστῳ μετρητῇ κοτυλῶν
δύο, ἀνυπολόγων καὶ ἀκινδύνων. τὸν δὲ κατασ-
πασμὸν τῆς ἐλᾶς ποησόμεθα διὰ διαφυῶν καὶ καλά-
μων καὶ συνκλειοῦμεν ἕως Τῦβι δε[κά]της, καὶ
τὸν φόρον ἀποδώσομεν ἕως Μεχεὶρ [τ]ρια-
10 κάδος τοῦ αὐτοῦ (ἔτους), ὑμῶν παρεχομένων κοῦ-
φα καὶ ἀποθήκην ἄνευ ἐνοικίου, ἐφ' ᾧ κυ-
ρωθησόμεθα ἕως τῆς ἐνάτης τοῦ ἐ[νε]σ̣τῶτος
μηνὸς Ἁδριανοῦ· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ κυρωθῶ[με]ν ἕως
τῆς ἐνάτης, οὐ κατασκεθησόμεθα τῇ π̣ρ̣ο̣κ̣[ειμέ]νῃ ὑ̣[ποσ-
15 χέσι· ἐὰν φαίνητ(αι) μισθῶσαι ἐπὶ τοῖς προκειμένο̣[ις.
Τιβέριος Ἰούλι̣ο̣ς Δ̣ . . . ι̣ος ἐπιδέδ̣ω̣κ̣α̣ . . . . . [. .
φόρου ἐλαίου μετρη[τῶν] δεκαπέντε καὶ τῶν ἐπιχυ-
μάτων καθὼς πρόκειται. (2nd hand) Λουκρήτις
ἐπιδέδωκα. (1st hand) [ἔ]τ̣[ου]ς̣ τρίτου Αὐτοκράτορος
20 Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ
Εὐσεβοῦς μη(νὸς) Ἁδριανοῦ πέμ⟨π⟩τῃ.

14. l. κατασχεθησόμεθα.

'. . . at a rent of 2 metretae for . . . and for . . . of 13 metretae of . . . oil that is acceptable, new, pure, unadulterated and strained, making a total of 15 metretae, and an extra amount of 2 cotylae for each metretes, subject to no deduction or risk; and we will perform the gathering of the olives by divisions (?) and reeds, and will complete the work by the 10th of Tubi and deliver the rent by the 30th of Mecheir of the same year, you supplying the vessels and the storehouse free of rent, on condition that the lease to us be confirmed by the 9th of the present month Hadrianus (but if it is not confirmed by the 9th, we will not be bound by our promise), if you consent to the lease on the aforesaid terms. I, Tiberius Julius . . ., have presented this application, offering a rent of 15 metretae of oil with extra amounts as aforesaid. I, Lucretius, have presented this application. The 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the 5th of the month Hadrianus.'

5. The evidence as regards ἐπίθεμα is as follows: **99**. 8, P. Amh. 85. 20 [M. 274] ὅπως, μηδενὸς προσαγαγόν⟨τος⟩ ἐπίθεμα, μένῃ ἡμῖν ἡ μίσθωσις βεβαία, 86. 16 ἐπιθέματος δὲ γενομένου ἐξεῖναί σοι ἑτέροις μεταμισθοῦν, C. P. R. 39. 24 = C. P. Herm. 119 recto. vii [W. 377] ἐπιθαί[ματος δὲ γενο]μένου ἐξὸν ἑτέροις μεταμισθοῦν, C. P. Herm. 119 recto. ii. 25 ἐπιθέ]ματος [δὲ γε]ν[ο]μένου κατ' ἔτ[ος ἐξὸν] ἑτέροις μετα[μισθοῦ]ν (cf. iii. 23, vii. 24), v. 16 καὶ ἐπιθέματος τῶν ὅλων δραχμὰς εἴκοσ[ι] ὀκτώ, P. Oxy. 500. 14 (cf. l. 31) καὶ ὑπὲρ ἐπι[θ]έματος τῶν ὅλων (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) ε (cf. 279. 3), Brit. Mus. 1223. 11 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]) αἷς προσάγομεν ὑπὲρ ἐπιθέματος κτλ., 1227. 9 (iii, p. 143), Brussels 1, col. vii. 14 (*Musée Belge*, viii (1904), p. 101) ἄρουρα μία πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι ἓξ καὶ ἐπιθέματος, P. Gentilli (*Studi ital. di filol. class.*, xiii (1905), p. 362) l. 9 (cf. l. 15)] ἐπ[ι]θέματ[ι] ἑκάστης ἀρούρης πυροῦ δε[ξίμου, Giessen 48. 10 [W. 171] ἐγνώσθη τὰ κατὰ χρόνους δοθέντα ἐπιθέματα κτλ.; cf. ll. 14 and 23.

6–7. κατασπασμόν: cf. **172**. 17, P. S. I. 33. 22 and 26, where read κα[τασπᾶν for κα[ταλιπεῖν. The meaning of διὰ διαφυῶν (?) καὶ καλάμων in this connexion is obscure. καλαμίαι are especially common in vineyards; cf. P. Giessen 56, introd.

11. κυρωθησόμεθα: cf. **123**. 2, B. G. U. 156. 4 [W. 175], 462. 25 [W. 376], 904. 7, 1047. iv. 12, P. Tebt. 294. 16 [W. 78], 296. 8 [W. 79], 297. 15, 599, Amh. 97. 14, 17, C. P. Herm. 119 recto. iv. 32, vi. 8, C. P. R. 104. 17, 18, P. Brit. Mus. 164. 4 (ii, p. 116), 1157 verso. 21 (iii, p. 109 [W. 375]), Oxy. 513. 4 [W. 183], 1112. 3, 19, Giessen 50. 18.

98. APPLICATION FOR AN INDUSTRIAL CONCESSION.

Arsinoë. 14·9 × 13·3 cm. A.D. 172.

An offer made by Heron son of Herodes to the ἐπιτηρηταὶ μισθοῦ βαφικῆς undertaking to pay a rent of 300 drachmae and to make himself responsible for certain other charges, if the right of superintending the weaving-business (ἱστωναρχία) in the village of Archelaïs were granted to him. Other applications showing similar terminology are :—for hunting-rights, **98** (*a*); for the fulling-trade (? γναφική) of Socnopaei Nesus and Nilopolis, P. Brit. Mus. 286 (ii, pp. 183–4 [W. 315]); for the right of making and selling bricks in Kerkethoëris, P. Fay. 36 [W. 316]; for the right of retailing oil in a factory at Heraclia, P. Amh. 92 [W. 311], and for the goldsmiths' industry at Euhemeria, P. Brit. Mus. 906 (iii, pp. 107–8 [W. 318]); cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 249 sqq., *Chrestom.*, pp. 370 sqq., San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 104 sqq., Reil, *Beitr. z. Kenntnis des Gewerbes*, pp. 11 sqq. The precise nature of the concession here in question is doubtful ; see note on l. 5.

Ἰσίωνει καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπιτηρηταῖ(ς)
θ̣ μισθοῦ βαφικῆς
παρὰ Ἥρωνος Ἡρώδου τοῦ Θεογίτονο(ς)
ἀπὸ ἀμφόδου Σεκνεπτυνείου. βού-
5 λομαι ἐπιχορηθῆναι παρὰ ὑμῶν εἰσ-
τωναρχίαν κώμης Ἀρχελαείδος
πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς ιγ (ἔτος)
Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου Καίσαρος τοῦ
κυρείου φόρου ἐνιαυσίου σύνπαντι
10 λόγου ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν τριακοσίω(ν)
ὧν κα[ὶ] τὴν ἀπόδοσιν [πο]ιήσομα[ι]
κατὰ μ̣[ῆν]α τὸ αἱροῦν ἐξ [ἴ]σου, τῶν εἰς
ἑτέρους λόγους εἰς διοίκησιν τελου-
μ[έ]νων ὄντ[ω]ν πρὸς ἐμὲ τὸν μισθού-
15 μεν[ο]ν, ἂν φ[α]ί[ν]ηται ἐπιχορῆσαι. (2nd hand) Ἰσίδωρος
ἔσχο[ν τούτου] τὸ ἴσον. (3rd hand) Ἰσίων ἔσχον τού-
του τὸ ἴσ[ον.]
4th hand (?) (ἔτους) ιγ [Μάρκου Αὐρηλίο]υ Ἀντωνίνου Καί[σ]αρος
[τ]οῦ κυρί[ου] Θὼθ κ[
. . . . . .

5. l. ἐπιχωρηθῆναι. 10. l. λόγῳ. 15. l. ἐπιχωρῆσαι. 16. τ of τουτου corr. (?).

'To Ision and the other nine superintendents of the lease of the dyeing monopoly, from Heron son of Herodes son of Theogiton, of the quarter of the temple of Sekneptunis. I wish to be granted by you the control of the weaving in the village of Archelaïs for the present 13th year only of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord at a total yearly rent of 300 silver drachmae which I will pay in equal monthly instalments, the fiscal charges payable for other accounts falling upon me the lessee, if you consent to the concession. (Signed) I, Isidorus, have received a copy of this application. I, Ision, have received a copy of this application. The 13th year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord, Thoth 2[.].'

1. ἐπιτηρηταῖ(ς): cf. in trade monopolies P. Fay. 36. 2–3 [W. 316] ἐπιτ. πλίνθου νομοῦ, B. G. U. 697. 6 [W. 321] ἐπιτ. στυβ(τηρίας), in the bank monopoly **176**. 2, note, in taxation Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 599 sqq. For the ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν cf. **98** (*a*). 2–3, note.

5. εἰστωναρχίαν: cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* ii. 1154–6, P. Giessen 12. 1, note, B. G. U. 753. iv. 4, where the sum paid ἰστωναρχι(κοῦ)—or rather ἰστωναρχ(ίας)—is now shown not to be the χειρωνάξιον paid by ἰστωνάρχαι, as Reil thinks (*op. cit.*, p. 108), but the proceeds of the lease of ἰστωναρχία. The ostraca referred to are permits issued to individual weavers by a ἰστωνάρχης granting the right to exercise their trade, analogous to the permits given to ἑταῖραι by the τελῶναι ἑταιρικοῦ (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* ii. 1157, *Archiv* vi, p. 219); and the fact that **98** is addressed to the ἐπιτηρηταὶ μισθοῦ βαφικῆς seems to imply that the ἰστωνάρχης was concerned with the dyeing-trade also and suggests that he had to do with the textile industry in general. The question whether the ἰστωναρχία is to be regarded as the monopoly of that industry is complicated by the uncertainty of the relation between monopolies and trade-licences, there being no evidence as yet to show whether or not the lessees of a monopoly paid χειρωνάξιον in addition to the monopoly charge. The view put forward in P. Fay. 36, introd., was that the χειρωνάξιον was incident only in districts where the monopoly was non-existent; cf. Reil, *op. cit.*, p. 14. However, for Socnopaei Nesus there is evidence for both the χειρωνάξιον on γναφεῖς in B. G. U. 337. 23 [W. 92] and the monopoly in P. Brit. Mus. 286 (ii, pp. 183–4 [W. 315]). Wilcken (*Grundz.*, p. 250) considers that payment of χειρωνάξιον was a door by which individuals gained access to trades otherwise monopolized.

12 sqq. Cf. P. Amh. 92. 15–17 [W. 311], Brit. Mus. 906. 15 sqq. (iii, p. 108 [W. 318]). Whether the χειρωνάξιον was included under these charges is doubtful; cf. note on l. 5. It should be stated that **98** is the document referred to in P. Amh. 92. 15, note, Tebt. 287, introd.

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98 (*a*). APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF HUNTING-RIGHTS.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). 12·1 × 7·1 cm. A.D. 154–5. Plate 14.

This is a document of the same class as **98**; cf. introd. to that papyrus. It is an application addressed to the ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν δρυμοῦ of Theadelphia whereby a professional hunter offers 40 dr. for the sole right of catching birds in the δρυμός of the village for one year. He expressly stipulates that the concession should include two subordinates (ἐργάται) who would accompany him. Little has hitherto been known concerning the organization of the capture of game during the Roman period; and in view of the purely local competence of the officials here addressed it is not certain that the practice of farming out hunting-rights applied also to the desert or to the whole nome, although this of course is likely; cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 308 [W. 319], where μισθωταὶ δρυμῶν καὶ ἐρήμου αἰγιαλοῦ Πολέμωνος μερίδος occur in connexion with the papyrus monopoly. The δημόσιοι κυνηγοί in P. Brit. Mus. 459. 2 (ii, p. 162) may be regarded on the analogy of δημόσιοι γεωργοί as leaseholders from the state. In P. Tebt. 612 also it is possible that the payment θήρας ἀγρίων Τεβ[τ]ύνεως is a charge for the monopoly rather than a χειρωνάξιον (cf. the editors' restoration φ[όρο?]υ), in which case the ὀρυζιοπωλική may well have been analogous to the πλινθοπωλική of P. Fay. 36 [W. 316]. The tax μερισμ(ὸς) θηρίων in P. Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55; cf. Tebt. 355. 5) is uncertainly read; but in any case the systems of taxation and monopoly may have been in use concurrently (cf. **98**. 12 sqq., note), or in practice have converged (cf. below).

Possibly in the charge ἰχθυηρᾶς δρυμῶν (cf. B. G. U. 485. 8, P. Fay. 42 (*a*) verso. 2, Tebt. 329. 8, 20, 359. 5) a parallel organization of the fishing-rights in the δρυμοί is to be

recognized. This was apparently a farmed tax (*τέλος*, P. Tebt. 329), and was separately managed by special *ἐπιτηρηταί* and *μισθωταί* (cf. P. Tebt. 308. 4, note). It is however probable that in such a case the line of demarcation between the *φόρος* of monopolies and the *τέλος* of taxation was vague; thus in P. Tebt. 359. 15 the *ἰχθυηρᾶς δρυμῶν* is itself termed a *φόρος* and conversely the *φόρος νομῶν* (cf. l. 2, note), which in the *δρυμοί* at any rate must have more nearly approximated to the monopoly charge, is regularly classed with ordinary taxation. Generally on the question of fishing cf. P. Tebt. 5. 170, note, 347. 23, note, Hamb. 6, introd., Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 137–41, *Grundz.*, p. 252, *Chrestom.*, no. 320, introd.

Φιλ̣ίπ̣[πῳ
καὶ Μ̣ε̣λ̣[. . .] ἐπ[ι]τη[ρ]ητ(αῖς) νομῶ̣ν
δρυμοῦ κώμης Θεαδ[ε]λφείας
παρὰ Ἥρωνος τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου
5 *ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(υ) Κιλίκων κυνηγο(ῦ)*
Πέρσου τῆς ἐπιγονῆς. βούλομαι
ἐπιχωρηθῆναι παρ' ὑμῶν θη-
ρεύειν καὶ ἀγριεύειν ἐν τῷ προκ(ειμένῳ)
δρυμῷ πᾶν ὄρ̣ν̣[εο]̣ν̣ ἐπὶ γῆς
10 *πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς ιη (ἔτος)*
Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
φόρου τοῦ παντὸς ἀργυρίου δραχμ(ῶν)
τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιή-
σομαι ἐν μηνὶ Φαρμοῦθι τοῦ
15 *αὐτοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτου̣ς, ἔξω δὲ*
σὺν ἐμαυτῷ ἐργάτας δύο, ἐὰν φα̣ί̣(νηται)
ἐπιχω(ρῆσαι).

]·[

. . . . . .

12. The top right arm of χ rewritten. 13. *τεσσαρακον* over an erasure and *τα* above the line. 14. A diagonal stroke, apparently accidental, passes through *νμ* of *εν μηνι*.

'To Philippus . . . and Mel . . ., superintendents of pastures in the mere of the village of Theadelphia, from Heron son of Apollonius, registered in the Cilician quarter, a huntsman and a Persian of the Epigone. I desire to be granted a permit by you for hunting and catching in the aforesaid mere every bird therein, for the present 18th year only of Antoninus Caesar the lord, at a total rent of 40 silver drachmae which I will pay in the month Pharmouthi of the said present year, and I shall have with me two assistants, if you consent to the concession.'

1. *Φιλίπ[πῳ*: or e. g. *Φιλίν[ῳ*.

2–3. *ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν* occur in B. G. U. 478. 4, 480. 3 (cf. 479), P. Strassb. Gr. 1108 (*Archiv* iv, pp. 142–3). i. 7–9, ii. 8–11 (*ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἀνθιανῆς οὐσίας*), Brit. Mus. 924. 16–17 (iii, p. 135 [W. 355] *ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ* (?)); cf. for the further organization of pastures P. Fay. 23 (*a*), where the office of a *γραμματεὺς νομῶν τινῶν ἰδίου λόγου* is found. The limitation of the *νομαί* in 98 (*a*) to the *δρυμὸς Θεαδελφείας* supplies confirmation for the conjecture of the editors (P. Tebt. 308. 4, note) that the *νομαὶ θεριναί*, a charge on which occurs in conjunction with the (*τέλος*) *ἰχθυηρᾶς δρυμῶν* in P. Fay. 42 (*a*) verso. 6, 'represent the condition of the *δρυμοί* in the early summer before the inundation, when they might well have been dry enough in parts to be used for grazing'. The *ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν* were concerned with the supervision and leasing of state

or imperial pastures in the δρυμοί, αἰγιαλοί, πεδία and domains. The charge φόρος νομῶν is found definitely in connexion with domain land in B. G. U. 199 verso. 10–11 Ἀνθιανῆς οὐσ(ίας) φόρου νο(μῶν) (cf. P. Strassb. Gr. *cit.*), and without qualification in **213**, B. G. U. 345. 11, 810. 6, P. Fay. 61. 7, Brit. Mus. 919 (*a*). 5 (iii, p. 56), P. S. I. 103. 12; cf. Tebt. 536. It was normally collected by the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν, in B. G. U. 345 by πρεσβύτεροι. P. Brit. Mus. 842 (iii, p. 141) is remarkable; this contains the lease for a year of certain summer and winter pasturage granted by seven πρεσβύτεροι πεδίου Φιλοπάτορος Ἀπιάδος, but is drawn up in the form of a sale. The πεδίον was doubtless State land on the skirts of the lake, and the πρεσβύτεροι πεδίου (to be distinguished from πρεσβύτεροι κώμης) seem to have fulfilled the same function as the ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν and were perhaps a local variant; the πρεσβύτεροι in B. G. U. 345 may have been similar. That the ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν also controlled the ἐννόμιον (cf. **213**. 9, note) is unlikely, since this tax is definitely to be distinguished from the φόρος νομῶν, at any rate in Roman times, and fell under a different departmental heading.

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99. OFFER TO LEASE DOMANIAL LAND.

Hermopolite nome. Height 25·4 cm. Third century.

This document is written on the verso of **77** and is the rough draft of an offer made by an individual to undertake a lease of certain οὐσιακὴ γῆ from the department of domanial lands (ἀπὸ οὐσιακοῦ λόγου). There is much cancellation, and the names, &c., of both applicant and addressee are omitted. No similar document dealing with γῆ οὐσιακή has yet been published, but in form and phraseology **99** is to be compared with three other offers for determinate leases from Hermopolis, two of these—P. Brit. Mus. 1227 (iii, p. 143) and P. Gentilli 1 (*Stud. ital. di filol. class.*, xiii, pp. 362–3)—being concerned with the leasing of Government land of inferior quality (γῆ ὑπόλογος; cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 172 sqq.), and the third, P. Brit. Mus. 1223 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]), containing an application for a lease addressed to the owner of a private οὐσία which is strongly reminiscent of the official formula.

To whom was the offer in this case destined to be addressed? Apparently, at any rate during the first two centuries A. D., the ἐπίτροπος οὐσιακός and his subordinates fulfilled the same functions with regard to οὐσιακὴ γῆ as the strategus with regard to δημοσία γῆ; cf. Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 142. For the third century the question is complicated by the appearance of administrative supervision by the βουλή (cf. P. Oxy. 58 [W. 378], C. P. Herm. 7. ii, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 189, n. 1) and by our ignorance of the extent to which this supplanted the previous system.

Βούλομαι ἑκουσίως μισθώσασθαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου εἰς ἔτη ε ἀ̣π̣ὸ οὐσιακοῦ
λόγου [[οὐσίας (πρότερον) Δορυφόρου]] ἐν τῷ Πασκὼ περὶ κωμογρ(αμματείαν) Τοοὺ [[ἐκ τοῦ]]
[[οὐσίας μὲν (πρότερον) Δορυφόρου]] ἐκ τοῦ Δημητρίου κλήρου τὰς δηλουμένας διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
⟨οὐ⟩σιακοῦ λόγου πρότερον μεμισθῶσθαι ὑπὸ Οὐαλερίου Βερενικιανοῦ καὶ υἱῶν Οὐαλερίου
Διοδώρου, οὐσίας
μὲν (πρότερον) Δορυφόρο[υ] ἀμέστου (ἀρούρας) ς (πρότερον) δὲ Σενέκα ὁ(μοίως) ἀρούρας β
5 καὶ τὰ συνκύροντα καὶ χρηστήρια καὶ ὑδρεύματα καὶ φυτὰ
καὶ ἀνήκοντα πάντα πρὸς πᾶν εἶδος, φόρου ἐτησίου

κατ' ἀνάλογον τοῦ τελεσθέντος τῇ ἀνὰ χεῖρα (πενταετίᾳ), ᾧ προσ-
άγω ὑπ(ὲρ) ἐπιθέματος τῆς ὅλης (πενταετίας) ἄλλας δραχμὰς ἑξή-
κοντα καθ' αἱροῦν, ποιήσομαι δὲ τὴν τῆς ἀμέστου ἐπι-
10 μ[έ]λειαν ὃν προσήκει τρ[ό]πον, καὶ τὸν συναγόμενον φό-
ρ[ο]ν διαγράψω ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει δημοσίαν τράπε-
ζ[α]ν ταῖς εἰθισμέναις ἀριθμήσεσιν.

1. εκ του δημοσιου written over the line ; απο corr. from ε̣κ̣. 2. π(ερὶ) κωμογρ(αμματείαν) written over the line above περι τοου. 3. The cancelled words are not crossed out as in l. 2 but enclosed in round brackets. τας . . . διοδωρου added above the line and in the margin ; δια ουσιακου was first written, then του was apparently added above the line and afterwards altered to αυτου, another τ being inserted above the initial ο of ουσιακου ; προτερον also was added subsequently. 7. γ of αναλογον corr. εʃ Pap. ; so in l. 8.

'I desire of my own free will to lease from the state for 5 years from the department of domains in the Pascho toparchy in the area of the village of Toou, out of the holding of Demetrius, the land stated by the said department of domains to have been leased by Valerius Berenicianus and the sons of Valerius Diodorus, namely of the estate formerly owned by Doryphorus . . . 6 arurae, and of that formerly owned by Seneca likewise 2 arurae, including accessories, implements, irrigators, trees, and all appurtenances of every kind, at a yearly rental at the same rate as that paid during the current period of 5 years, to which I add as a further charge for the whole period of 5 years 60 drachmae distributed proportionally ; and I will look after the . . . in a proper manner, and will pay the total rental to the official bank in Hermopolis in the customary instalments.'

4. The οὐσία Δορυφόρου is mentioned in **171**, at Heraclia in the Arsinoïte nome (cf. introd., *ad loc.*), and P. Chic. 52. 6, at Karanis. ἀμέστου, which recurs in l. 9, is obscure.

Σενέκα: for the Σενεκιανὴ οὐσία cf. **207**. 7, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 122, P. Hamb. 3 A. 9 and introd.

7. ἀνὰ χεῖρα: for this phrase meaning 'just preceding' cf. **88**. 21, note.

7–8. ᾧ προσάγω ὑπ(ὲρ) ἐπιθέματος: so P. Brit. Mus. 1223. 11–12 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]), 1227. 9 (ibid., p. 143). For the ἐπίθεμα cf. Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, pp. 172–5, Mitteis, *Chrestom.*, no. 274, introd., and **97**. 5, note, where the instances are collected.

12. The omission of the usual formula ἐὰν οὖν φαίνηται μισθῶσαι is to be explained by the fact that this is a draft.

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100. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

Magdola Mire (Hermopolite nome). 21 × 14·4 cm. A. D. 238. Plate 14.

A proposal addressed to the elders of the village of Magdola Mire for a lease of land for the pasturage of sheep. The land in question is described as 'incorporated (?)' (ἐνελκόμεναι); for the significance of this proceeding cf. note on l. 5.

[Τοῖς πρεσβυτέρο]ις Μαγδώλων Μιρῇ τοῦ ἐν[εστ]ῶτος β (ἔτους ?)
[παρὰ Αὐρηλ(ίου) Μέλανος] Φίβιος ἀπὸ κώμης Μαγδώλων
[Μιρῇ. βούλομαι ἑκο]υσίως μισθώσασθαι παρ' ὑμῶν
[πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐν]εστὸς β (ἔτος) Μάρκου Ἀντωνίου

5 [Γορδιανοῦ Καίσαρο]ς τοῦ κυρίου τὰς ἐνελκομένας
[περὶ κώμην Ποαμπ]ινοῦφιν ἐκ τοῦ Ἐπωνύχου κλή-
[ρου (ἀρούρας) . . εἰς (?) κατα]νομὴν τῷ κλήρῳ ἐπὶ ὁρίων
[τῶν ὄντων τοῦ κλ]ήρου πρὸς τὴν τῶν προβάτων
[βρῶσιν καὶ κοίτη]ν καὶ νομήν, φόρου ἀποτάκτου
10 [κατ' ἔτος δραχμῶ]ν ἑκατὸν ἑξήκοντα τῆς ὅλης,
[καὶ τὸν φόρον ἀπο]δώσω ὑμῖν ἐν δυσὶ προθεσμί-
[αις ἐν μησὶ] Παχὼν Παῦνι τοῦ (αὐτοῦ) β (ἔτους), τῶν ἐνελ-
[κομένω]ν δημοσίων καὶ ἐπιμερισμῶν πάντων
[κατ' ἔτος ὄντω]ν πρὸς ὑμᾶς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους,
15 [καὶ ἐπερ]ω[τη]θεὶς ὡμολόγησα. (ἔτους) β Αὐτοκράτορος
[Καίσαρος Μά]ρκου Ἀντωνίου Γορδιανοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς
[Ε]ὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶφι ιε. Αὐρήλ(ιος) Μέλας
Φίβιος βο̣ύ̣λ(ομαι) μ̣ι̣σ̣θ̣[ώ]σ̣α̣σ̣θαι ὡς π(ρόκειται). Α(ὐρήλιος) Ἀμμώνιο̣(ς) Ὡρίων ὁ καὶ Ἀγαθὸς
Δαίμω(ν)
ἔγρα(ψα) ὑπὲρ (αὐτοῦ) μὴ εἰδ(ότος) γράμματα.

6. ε of εκ corr. 7. ρ of κληρω corr. επι corr. from απο. 18. δαιμῶ Pap.

'To the elders of the village of Magdola Mire for the present second year from Aurelius Melas son of Phibis, of the village of Magdola Mire. I desire of my free will to lease from you for the present second year only of Marcus Antonius Gordianus Caesar the lord the . . . arurae in the area of the village of Poampinouphis incorporated in (?) the holding of Eponychus for pasturage, the boundaries of which are those of the holding, for the maintenance, folding, and pasturing of sheep at a yearly fixed rent of 160 dr. for the whole ground, and I will deliver the rent to you in two instalments in the months of Pachon and Pauni of the said second year, you the elders being responsible for all the incorporated taxes and charges, and in answer to the formal question I have given my consent.' Date and signature of Aurelius Melas written by Aurelius Ammonius Horion also called Agathodaemon.

5. ἐνελκομένας: the meaning of this term partly depends upon the restoration of the two following lines, since in l. 6 εἰς κώμην Ποαμπ]ινοῦφιν is possible as well as περὶ κώμην Π. If the former alternative were right the phrase could mean that the arurae were transferred from the κλῆρος of Eponychus to the area of Poampinouphis. But it appears more probable that περὶ κώμην is to be restored and ἐνελκομένας connected with]νομήν in l. 7, for which there is otherwise difficulty in obtaining a construction; the present tense also is thus more natural. This interpretation is supported by P. Flor. 50. 75, where a person receives as his share in a division of property ἐκ τοῦ Νειλ[έ]ως κα[ὶ] Μοσχίωνος κατὰ κοινωνίαν τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) ἀπὸ (ἀρουρῶν) δ σὺν τῷ ἐνελκομένης βασι[λικῆς γῆς] ἀρούρης τετάρτ[ῳ τὸ ἥ]μι[σ]υ μέρος ἀρούρας δύο. The ¼ arura of βασιλικὴ ἐνελκομένη had become part of the κλῆρος since it is included in the 4 arurae, as Vitelli remarks (note *ad loc.*), and it seems that this incorporation was designated by the verb ἐνέλκειν. Perhaps then this was a process by which the Government obliged proprietors of κλῆροι to cultivate state land, analogous to the ἐπιβολή, on which cf. **202**. 1 and note. τῷ κλήρῳ in l. 7, however, remains a difficulty. Possibly the order of the words is confused and τὰς ἐνελκομένας should follow Ἐπωνύχου κλή[ρου. In l. 12 the dues upon this land are also called ἐνελκόμενα, and a similar expression is found in P. Gentilli 3 (*Stud. ital. di filol. class.*, xiii, pp. 368–9), a contract between two men for the joint cultivation of ὑπόλογος land from two κλῆροι. The writer of the document binds himself to cultivate ἐπὶ το (l. τῷ) με τελέσαι τοῦ ἐνελκο{υ}μένου σοι φόρου ἢ ἐνελκυσθησομέ[ν]ου τὸ ἥμισυ (cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 455). Cf. P. Cairo Cat. 67151. 134–6 ὁρίζω τὸ ταύτης (sc. ἀρούρης) τέλος ἀεί ποτε βασιλικὸν ἐνέλκεσθαι καὶ ἐπισύρεσθαι καὶ ἐπαναστρέφεσθαι τῇ ἐμῇ πάσῃ περιουσίᾳ.

6. Ποαμπινοῦφις is known from P. Strassb. Gr. 87. iii. 38 (*Archiv* iv, p. 134) to have been in the toparchy Περὶ Πόλιν Κάτω to which Μαγδῶλα Μιρῆ also belonged (cf. P. Amh. 87. 7, 105. 6). These villages were no doubt close to each other, since in B. G. U. 860 two inhabitants of Magdola Mire rent land situated [περὶ] Ποαμπινοῦφιν in the same manner as Aurelius Melas in **100**. It is consequently very probable that the two villages had

a common council of elders, and this would satisfactorily explain why the elders of Magdola receive an application for the lease of land situated at Poampinouphis. The latter name is to be restored in B. G. U. 553 B. ii. 12, a list of villages in Περὶ Πόλιν Κάτω.

9. Cf. for the restoration of this line P. Leipzig 118. 15, where 8 arurae are let by a woman *εἰς βρῶσιν προβάτων καὶ κοίτην*, and P. Brit. Mus. 1223. 9 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]).

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101. ΕΙΣΚΡΙΣΙΣ OF EPHEBI.

Hermopolis. (*a*) 9·8 × 10·9 cm., (*b*) 10·6 × 3·4 cm., (*c*) 10·8 × 5·5. A. D. 63.

An application addressed to the exegetes by a member of the gymnasium in Hermopolis, for the examination of his son with a view to his inscription on the roll of the ephebi; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 150 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 138 sqq., *Chrestom.*, pp. 166 sqq. The papyrus is closely similar to P. Flor. 79 [W. 145]. The latter and P. Oxy. 257, 1202, and 1266 are the only published documents which deal with the selection and examination of candidates for *εἴσκρισις* in the provincial *μητροπόλεις*; for Wilcken has rightly insisted (*op. cit.*, p. 142) that no deductions are necessarily to be drawn from P. Oxy. 477 [W. 144] and P. Flor. 57 [W. 143], which deal with Alexandrians residing in the *χώρα*. **101**, though much mutilated, adds one or two details to our existing knowledge. The exegetes must now be definitely restored in l. 1 of the Florence papyrus, as Jouguet conjectured (*Rev. de Philol.* 1910, p. 53). It appears also that the scribe of the gymnasium had a duty to perform, perhaps to inscribe (cf. note on l. 9) the name of the ephebus on the roll. For the close connexion of the *ἐφηβεία* with the gymnasium, which formed the centre-point of Greek civilization in Egypt, cf. Wilcken, *l. c.* and Jouguet, *l. c.* Whether, however, all privileged persons *ἀπὸ γυμνασίου* passed through the ranks of the ephebi is not yet certain. On the organization of the latter cf. further San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 31 sqq.

Fragments of three separate copies of the document are preserved.

(*a*)

Φ]ρ̣ρ̣[υρ]ί̣ο̣υ Ἀπη[λ(ιώτου).]
[. . . .]ω̣ι̣ Κρο̣ν̣ί̣ο̣υ ἐξηγητῇ [το]ῦ Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου)
[παρ' Ἀν]ο̣υ̣β̣ίωνος τοῦ Διοσκόρ[ο]υ ἀπὸ γυμνασίου
[τῶν τὸ] ιβ (ἔτος) Τιβερίου Καίσαρ[ο]ς Σεβαστοῦ ἐφηβευ-
5 [κότων.] τὸν υἱόν μου Διόσκορον μητρ[ὸ]ς Ἀντιγό-
[νης τῆς] Ὡρίωνος πατρὸς ἀπὸ γυμνα[σ]ίου ὥραν
[ἔχοντα τῆς εἰς το]ὺς ἐφή[β]ους εἰσκρίσεως ἀξιῶι
[συντάξαι . . . . . .] . δ̣ῃ γραμματεῖ τοῦ γυμνασίου

[τοῦτον εἰκονίσ]α̣ι̣ εἰς τοὺς τ̣ὸ̣ ι̣ (ἔτος) Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου
10 [Καίσαρος Σεβαστο]ῦ̣ Γερμαν̣[ικοῦ Α]ὐτοκράτορος
[εἰσκρινομένους ἐ]φ̣[ήβους . . . . . .]ωι υ . [
. . . . . .

(*b*)

Ἀπη]λ̣(ιώτου).
Διοσκόρ]ου ἀπὸ γυμ(νασίου)
] ἐφηβευκ[ό]τ(ων)
Ἀ]ντιγόνας
5] ὥραν ἔχοντα
] ἀξιῶι συντά-
ξαι γυμνα]σίου τοῦτον
Κλαυ]δ̣ίου Καίσαρος
] εἰ̣σ̣κρεινο-
10 μένους] . ι . . . .
. . . . . .

(*c*)

Ἀ]πηλ(ιώτου).
] ἐξηγητῇ τοῦ Ἑρμοπ[ολ(ίτου)
Ἀνουβίωνο]ς τοῦ Διοσκόρου ἀπ[ὸ
Τιβερ]ί̣ου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ [
5 Διόσ]κορον μητρὸς Ἀ[ντιγόνης
] ἀπὸ γ[υ]μνασίου [
τῆ]ς εἰσκρίσεως [
γραμ]ματεῖ τοῦ γυμν[ασίου
] ι̣ (ἔτος) Νέρωνος Κ[λαυδίου
. . . . . .

'Quarter of the Eastern Guard-house. To . . . son of Cronius, exegetes of the Hermopolite nome, from Anoubion son of Dioscorus, member of the gymnasium, one of those enrolled as ephebi in the 12th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. My son Dioscorus, whose mother is Antigone daughter of Horion, member of the gymnasium, having reached the age for admission as an ephebus, I request you to order . . ., scribe of the gymnasium, to inscribe him amongst those who are being admitted ephebi for the 10th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus . . .'

2. [το]ῦ Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου): cf. P. Flor. 79. 1 [W. 145], Amh. 85. 2, 86. 1–2, Oxy. 888. 9 ἐ]νάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ Ὀξυρυγ[χίτου κ]αὶ Μικρᾶς Ὀάσεως. Jouguet, who regards the exegetes as essentially a municipal official with no jurisdiction outside, holds such instances to be loose expressions (*op. cit.*, p. 385). The Oxyrhynchus example, however, which he does not quote, is clearly against this, referring as it does not only to the Oxyrhynchite nome but to the Smaller Oasis. Moreover, the coincidence of the reading here and in P. Flor. 79. 1 can scarcely be accidental. It is worthy of remark that in none of the instances cited is the term ἱερεύς prefixed. It is possible that different members of the τάγμα of exegetae (cf. P. Oxy. 891. 14 and note *ad loc.*) had different spheres, and thus that the ἱερεὺς ἐξηγητὴς Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως is to be distinguished from the ἐξηγητὴς Ἑρμοπολίτου. The conjunction of the ἐξηγητεία with the extra-municipal office is found in P. Tebt. 397. 18–19 ἱερεὺς ἐξηγητὴς . . . [κα]ὶ [ἐ]πὶ τῶν [μερι]σμῶν τῶν σπερμάτων καὶ τῆς εὐθενίας (l. εὐθηνίας) and in **149**. 3–4 ἐξηγη(τῆ) καὶ στρατηγῶι.

6–7. ὥραν ἔχοντα τῆς . . . εἰσκρίσεως: cf. P. Flor. 79. 8–9 [W. 145]. The age was probably 14, though the question is greatly complicated by P. Tebt. 316 [W. 148]; cf. Jouguet, *op. cit.*, pp. 150 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 141.

8. The γραμματεὺς τοῦ γυμνασίου appears to be novel.

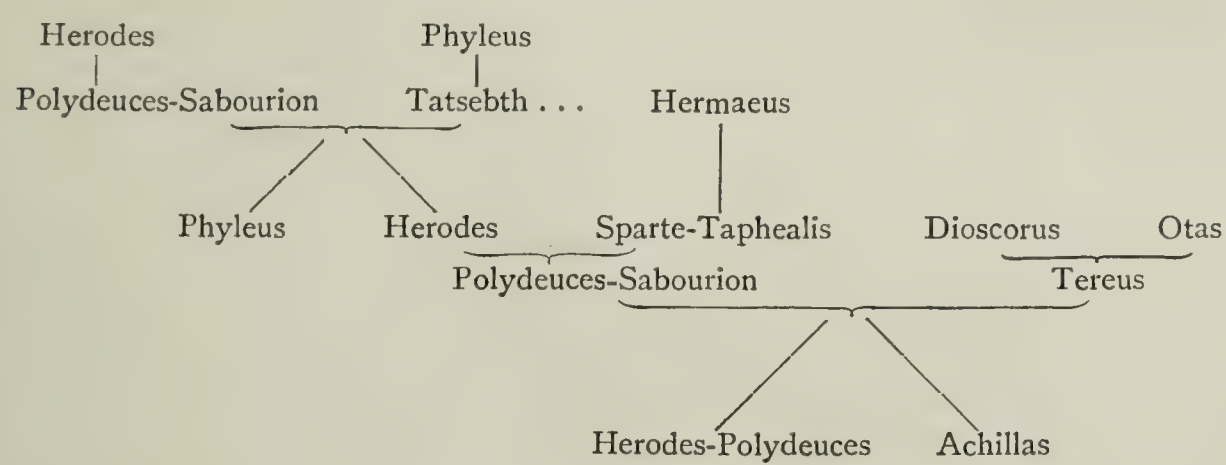
9. εἰκονίσ]αι: this restoration suggests a suitable function for the γραμματεὺς τοῦ γυμνασίου; for εἰκονίζειν used of the registration of ephebi cf. P. Flor. 57. 76–7 [W. 143] εἰκονισθέντων ἐν τῷ πρὸς τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ [γρα]φείῳ ὑπὸ Νείλου. If however εἰσκρῖν]αι is preferred, the fact that the mandate would be issued by the ἐξηγητής (ἀξιῶι [συντάξαι) is sufficient to account for the use of the term loosely of the action of the γραμματεύς; cf. **121**, introd.

11. It is unfortunate that the papyrus breaks off at the point where P. Flor. 79 [W. 145] becomes obscure. In the latter it seems possible from the facsimile to continue after ἐφήβους in l. 12 ὄντα ἐν πλαγίῳ . . . τῶν γ [Ἐπι]μάχου. The clause would then refer to a qualification of the candidate. For the πλάγιον in connexion with εἴσκρισις cf. B. G. U. 1084. 30–2 [W. 146], San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, p. 35, n. 4; it occurs also in an unpublished Geneva papyrus.

102. SELECTION OF BOYS (ΕΠΙΚΡΙΣΙΣ).

Hermopolis. 26 × 32·8 cm. Second half of the second century.

This papyrus contains extracts from census-returns referring to a single family, some members of which are already known to us through a Strassburg papyrus published by Wilcken in *Archiv* iv, pp. 130 sqq. The whole document bears great resemblance to P. Amh. 75 (for details see the notes), where the purpose of a similar series of extracts was to furnish evidence as to the right of a boy to be admitted to the list of privileged persons partially exempt from poll-tax by showing that his ancestors on both the father's and the mother's side were ἀπὸ γυμνασίου (cf. note on l. 8). The constant appearance of persons styled ἀπὸ γυμνασίου in **102** indicates that its object was identical. All the persons mentioned in both columns were no doubt relatives, but their connexion cannot in every case be ascertained owing to the mutilation of the papyrus. The following diagram does not then include all the names appearing in the document.



It is not clear on whose behalf the application was made. Part of six different extracts at least are preserved in the first column, while the second contains four complete ones, viz. (1) a return sent in by Isidote for the census of A. D. 89–90, (2) a declaration made by Ammonius in A. D. 64–5, which was not a census year (cf. P. Amh. 75, introd., and l. 47, note), (3) the registration of Herodes also called Polydeuces in the τάξις ἀφηλίκων ἀπὸ γυμνασίου in the year of his birth, (4) a return sent in by Polydeuces father of Herodes at the census of A. D. 145–6. On the general question of ἐπίκρισις cf. P. Oxy. 257, introd., and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 196 sqq.

Col. i.

[15 letters]αινε . . . [17 letters Πολ]υδεύκ( )
[16 „] ο(ὐλὴ) ὑπὸ . [15 „] . ( ) μητ(ρὸς) τῆς α(ὐτῆς) ο(ὐλὴ)
[ ]
[17 „] Φυλεὺς Π[ολυδεύκ(ους) τοῦ Πολυδε]ύκ(ους) μητ(ρὸς) Ἑρμιόνη(ς)
5 [14 „]( ) Ἑρμαιο( ) . . [. . .] . [. . . .] ι̣ . . [. . . . .] (ἐτῶν) ιθ ο(ὐλὴ) τραχ(ήλῳ) ἐξ
[ἀριστ(ερῶν) . . . . . μη(τρὸς)] Ἀρσ[ι]νόης Ἀπ[ολλ]ωνίου (ἐτῶν) ια ἄση(μον).
[. (ἔτους) . . . . . ἀ]μ̣(φοδ) κο(λλήματος) ζ, ἀναφ[ο](ρὰ) Φυλ(έως) καὶ Ἡρώδ(ου) ἀμφοτ(έρων)
Πολυδεύκ(ους) Ἡ-

[ρώδ(ου) μητ(ρὸς) Ταtσεβθ( ) Φυ]λέως ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) σταθ(μοῦ) κδ, μέρο(ς) οἰκ(ίας) καὶ αὐλ(ῆς) καὶ προ-

[νησίου . . . . . .] αὐλ( ) ἀ[π]ὸ βο[ρρ](ᾶ) τετειχισμέ(ν) . . τῶν ἀνῳκοδομ(ημένων),

10 [ἑα(υτὸν) Φυλ(έα) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) . ., Ἡρ]ῴδ(ην) ἀδελ(φὸν) ὁμοί(ως) (ἐτῶν) κγ, μετ' ἄλ(λων) γ(υναικῶν) Ταtσεβθ( )

[Φυλ(έως) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) μητ(έρα) αὐτῶ]ν (ἐτῶν) μδ, ἔνοικ(ον) Σπάρτην τὴν κ(αὶ) Ταφεᾶ̣λ̣ιν Ἑρμαίο(υ)

[ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) . .]

[. (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ . ἀ]μ̣(φοδαρχίας ?) κο(λλήματος) ξδ, ἀναφο(ρὰ) Ἡρώδ(ου) Πολυδεύκ(ους) τοῦ κ(αὶ) Σαβουρίω(νος)

[Ἡρώδ(ου) ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπὶ] Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) σταθ(μοῦ) λς, μέ(ρος) οἰκ(ίας), μεθ' ἕτερα

15 [ἑα(υτὸν) Ἡρώδην ἀπὸ γ](υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) μζ, Πολυδεύκ(η) τὸν κ(αὶ) Σαβουρίω(να) μητ(ρὸς) Σπάρ-

[της τῆς κ(αὶ) Ταφ(εάλιος) υἱὸν] α(ὐτοῦ ?) β (ἔτους) (ἐτῶν) ι̣α̣, γ(υναικῶν) Ταtσεβθ( ) Φυλ(έως) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) μητ(έρα) αὐ-

[τοῦ, Σπάρτην τὴν κ(αὶ)] Ταφεᾶ̣λ̣ιν Ἑ[ρμ]αίου ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) γ(υναῖκά) μ̣ο̣υ (ἐτῶν) λ.

[. (ἔτους) . . . . . κο(λλήματος)] ο̣, Σαραπ( ) νεώτ(ερος) Ἀνουβ(ίωνος) τ̣ο̣ῦ Ἀνουβ(ίωνος) μητ(ρὸς) Σαρα-

[13 letters] . . . μητ(ρὸς) Ἀπιάδος Ὠτᾶτος (ἐτῶν) ε,

20 [17 „]( )

[.(ἔτους) 14 „] κολ(λήματος) ξα, Ἡρακλεῖο(ς) Κάστο(ρος) Ἡρακλ(είου) μητ(ρὸς)

18 „] μητ(ρὸς) Χενσαβουρίω(νος) Ὠρίω(νος) (ἐτῶν) ιδ,

[18 „]( ) [.] . . . . . α̣η̣μ̣ι̣ . [.] . α̣ (ἐτῶν) γ

[18 „] . . α . [. Χ]αιρήμ[ον 12 letters]α (αὐτ . .) α-

25 [21 „ ? μη]τ(ρὸς) Τ̣[14 „] (ἐτῶν) δ.

. . . . . .

Col. ii.

θ (ἔτους) Δομιτιανοῦ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) δ ἀμ̣(φοδαρχίας) κο(λλήματος) ιζ, Ἰσιδότη{ς} ἐπὶ δὲ τινῶν Ταsεῖς

Ὠρίωνος ⟨μητ(ρὸς)⟩ Δημητρ̣ο(ῦτος) μεθ' ἕτ(ερα) Ἑρμαίο(υ ?) Σαραπ(ίωνος) μητ(ρὸς) Θερμούθιο(ς) Πετοσείρι[ο(ς)

(ἐτῶν) νη, μετ' ἄλ(λων) Δῖον υἱὸν μητ(ρὸς) τῆς προ[γ]εγρα(μμένης) (ἐτῶν) ⟨.⟩, γ(υναικῶν) Ἀφροδεισίαν θυγ(ατέρα) διδ̣(ύμην)

(ἐτῶν) ς.

30 ια (ἔτους) Νέρωνος Πόλ(εως) Λιβ(ὸς) α τό(μου) κο(λλήματος) λα, Ἀμμώ(νιος) ὁ κ(αὶ) Ἑρμαῖο(ς) Ἑρμαίο(υ) πρεσβ(υτέρου) Ἑρμίο(υ)

μητ(ρὸς) Ἀφροδεισίας (ἐτῶν) ιδ, Εὐτυχ(ίδην) ἀδελ(φὸν) μητ(ρὸς) τῆς α(ὐτῆς) (ἐτῶν) θ, Ἑρμαῖο(ν) ἄλλο(ν) μητ(ρὸς)

τῆς α(ὐτῆς) (ἐτῶν) β, γ(υναικῶν) Διονυσιάδα θυγ(ατέρα) (ἐτῶν) ε.

καὶ ἀπογρα(φὴ) ἀφηλ(ίκων) τάξεω(ς) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς), Ἡρώδ(ης) ὁ καὶ Πολυδεύκ(ης) Πολυδεύκ(ους)

μητ(ρὸς) Τερεῦτος Διοσκ(όρου) κα (ἔτους) θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ α (ἔτους).

35 θ (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) ιε ἀμ(φοδαρχίας), ἀναφορὰ Πολυδεύκ(ους) τοῦ καὶ Σαβουρίω(νος) Ἡρώδ(ου) μητ(ρὸς) Σπάρτης τῆς κ(αὶ) Ταφεᾳ̣λ̣ιο(ς) Ἑρμαίου ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) με(τ' ἄ)λ(λων) ἑα(υτὸν) Πολυδεύκ(η) τὸν κ(αὶ)
Σαβουρίω(να) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) λθ οὐλ(ὴ) μετ(ώπῳ), Ἡρώδ(ην) τὸν κ(αὶ) Πολυδεύκ(η) υἱὸν μητ(ρὸς) Τερεῦτος Δι⟨ο⟩σκ(όρου) προαπογεγρα(μμένον) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) ι,
40 Ἀχιλλᾶν ἄλλον μητ(ρὸς) τῆς (αὐτῆς) (ἐτῶν) ς, μετ' ἄλ(λων) γ(υναικῶν) Τερεῦν Δι⟨ο⟩σκ(όρου) μ̣[η]τ̣(ρὸς)
Ὠτᾶτος γ(υναῖκά) μο̣ῦ̣ ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) Φρο(υρίου) Λιβ(ὸς) (ἐτῶν) κγ.

Col. ii. 'The 9th year of Domitian, quarter of the Western Guard-house, 4th amphodarchy (?), page 17. Isidote called elsewhere Taseis, daughter of Horion and Demetrous, &c., (daughter of?) Hermaeus son of Sarapion, her mother being Thermouthis daughter of Petosiris, aged 58 years, (returning) among others her son Dius, having the aforesaid mother, aged . years, (and among other) women Aphrodisia her twin-daughter, aged 6 years.'

'The 11th year of Nero, West-end quarter, vol. i, page 31. Ammonius also called Hermaeus, son of Hermaeus the elder, son of Hermias, his mother being Aphrodisia, aged 14 years, (returning) his brother Eutychides, having the same mother, aged 9 years, another Hermaeus having the same mother, aged 2 years, (among other) women his daughter Dionysias, aged 5 years.'

'Registration in the list of minors from the gymnasium, quarter of the Western Guard-house, Herodes also called Polydeuces, son of Polydeuces and Tereus daughter of Dioscorus, aged 1 year in the 21st year of the deified Hadrian.'

'The 9th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, quarter of the Western Guard-house, 15th amphodarchy (?). Return of Polydeuces also called Sabourion, son of Herodes and Sparte also called Taphealis, daughter of Hermaeus, from the gymnasium, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, (returning) among others himself Polydeuces also called Sabourion, from the gymnasium, aged 39 years, having a scar on the forehead, his son Herodes also called Polydeuces, his mother being Tereus daughter of Dioscorus, previously registered, from the gymnasium, aged 10 years, another son Achillas, having the same mother, aged 6 years, and among other women his wife Tereus daughter of Dioscorus and Otas, from the gymnasium, (registered in) the quarter of the Western Guard-house, aged 23 years.'

1 sqq. The size of the lacunae at the beginnings of the lines has been calculated on the basis of ll. 8, 11, 14–15, and 17, where the supplements appear satisfactory.

4. Φυλεύς here is different from the Φυλεύς in l. 7, but may be identical with the person of the same name in l. 8. In Wilcken's diagram (*Archiv* iv, p. 136) Phyleus is supposed to be the sister of Sparte, their father being Polydeuces; ll. 11 and 17 however show that Hermaeus, not Polydeuces, was Sparte's father.

7. Original census-returns from Hermopolis similar to this and the next one have been published in P. Brit. Mus. 935–6 and 946 (iii, pp. 29–32).

ἀναφ[ο](ρὰ): cf. l. 35 and P. Amh. 75. 32, 36, 42, 63, where ἀναφο(ρὰ) is to be read instead of ἀναφό(ριον).

Apparently Πολυδεύκ(ους) in this line is identical with the Π. τοῦ κ(αὶ) Σαβουρίω(νος) in l. 13; cf. l. 33, where τοῦ καὶ Σαβ. is similarly omitted.

8. ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου): the definition of οἱ ἀπὸ γυμνασίου as 'persons descended from gymnasiarchs' (P. Oxy. ii, p. 219) has been shown by Wilcken (*Grundz.*, p. 144) and Jouguet (*Vie municipale*, p. 80) to be too narrow; all those who had the education given in the gymnasium were, apparently, included among the ἀπὸ γυμνασίου, and the epithet thus designates the Hellenized upper class of the population.

σταθ(μοῦ): cf. l. 14, P. Brit. Mus. 935. 6 (iii, p. 30), Amh. 75. 44, 58, 64. In the latter text there is no number after σταθ(μοῦ), as here. The meaning of the word in this context is obscure.

For προ[νησίου cf. P. Oxy. 1199. 17, note.

10. The reading μετελ( ) in P. Amh. 75. 34, &c. should be altered according to the present text, where μεταλ( ) is always clearly written. The same words are no doubt to be restored in P. Amh. 75. 40 at the

beginning of the line. The phrase μετ' ἄλ(λων) introduces extracts from the original census-lists, those names only being selected which were essential to the proof of descent necessary for the ἐπίκρισις. It is to be distinguished from μεθ' ἕτερα, which implies that some details contained in the document of which a copy is given have been omitted; cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 209, note on l. 11, and 212, note on l. 24. The resolution γ(υναῖκα) for the first γ̄ in P. Amh. 75. 40, 60, 67 cannot be maintained, since in ll. 28 and 32 of **102** the γ̄ occurs before the name of a woman who is obviously not the wife of the person sending in the return but his daughter; cf. also l. 40, where Polydeuces registers μετ' ἄλ(λων) γ(υναικῶν) Τερεῦν . . . γ(υναῖκα). It is therefore preferable to read γ(υναικῶν), introducing the section concerning women, which follows that concerning men. The same word is no doubt to be restored in P. Amh. 75. 52 before Διδύμην.

13. The year was presumably a census year and would be either the second or the sixteenth of Hadrian, if, as is most likely, the second year in l. 16 refers to his reign. A space somewhat larger than we have indicated seems desirable at the beginning of this line and of ll. 7, 18; cf. ll. 30 and 35; l. 26, on the other hand, does not protrude into the margin. For ἀ]μ(φοδαρχίας), which is here doubtfully restored, see the note on l. 26.

14. The stroke above the figures λϛ is not straight as usual, but curved and somewhat like an abbreviated π.

16. α(ὐτοῦ): the abbreviation here consists of an ordinary α with a horizontal stroke above, not the usual Hermopolite ς̄ used elsewhere in this document, and it is uncertain that αὐτοῦ is meant. τοῦ] α(ὐτοῦ) β (ἔτους) might also be restored, but υἱὸν αὐτοῦ is expected and there seems to be hardly room for both.

(ἐτῶν) ια: the figures, which are doubtfully read, are obtained by a comparison with l. 38, which shows that Polydeuces was 39 years old in A. D. 145–6. Hence if β (ἔτους) here means, as is most probable, 117–18, which was a census year, he was then aged 11.

17. μου: cf. l. 41, where the letters are clearer. The maker of the abstract has inadvertently taken over the first person from the original document, instead of substituting αὐτοῦ.

26. ἀμ( ): the first letter of this abbreviation, which is found also in l. 35, P. Amh. 75. 31, &c., Brit. Mus. 936. 8 (iii, p. 30), 955. 6 (iii, p. 127 [W. 425]), resembles the flourished α as used at the end of abbreviated words, while the second letter above the line is almost certainly μ, as Grenfell and Hunt proposed. ἀμ(φοδαρχία) or some such compound, as suggested by Wilcken, *Archiv* ii, p. 127, is likely to be meant. Wilcken's other suggestion that κδς̄ in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* stood for (εἰκοσιτεσσαράδραχμος), referring to the poll-tax, has been abandoned by himself (*Grundz.*, p. 189); cf. *Archiv* vi, pp. 108, 113.

The author of this return was apparently a woman, though πατρὸς τοῦ προγεγραμμένου rather than μητρὸς τῆς προγεγραμμένης is expected in l. 28.

27. The relation of Hermaeus to the preceding names is not clear. If Isidote were registering him, μετ' ἄλ(λων) would be expected instead of μεθ' ἕτ(ερα), which simply means that certain genealogical or descriptive details had been omitted (cf. note on l. 10). Possibly Hermaeus stood to Isidote in the relation of συμπαρών, as in P. Brit. Mus. 936 (iii, p. 30), where a woman returns herself συμπαρόντος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ὄντος καὶ ἀνδρός. But this would hardly have been so obscurely expressed and more probably μεθ' ἕτ(ερα) refers to a description of Demetrous.

28. The γ̄ after (ἐτῶν) is not the numeral 3, the number of years in this piece being never surmounted by a stroke, but must be the abbreviation for γ(υναικῶν), the copyist having dropped the figure (? γ) after the year sign (cf. ll. 16, 32). If διδ(ύμην) is right, the other twin was omitted in the present extract; or was Dius the twin? The same abbreviation apparently occurs in P. Amh. 75. 66, which makes Διδ(ύμην) unlikely.

31. As it is incredible that Ammonius could at the age of 14 have a daughter 5 years old, there must be some mistake either in Ammonius' or his daughter's age.

33. ἀφηλ(ίκων) τάξεω(ς): cf. P. Amh. 124. 30. ἀπογρ(αφή) seems on the whole more likely than ἀπογρα(ψάμενος) or ἀπὸ γρα(φῆς); cf. l. 35 ἀναφορά.

34. α (ἔτους) at the end of the line must refer to the age of Herodes. In the 9th year of Antoninus, i. e. A. D. 145–6, he was 10 years old (l. 39). He must consequently have been born in A. D. 136–7, which is the 21st year of Hadrian's reign and the 1st of Herodes' life. The same sign α (ἔτους) occurs in P. Amh. 75. 69 after the name of a girl called Theus in a census-return for A. D. 89–90. She is registered in another census-return dated A. D. 131–2 (l. 60) as 43 years old and was accordingly born in A. D. 89.

Here the name of Tereus' father is rightly Διόσκ(ορος), while in ll. 39 and 40 Διϛκ( ) is written by mistake; cf. P. Gr. Strassb. 87. ii. 6, iii. 43, 52 (*Archiv* iv, p. 130).

37. *με(τ' ἄ)λ(λων)* may be regarded as an abbreviation of the same class as *κ(άτ)οι(κος)*, &c., though possibly it is merely a clerical error for *μετ' ἄλ(λων)*.

40. The *κ* of *Δι⟨ο⟩σκ(όρου)* is not as usual raised above the line, but *μ[η]τ(ρός)* seems to be right; it is not possible to read *Δι⟨ο⟩σκόρου* written in full. Cf. the note on **82**. 6. *Ὠτᾶς* is a masculine name in. l. 19.

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103. SELECTION OF BOYS (ΕΠΙΚΡΙΣΙΣ).

Arsinoë. 21·6 × 20·6 cm. A. D. 134.

An application of the usual kind for the examination of a youth with a view to his admission into the ranks of the privileged, i. e. those partially or wholly exempt from the poll-tax. Similar documents from the Fayûm are **104**, B. G. U. 109, 324 [W. 219], P. Gen. 18, Grenf. ii. 49. What degree of privilege is claimed in these documents, where the only indication is found in the fact that the parents are *ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως*, is a matter of uncertainty. Wilcken (*Grundz.*, pp. 189, 199), basing his argument on P. Brit. Mus. 261 (ii, pp. 53 sqq.), supposes that the privilege claimed is that of the class paying 20 dr. (i. e. *μητροπολῖται εἰκοσίδραχμοι*), who were opposed on the one hand to the Egyptians paying 40 dr., on the other to the *κάτοικοι* who were totally exempt. Jouguet (*Vie municipale*, p. 78) prefers to follow the interpretation suggested in P. Oxy. 257, introd. (cf. P. Fay. 27. 5, note), and identifies the applicants in all such cases with *κάτοικοι*. He instances B. G. U. 971 in proof. There however, owing to the mutilation of the census-list appended, there is no evidence to show whether or no the wife of the writer, himself a *κάτοικος*, was equally of catoecic descent. Moreover, it is against such an identification that in P. Fay. 27, which is certainly an application for catoecic *ἐπίκρισις*, there is clear emphasis on catoecic descent in the body of the document.

[Φρ]ο̣ν̣ίμωι καὶ Σαβείνωι τῶι κ[αὶ Θ]ρ[α]κιδᾷ γεγυμ(νασιαρχηκόσι), τῶι δὲ Σαβείνωι τῶι κ(αὶ) Θρακιδᾷ
[ἀφήλ(ικι)] δι' ἐπιτρόπου Ε̣ . . . ο̣υ γ[ε]γ̣υ̣μ(νασιαρχηκότος), ἐπικριταῖς
[παρὰ] Ὡρίω[ν]ος τοῦ [Ἡρ]ακλείδου τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου μητρὸς Λυκαροῦτος τῆς Ἡρακλείδου
[δο]ύλου Ἰσχ[υρί]ων[ο]ς τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ Π̣ά̣π̣ου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπ(όλεως) ἀναγραφομένω(ν) ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(υ) Βιθ(υνῶν) Ἄλλω(ν) Τόπ(ων).
5 [τοῦ ὁ]μοπα[τρί]ου καὶ ὁμομητρίου μου ἀδελφο(ῦ) Ἡρακλείδου προσβάντος εἰς (τεσσαρακαιδεκαετεῖς) τῶι
[ἐνεσ]τῶτι [ιη] (ἔτει) Ἁδ[ρι]ανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ [κυρίο]υ καὶ ὀφείλοντος ἐπικριθῆναι κατὰ τὰ
[κελε]υσθέν[τα ὑπ]ἐ̣τ̣α̣ξ̣α τὰ τῶν γονέ[ων] ἡμῶν δίκαια· ὁ μὲν οὖν προγεγραμμέ(νος)
[ἡμῶν] πατ[ὴ̣ρ Ἡρ]α̣κλείδης Ἡρακ[λ]είδου το[ῦ Ἡ]ρακλείδου μητρὸ(ς) Τασουχαρίο(υ) ἀδελφῆς πατρ[ὸ(ς)
[ἀπεγ]ρ̣ά̣ψ̣α̣[το τῶι] η̣ [(ἔτει)] θεοῦ Οὐεσ[πασιανοῦ] ἅμα τοῖς γονεῦ[σι] ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(υ) Κιλ[ίκω]ν, τῶι δὲ θ (ἔτει) Δομιτιανοῦ
10 [καὶ τ]ῷ̣ι̣ [ζ (ἔτει) Τραιανοῦ ὁμ]οίως ἀ[πεγ]ρ̣[ά]ψ̣α̣[το] ἅμα [το]ῖς γονεῦσι [ἐπ' ἀμ]φόδ(ου) Βιθυνῶ(ν) Ἄλλω(ν) Τόπ(ων)
[συναπογραψά]μ̣ε̣ν̣[ος] ὁ̣μ̣οῦ καὶ [τ]ὴν γυναῖκα ἡμῶν δὲ μητέρα Λυκαροῦν καὶ ἐμὲ
[τὸν Ὡρίωνα,] τ̣ῇ̣ δὲ [τοῦ] β (ἔτους) Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῇ ἀπε-
[γράψαντο ἀμ]φ̣[ό]τεροι οἱ γονεῖς ἡμῶ[ν] ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀμφόδ[ο(υ)] συναπογραψάμενοι ἡμᾶς

[ἀμφοτέρους, τῇ] δὲ τ[ο]ῦ ις (ἔτει) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῇ ἀπεγρα-
15 [ψάμην ἐγὼ ἐμαυτὸν σ]ὺν τῇ μη[τ]ρὶ ἡμ[ῶ]ν καὶ τῶι ἐπ[ι]κρεινομ[έ]νῳ ἀδελφῷ μοῦ Ἡρα-
[κλείδῃ διὰ τὸ τὸ]ν πατέρα ἡμ[ῶ]ν μετ[ὰ] τὴν τοῦ β (ἔτους) ἀπογραφὴν [τ]ετελευτηκέναι. ἡ δὲ
[Λυκαροῦς Ἡ]ρακλείδο(υ) δούλου Ἰσχυρίω[ν]ος τοῦ Πάπου μητρὸς Διδύμης τῆς Ἑρμᾶ ἀπεγρά(φη)
[τῷ η (ἔτει) Οὐεσπ]ασιανοῦ ἅμα τῆι μη[τ]ρὶ κ[α]ὶ ἀδελφοῖς ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(υ) Σεκν[ε]βτ(υνείου), ἥτις
[καὶ αὐτὴ ἐτελεύτησε] μετὰ τ[ὴ]ν τοῦ ι[ς] (ἔτους) Ἀδριανο[ῦ] Κ[αίσ]αρος τοῦ κυ[ρί]ου κατ' οἰκί(αν)
ἀπογραφήν,
20 [οἱ δὲ γονεῖς ἀπεγ]ράφ[η]σαν τῶι θ (ἔτει) Δ[ομι]τιανοῦ ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(υ) Κιλίκων συνόντες ἀλλήλ(οις).
[συνπαρεθέμη]ν δὲ ὑμεῖν καὶ ἐπίκρι[σ]ι[ν] ἐμαυτοῦ κ[αὶ] κ[ό]λλημα ἀπογραφῆς ἐνκτήσεω(ν)
[. . . . . .] . ων ἡμῶν μέρος ο[ἰ]κ[ί]ας [πα]τρικῆς [. .] . ο[. . .] . [.]δι[. . . . . .] . π . [.]ς [γ]εγυ-
(μνασιαρχηκὼς)
[. . . . . .] διὰ Ἡροδώ(ρου) σεση(μείωμαι) Ἡρακλε[ί]δην Ἡρακλείδ[ο(υ) τ]οῦ Ἡρακ(λείδου)
μ[η(τρὸς) Λ]υκαροῦτος, (ἔτους) ιη
[Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος] Τραιανοῦ Ἀδρια[νοῦ Σε]βαστοῦ Παῦ(νι) δ.

12. β (ἔτους) over an erasure. 21. εμαυ corr.

'To Phronimus and Sabinus also called Thracidas, ex-gymnasiarchs and officers in charge of the selection, Sabinus also called Thracidas being a minor and acting through his guardian . . . ex-gymnasiarch, from Horion son of Heraclides son of Heraclides, whose mother is Lycarous daughter of Heraclides slave of Ischyrion son of Papus, inhabitants of the metropolis registered in the quarter of the Bithynians and Neighbourhood. Whereas Heraclides my brother on both father's and mother's side has reached the age of 14 years in the present 18th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord and ought to be selected, I append the claims of our parents in accordance with the ordinance. Our aforesaid father Heraclides son of Heraclides son of Heraclides, whose mother was Tasoucharion his father's sister, registered himself in the 8th year of the deified Vespasianus together with his parents in the quarter of the Cilicians; in the 9th year of Domitianus and the 7th of Trajanus he likewise registered himself with his parents in the quarter of the Bithynians and Neighbourhood, at the same time registering his wife, our mother, Lycarous and myself, Horion; in the household census of the 2nd year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord both our parents registered themselves in the said quarter, at the same time registering the two of us; and in the household census of the 16th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord I registered myself, together with our mother and my brother Heraclides, now a candidate for selection, since our father had died subsequently to the census of the second year. On the other side Lycarous, daughter of Heraclides the slave of Ischyrion son of Papus, her mother being Didyme daughter of Hermas, was registered in the 8th year of Vespasianus, together with her mother and brothers in the quarter of the temple of Seknebtunis. She too died subsequently to the household census of the 16th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, and her parents were registered as living together in the 9th year of Domitianus in the quarter of the Cilicians. I have also enclosed for you the certificate of my own selection and a page of the property census . . . I . . ., ex-gymnasiarch . . ., acting through Herodorus have signed in respect of Heraclides son of Heraclides son of Heraclides, whose mother was Lycarous. The 18th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pauni 4.'

1–2. Cf. B. G. U. 324. 2 [W. 219], where an ἐπικριτής similarly acts through a *tutor*.

4. [δο]ύλου: cf. P. Oxy. 257, introd., 478. 26, note, B. G. U. 324 [W. 219]. With regard to the poll-tax it appears that slaves, liberated or not, could transmit their privileges to their offspring, their privileges being those of their master.

5. Since Heraclides was born before the second year (ll. 12–14), he was now rather over fourteen.

20. The writing is very cursive and the surface somewhat defaced, and ι (ἔτει) Ο[ὐε]σπασιανοῦ might be read instead of θ (ἔτει) Δ[ομι]τιανοῦ. The former, however, was not a census-year, and there is the further objection that Lycarous' father is not mentioned in connexion with the preceding census (l. 18).

21. Cf. e.g. B. G. U. 324. 18–19 [W. 219] συνπαρεθέμην δὲ καὶ ἀντίγραφον ἐπικρίσεως κτλ.

22–3. The ἐπικριταί grant the request; cf. P. Grenf. ii. 49. 14–16, Gen. 19. 14–16. In l. 22 the state of the papyrus makes it difficult to decide precisely at what point the second hand begins.

104. SELECTION OF BOYS (ΕΠΙΚΡΙΣΙΣ).

Arsinoë. 22·4 × 10 cm. A. D. 167.

An application, similar to the preceding, sent in by a resident in Arsinoë for the *ἐπίκρισις* of his brother, the parents no doubt being dead; cf. **103** and introd.

On the verso is an account in two columns, the second having the beginnings of lines only, recording receipts in kind under different days.

[Π]*αρὰ* Ἥ*ρωνος* Σ*ᾶρ*[. . .] . . [. . . .] . . . *μη*(*τρὸς*)
[Τ]*ᾶσ*[*ου*]*χαρί*[*ο*]*υ τῆς* [.] *ε* . . *ου* [*ἀ*]*π*[*ὸ*] *τῆς μη-*
[*τρο*]*π*[*όλε*]*ως ἀναγρα*(*φομένου*) *ἐπ*' [*ἀμφόδου*] Λ*ιν*[*υ*]*φε*[*ίων.*
[*τ*]*οῦ ὁμοπατρίου κ*[*α*]*ὶ ὁ*[*μ*]*ο*[*μητρίο*]*υ* [*μο*]*υ ἀδ*[*ελ*]*φοῦ*
5 [Ἡ]*ρακλείδου προ*[*σ*]*βάντο*[*ς εἰς* (*τρισκαιδεκαετεῖς* ?) *τ*]*ῷ ἐνεστῶ-*
[*τι*] *ζ* (*ἔτει*) Ἀ*ντωνείνου καὶ Οὐήρου* [*τ*]*ῶ*[*ν κ*]*υρίων*
[Σ]*εβαστῶν καὶ ὀφ*[*ί*]*λοντος ἐπικρι*[*θ*(*ῆναι*)] *ὑπέταξα*
τὰ ἀμφοτέρων ἡμῶν δίκαια. οἱ μὲν οὖν γονεῖς
[*ἡ*]*μῶν* [*ἀ*]*πεγράψαντο ταῖς κατὰ καιρὸν κατ' οἰκ*(*ίαν*)
10 [*ἀ*]*πογρα*(*φαῖς*) *μέχρι τῆς τοῦ κγ* (*ἔτους*) *θεοῦ* Αἰλ[*ί*]*ου* [Ἀ*ν*]*τω*[*ν*]*είνου*
κατ' οἰκ(*ίαν*) *ἀπ*[*ο*]*γρ*(*αφῆς*) *ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμ*(*ένου*) *ἀμφόδου* Λ[*ι*]*νυ-*
[*φ*]*είων, συναπογραψάμενοι ἐν μὲν τῇ τ*[*ο*]*ῦ*
[*θ*] (*ἔτους*) *θεοῦ* [Αἰ]*λίου* Ἀ*ντωνείνου ἀπογρα*(*φῇ*) *ἐμὲ τ*[*ὸ*]*ν*
[Ἥ]*ρωνα, ἐν δὲ τῇ τοῦ κγ* (*ἔτους*) *κ*[*αὶ*] *τὸν ἐπι-*
15 [*κ*]*ρινόμεν*[*ό*]*ν μου ἀδελφὸν* Ἡ*ρακλείδην. διὸ*
[*ἐ*]*πιδίδομ*[*εν.* (2nd hand) Ἥ]*ρων ἐπι*⟨*δέ*⟩*δωκα.*
(*ἔτους*) *ζ* [Α*ὐτοκ*]*ράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου*
[Ἀ*ντ*]*ωνείν*[*ου* Σ]*εβαστοῦ* Ἀ*ρμενιακοῦ* [Μ*ηδι*]*κοῦ*
[Π*αρ*]*θικοῦ* Μ[*εγ*]*ίστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος* Λ[*ο*]*υκίου*
20 [Α*ὐρηλί*]*ου* [Οὐ*ήρου* Σ*εβαστοῦ* Ἀ*ρμενιακοῦ* Μ[*η*]*δικοῦ*
[Π*αρθι*]*κοῦ* [Μ*εγ*]*ίστου,* Ἐ*πεὶφ κς.*

'From Heron son of Sar . . ., his mother being Tasoucharion daughter of . . ., of the metropolis, registered in the Linen-factories' quarter. Whereas Heraclides my brother on both father's and mother's side has reached in the present 7th year of Antoninus and Verus the lords Augusti the age of 13 and ought to be selected, I append the claims of both of us. Our parents were returned in the successive household censuses up to the census of the 23rd year of the deified Aelius Antoninus in the aforesaid Linen-factories' quarter, returning along with themselves in the census of the 9th year of the deified Aelius Antoninus myself, Heron, and in the census of the 23rd year my brother Heraclides also who is now a candidate for selection; accordingly we present this petition.' Signature of Heron and date.

1. The document begins with *παρά*, there being a broad blank margin above this line. Other texts where the names of the *ἐπικριταί* have been omitted are P. Oxy. 1109 and Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 217. Wilcken infers (*l. c.*, note 1) that these are copies of the original application; but Heron's autograph in l. 16 does not accord with that view. A more likely explanation is that writers of applications or declarations which were submitted in duplicate (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 441) were apt to omit the heading in one copy; cf. P. Oxy. 1111. i, 1113. ii, which, though unaddressed, were evidently parts of official rolls.

105. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH.

Sentrepaei (Arsinoïte nome). 21·8 × 6·7 cm. A. D. 136.

A notification of death sent to the basilicogrammateus of the division of Themistes by the daughter of the deceased and her guardian; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 196. The document follows the usual formula, but is interesting in preserving the instructions of the basilicogrammateus to the scribe of the village, to whom the return was forwarded for inquiry. These instructions, appended at the bottom of the return, do not bear the signature of the basilicogrammateus himself, but of a person who styles himself γραμματεύς and was no doubt a subordinate of that official; cf. Biedermann, *Der βασιλ. γραμ.*, pp. 104–5. Below, written in rough uncials, is the docket of the document.

Ἀπολλωνίωι βασιλικ(ῶι)
γραμματεῖ Ἀρσι(νοΐτου) Θεμίστο(υ)
παρὰ Θερμιούτιος Σατα-
βοῦτος τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης
5 Σεντρεπάσει τῆς αὐτῆς
μερίδος μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ συν-
γενοῦς Πνεφερῶτος
τοῦ Ἀρείου. ὁ προγεγραμ(μένος)
μου πατὴρ Σαταβοῦς
10 Πανίβιος μητρὸς
Ταρμούθιος ὑπερετὴς
ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπὶ τῆς
αὐτῆς κώμης ἐτελεύτη-
σεν τῶι Θὼθ μηνὶ τοῦ
15 ἐνεστῶτος πρώτου
καὶ εἰκοστοῦ (ἔτους) Ἁδριανοῦ
Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου· ἀξιῶι
ταγῆναι αὐτοῦ τὸ ὄνο-
μα ἐν τῇ τῶν τετελευτηκότ(ων)
20 τάξει ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν ὁμοίω(ν).
Θερμιοῦτις ὡς (ἐτῶν) μθ οὐλ(ὴ) δακ(τύλῳ) (πρώτῳ) χ(ειρὸς) [. .
Πνεφερῶς ὡς (ἐτῶν) με οὐλ(ὴ) δακ(τύλῳ) χ(ειρὸς) ἀρι(στερᾶς).
(ἔτους) κα Αὐτοκράτορος
Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
25 Φαῶφι κθ.
2nd hand τῶι κωμογρα(μματεῖ)· εἰ ταῖς ἀληθ(είαις)
ἐτελ(εύτησεν) ὁ προγεγρα(μμένος), ἐπιτέλ(εσον) ὡς καθ(ήκει),
ὡς πρὸς σὲ τοῦ λόγου
ἐσομένου, ἐάν τι παρὰ
30 τὸ δέον γένη(ται). - (3rd hand) Ἀνουβίω(ν) γρα(μματεὺς) σεση(μείωμαι).

2nd hand (ἔτους) κα Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος
τοῦ κυρίου Ἁθὺρ ς.
4th hand Θερ⟨μιούτ⟩ις Σαταβ⟨οῦτ⟩ος ὑπό-
μνημα. (ἔτους) κα
35 Ἁθρὺ ζ.

33. ς of σαταβος corr. from υ. 34. κα// Pap. 35. l. Ἁθύρ.

'To Apollonius, basilicogrammateus of the division of Themistes of the Arsinoïte nome, from Thermioutis daughter of Satabous of the village of Sentrepasei in the said division, acting with her guardian Pnepheros son of Areius, her relative. My aforesaid father Satabous son of Panibis and Tarmouthis, aged over 60, registered in the said village, died in the month Thoth of the present 21st year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord. I request that his name be placed on the list of deceased persons, as in similar cases. Thermioutis, aged about 49, having a scar on the first finger of her . . . hand. Pnepheros, aged about 45, having a scar on the finger of his left hand. The 21st year of the Emperor Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Phaophi 29.

'To the comogrammateus: if the aforesaid is in truth deceased, do what is proper, knowing that you will be held responsible if any contravention of what is right occurs. Signed by me, Anoubion, scribe. The 21st year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Hathur 6.

'Return of Thermioutis daughter of Satabous. The 21st year, Hathur 7.'

5. Σεντρεπάσει: the name of this village is variously spelled; cf. **73**. 4, **238**. 4, 8, P. Tebt. ii, p. 401.

26 sqq. P. Strassb. 70, a notification of death addressed to the same basilicogrammateus about a year later than **105**, also bears at the end a note to the comogrammateus which is perhaps to be restored on the lines of the present papyrus rather than those of B. G. U. 1068 [W. 62]. At any rate it is clear that ll. 20–3 should read ὡς] π[ρὸς σ]ὲ τοῦ λόγου [ἐσομ(ένου)] ἐ[άν] τι παρὰ τὸ δέο[ν] γένητ(αι). Ἀνουβίω(ν) γρα(μματεὺς) σ[εση(μείωμαι). B. G. U. 79. 22–4 should similarly be restored ἐπιτελεῖτε ὡς π[ρὸς σὲ] τοῦ λόγου ἐσομένου ἐάν [τι μὴ δε]όντως πραχθῇ. σ[εση(μείωμαι); this correction is made with the approval of Schubart, who has kindly re-examined the original.

33–5. These three lines are in rough uncials.

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106. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH.

Arsinoë. 22 × 9·8 cm. A. D. 158.

Announcement of death addressed to the γραμματεῖς μητροπόλεως. Cf. the preceding papyrus.

Ἀπολλωνίδῃ καὶ Διδύμῳ γρα(μματεῦσι)
μητροπόλεως
παρὰ Καπίτωνος συντρόφου ἀπε-
λευθέρου Πτολεμᾶς μητρὸς Τασου-
5 χαρίου ἀναγρα(φομένου) ἐπ' ἀμφόδο(υ) Ἀπολλω-
νίου Ἱερακείου. ὁ ὁμομήτριός
μου ἀδελφὸς Ἁρποκρᾶς Ἁρποκρᾷ
τοῦ Ἁρποκρατίωνος μητρὸς

Τασουχαρίου τελῶν τὰ ἐπι-
10 κεφάλαια ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου
ἀμφόδου Ἀπολλωνίου Ἱερακίου
ἐτ[ελεύτησ]ε τῷ διεληλυθότι
μ[ηνὶ Φα]ρμοῦθι τοῦ ἐνεστ(ῶτος) κα (ἔτους)
Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου.
15 διὸ ἐπιδίδωμι ὅπως ταγῇ
αὐ[τ]οῦ τὸ ὄνομα ἐν τῇ τῶν
τετελ(ευτηκότων) τάξει.
2nd hand κατεχω(ρίσθη) γρα(μματεῦσι) μητροπ(όλεως) περὶ τελ(ευτῆς)
Ἁρποκρᾶ,
20 (ἔτους) κα Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
Μεσορὴ λ.

6. ἱερακειου Pap.; so in l. 11. 17. After ταξει two parallel horizontal lines.

'To Apollonides and Didymus, scribes of the metropolis, from Capiton, foster-brother and freedman of Ptolema, his mother being Tasoucharion, registered in the quarter of the Hawk-shrine of Apollonius. My brother on my mother's side Harpocras son of Harpocras son of Harpocration, his mother being Tasoucharion, paying capitation-dues in the aforesaid quarter of the Hawk-shrine of Apollonius, died in the past month Pharmouthi of the present 21st year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. I therefore give notice in order that his name may be placed on the list of deceased persons. (Signed) Notice was filed with the scribes of the metropolis concerning the death of Harpocras, the 21st year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, Mesore 30.'

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107. REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Arsinoïte nome. 19 × 7·3 cm. About A. D. 84. Plate 16.

A registration of house-property addressed to the keepers of the archives of the Arsinoïte nome. B. G. U. 536, a similar return, is addressed to the same two persons; and it would have been a natural assumption that both these documents, which belong to the reign of Domitian, were sent in during the year 89–90 in consequence of the edict of Mettius Rufus recorded in P. Oxy. 237. viii. 27 sqq. [M. 192] (cf. P. Oxy. ii, p. 178), notwithstanding the absence in **107** of the phrase *κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα*. In B. G. U. 536, however, according to Preisigke's *Berichtigungsliste*, the number of the year is not *θ* but probably *γ*, and consequently **107**, the year of which is wholly uncertain, cannot well be brought into connexion with the edict of Rufus. The document bears at the top the signature of, presumably, a subordinate official in the record-office (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 299 and 300 (ii, pp. 150–1 [M. 204]), Tebt. 323 [M. 208]), and at the bottom a docket of one of the keepers himself (cf. P. Oxy. 715. 35 [M. 212], B. G. U. 536. 17); **107** is therefore the original return sent to the archives.

Τήλεφος σεση(μείωμαι), ἔ[τους] . Δ̣ο̣μ̣ι̣τ̣ι̣α̣ν̣ο̣ῦ̣
τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ κ̣υ̣ρ̣ί̣ο̣υ̣ Φ̣α̣ρ̣μ̣ο(ῦθι) ε̣.
δραχμῶν δ̣[ι]α̣κοσίων
παρὰ τῆς μητρός μου Τα-

2nd hand Σωκράτηι γεγυμνασιαρχ(ηκότι) καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ βιβλ[ι]οφύλ(αξι)
5 ἐνκτήσεων Ἀρσινοΐτου παρὰ Σαταβοῦτος τοῦ Πα-
κύσιος τοῦ Ἑριέως τῶν ἀ-
πὸ τῆς Σοκνο[π]αί[ο]υ Νήσου
τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος.
10 ἀπογράφομ[αι] εἰς τὴν ἐ-
νεστῶσαν ἡμέραν ὃ ἐω-
νησάμην ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ κώ-
μῃ ἥμισοι τέταρτον μέ-
ρος ἡμίσους μέρους οἰκίας
15 καὶ αὐλῆς τειμῆς ἀργυρίου
βοῦτος τῆς Ὀρσενούφιος
τοῦ [Σ]αταβοῦτο[ς] ἀπὸ τῆς
20 αὐτῆς κώμης [μ]ετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ [σ]υνγεν[οῦς Παπ]εῖτος
τοῦ Παπεῖτ[ος. διὸ ἐ]πιδίδω-
μι τὴν ἀ[πογραφ]ήν.
3rd hand Σωκρά[της δ(ιὰ) Τηλ]έ(φου) γρα(μματέως)
25 κατακεχώ(ρικα). [(ἔτους) θ
Αὐτοκράτορ[ος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σ[εβαστοῦ Φαρμο(ῦθι) ε.
On the verso
Σαταβο(ῦτος) γερδ(ίου).

13. l. ἥμισυ.

'Signed by me, Telephus, the . . . year of Domitian the lord, Pharmouthi 5.

'To Socrates, ex-gymnasiarch, and Antipater, keepers of the property record-office of the Arsinoïte nome, from Satabous son of Pakusis son of Herieus, of Soknopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides. I register up to the present time three-quarters of a half share of a house and yard situated in the same village, which I have bought from my mother Tabous daughter of Orsenouphis son of Satabous, of the said village, with her guardian her kinsman Papeis son of Papeis, at the price of 200 dr. of silver; I accordingly present this return.

'I, Socrates, through Telephus, scribe, have entered it on the register. The . . . year of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus, Pharmouthi 5.'

1–2. The signature of Telephus is written in a very cursive hand, and the reading of the date is extremely doubtful. Instead of Δομιτιανοῦ κτλ., Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανό(ῦ) Σ[εβ](αστοῦ) would be possible, but the day of the month is expected and a stroke above the line suits it. ε (or ϛ) [(ἔτους) Δ]ομιτιανοῦ is another unsatisfactory alternative.

21–2. [Παπ]εῖτος τοῦ Π.: cf. B. G. U. 536. 10; perhaps the same person is meant.

24. In B. G. U. 536 the registration is made δ(ιὰ) Πτολ(εμαίου) γρα(μματέως), but the keepers of the archives had no doubt several scribes, and since Telephus appears at the top of the present document, his name has been restored in l. 24. In B. G. U. 536. 17, Wilcken, *ap.* Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, p. 145, n. 4 now reads κατακεχώ(ρικα), as here, instead of κατακειμ( ); cf. also P. Oxy. 715. 36 [M. 212].

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108. REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Hermopolis. 17·9 × 26·8 cm. A. D. 110–11.

To the left side of this ἀπογραφή of property have been joined two sitologus-receipts (**200** (*a*) and (*b*)) which are on one sheet of papyrus. The latter in its turn is attached to a document of doubtful character, only the ends of the lines remaining, which dealt apparently with the same family and district (Ἀχιλλέως occurs in l. 10 and Π]ατρῆι Ἄνωι in l. 9). The divergence of the subjects in these successive κολλήματα, where the family of Ammonius and his wife Soëris is the only connecting link, and the fact that the receipts on the central κόλλημα were issued definitely to individuals, make it clear that the present document was

retained by the applicant, and was filed for private reference. A second copy was filed with the *βιβλιοφύλακες*; cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 542, P. Strassb. 34, introd. (p. 123). Other returns of property from Hermopolis are P. Brit. Mus. 903, 940 [M. 209], 941, 942, 945 (iii, pp. 116–21), Amh. 71, 72, Leipzig 9 [M. 211]. Of this group **108** is the earliest dated example, and provides also the earliest reference for the existence of the *βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων* as a separate department in Hermopolis; cf. Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 14 sqq. No evidence of general *ἀπογραφαί* by edict of the praefect has as yet been found in Hermopolite papyri; cf. Eger, *op. cit.*, p. 122.

Βιβλι[ο]φ[ύ]λαξι ἐνκτή[σεω]ν Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου)
παρὰ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ Ὡρίωνος καὶ Ἀχιλλέως
τῶν τριῶν Ἀμμωνίου τοῦ Ἀθηνίωνος
μη(τρὸς) Εὐδαιμονίδος τῆς καὶ Σοήριος Ἀχιλ-
5 λέως Ἑρμοπολειτῶν ἀναγραφομέ-
νων ἐπ' ἀμφόδ(ου) Φρο(υρίου) Λι(βός). ἀπογραφόμεθα
ἐπὶ τοῦ πάροντος εἰς τὸ ἐνεστὸς
ιδ (ἔτος) Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
ἀπὸ κληρον[ο]μίας τῆς μετηλ-
10 λαχυίης ἡμῶν μη(τρὸς) Εὐδαιμονίδ(ος)
τῆς καὶ Σοήριος Ἀχιλλέως ἐν
τῶι Πατρὴ Ἄνω περὶ Τερετ̣ο̣νψὼ
ἐκ τοῦ Δημητρίου κλ(ήρου) κατοικι-
κὰς ἀρούρας δύο κοινῶς ἐξ ἴσου,
15 καὶ ὀμνύομεν τὴν Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Νερ[ο]ύα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ Δακικ[οῦ] τύχην ἀληθ(ῶς)
ἐπιδεδωκέναι καὶ μὴ διεψεῦσθ(αι).
εὐορκοῦ[σι] μὲν ἡμεῖν εὖ ε[ἴ]η,
20 [ἐπ]ι̣[ορκοῦσι δὲ τ]ὰ̣ ἐ̣ν̣[αν]τ̣ί̣α̣.

On the verso

ἀπογραφὴ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν αὐτ̣[οῦ.

8. *τραϊανόυ* Pap. 9. *μετηλλαχυϊης* Pap. 10. *ω* of *ημων* corr. from *η*. 12. *π* of *πατρη* corr. from *φ*, *η* raised above the line. 16. *τραϊανου* Pap.

'To the keepers of the archives of the Hermopolite nome from Ammonius, Horion, and Achilles, all three sons of Ammonius son of Athenion, their mother being Eudaemonis also called Soëris, daughter of Achilles, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house. We register now for the current 14th year of Trajanus Caesar the lord jointly in equal shares two arurae of catoecic land in the upper Patre toparchy in the area of Teretonpso in the holding of Demetrius, forming part of the inheritance of our deceased mother Eudaemonis also called Soëris, daughter of Achilles; and we swear by the Fortune of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus that we have made the return truthfully and have told no falsehood. If we swear truly, may it be well with us, if falsely, the reverse.'

7–8. *εἰς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ιδ (ἔτος)*: a formula in land-*ἀπογραφαί* peculiar to Hermopolis. Eger in discussing it (*op. cit.*, p. 122) remarks on the possibility that the *ἀπογραφαί* in Hermopolis were yearly. The absence hitherto of *ἀπογραφαί* from this district based on periodical edicts would thus be explained.

12. Τερετονψώ seems to have been written by mistake for Τερτονψώ; cf. P. Stud. Pal. x. 10. 2 Τερτονψω[, where the name is probably complete. Cf. also Ψώ, an island in the Nile, in Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 168. 42 (Wilcken, *Archiv* iii, p. 332).

20. It is uncertain whether the document ended with this line or whether, as in P. Brit. Mus. 940 (iii, p. 118) [M. 209], &c., the docket of the βιβλιοφύλακες followed.

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109. VALUATION OF AN INHERITANCE.

Hermopolis. 19·2 × 13·7 cm. A. D. 235.

A declaration addressed no doubt to the strategus by two minors through their guardian that property inherited under the will of their father was worth about 10 talents. The document should be compared with P. Amh. 72 (A. D. 246), which contains an identical declaration (ll. 11–14) but is in other respects dissimilar since the property in question had devolved by intestacy, and P. Oxy. 1114, where the declaration is in Latin. A very precise description occurs in ll. 8–12 of the opening of the will in the Caesareum.

. . . . . .
] . [.] . [. . . . . .] . . . [. . . . . .
[. . . . . .] . ου τοῦ [. . . . . π]ά̣ντων̣ [ἀφ'] Ἑ̣[ρ-
[μοῦ πόλεω]ς τῆς̣ μεγά[λ(ης)] ἀ̣ρ̣[χα]ί̣ας καὶ λαμπρᾶ[ς
κ̣[αὶ σεμνοτ(άτης).] ὡς Α(ὐρήλιος) Ἑρμίας Πτολ(εμαίου) Ῥωμαῖος καὶ
5 Ἑρμοπολ(ίτης) ἀναγρα(φόμενος) ἐπὶ Πόλ(εως) Ἀπ(ηλιώτου) πατὴρ τῶ[ν] δυεῖν
προδεδ[η]λωμένων ἀφηλίκων ἐτελεύτησε
κληρονόμους ἀποφήνας ἀμφοτέρους ἡμᾶς
τοὺς ἑ̣[αυτο]ῦ υἱέας ἐκ διαθήκης τῆς καὶ ἀνοι-
χθε[ίσ]η̣ς κατὰ τὸ ἔθος ἐν τῷ ἐφ' Ἑρμοῦ πό-
10 λεως Κα[ι]σαρείῳ ἐπὶ παρόντι σοι διὰ βοηθοῦ
τῇ κη τοῦ ὄντος Μεσορὴ μηνὸς ὥρας ἀρχο-
μένης τετάρτης, ὀμνύομεν τὴν τοῦ κυρίου
ἡμῶν Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Γαίου Ἰουλίου
Οὐήρου Μ[α]ξιμείνου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχο[ῦ]ς Σεβαστοῦ
15 τύχην τὰ καταλειφθέντα σύμπαντα [ὑ]πὸ
τοῦ προκειμένου πατρὸς ἡμῶν ἄξια εἶναι
ὡς ταλάντων Σεβαστῶν δέκα. (ἔτους) α Μεσορὴ λ.
Α(ὐρήλιος) Ἑρμόδ[ωρ]ος ὁ κ(αὶ) Ἀπολ(λώνιος) ἐπίτροπ(ος) τῶν ἀφηλ(ίκων)
ἀναγρα(φόμενος) ἐπὶ Φρ[ο(υρίου)] Λιβὸς ὤμοσα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὡς
20 πρόκειτ[αι.]

ll. 4–end. 'Whereas the death has occurred of Aurelius Hermias son of Ptolemaeus, a Roman citizen of Hermopolis registered in the East-end quarter, father of the two minors aforesaid, and whereas he declared us his two sons his heirs in accordance with the will opened according to custom in the Caesareum, you being represented by an assistant, on the 28th of the present month Mesore at the commencement of the fourth hour,

we swear by the fortune of our lord the Emperor Caesar Gaius Julius Verus Maximinus Pius Felix Augustus that the property left by our aforesaid father is worth in all about 10 Imperial talents. The 1st year, Mesore 30. (Signed) I, Aurelius Hermodorus also called Apollonius, guardian of the minors, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, have taken the oath on their behalf as aforesaid.'

5. The occurrence of the form δυεῖν (also in P. Par. 1. xiii. 4) is remarkable; cf. the use of the archaic υἱέας in l. 8.

8 sqq. For the opening of wills in the presence of the strategus cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 171 (*b*). 18 sqq. (ii, p. 176 [M. 309]) ἀξιῶ λυθῆναι ἐπὶ σοῦ (i.e. the strategus) κατὰ τὸ ἔθος and Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 241.

10. Κα[ι]σαρείῳ: cf. **77**. 42, note.

διὰ βοηθοῦ might refer to the opening of the will by a subordinate or to the presence of the strategus by proxy. The order of the words is in favour of the latter alternative.

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110. LIST OF TEMPLE PROPERTY.

Hermopolis. 23·7 × 15·6 cm. A.D. 259. Plate 20.

A return (γραφὴ χειρισμῶν) made by a priest detailing the contents of a shrine of Thotoperius (cf. l. 4, note) in Hermopolis. It was drawn up in obedience to instructions issued jointly by the praefect Mussius Aemilianus and the chief-priest Gessius Serenus, instructions which seem in the main to have been a re-enactment of the provision previously existing for annual γραφαὶ ἱερέων καὶ χειρισμῶν; cf. P. Tebt. 298, introd., Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, nos. 90 sqq. Unlike, however, earlier examples (cf. P. Tebt. 298 [W. 90], Brit. Mus. 353, 345 (ii, pp. 112 sqq. [W. 102]), which are addressed to the strategus or the basilicogrammateus of the nome, **110** is directed to the ἀρχιπροφήτης of Alexandria; cf. note on ll. 1 sqq.

For somewhat similar inventories of temple furniture cf. P. Oxy. 521, B. G. U. 162 [W. 91], 488, 1023. 6–7.

[. . . . . .] . . λ̣ι̣ τῷ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἀρχιπροφήτ[ῃ τῆς λα]μπροτάτης
[πόλεως τῶν] Ἀλεξανδρέων προφήτῃ Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως τῆς μεγάλης
[ἀρχαίας λ]αμπρᾶς καὶ σεμνοτάτης καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλων τάξεων κα[ὶ] ὡς χρη(ματίζει)
[παρὰ Ἄνου]βίωνος Παθώτου Σόιτος ἱερέως ἱεροῦ Θοτ̣οπηρίου
5 [ἐπὶ θησα]υροῦ ἐλαιουργῶν Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) ἀν̣[αγ]ρ̣α(φομένου) ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Φρ(ουρ)[ί]ου Ἀπηλιώτου.
[κελεύσαν]τος τοῦ κρατίστου ἀρχιερέω[ς] Γεσσίου Σερήνου κ[α]ὶ τοῦ διασημοτάτου
[ἡγεμόνο]ς Μουσσίου Αἰμιλιανοῦ ὥστε ἅπαντας τοὺς ἱερουμένους
[ἐπιδοῦν]α̣ι καθ' ἕκαστ[ο]ν ἐνιαυτὸν τὴν γραφὴν ἡμῶν τε αὐτῶν
[καὶ τῶν ἀφη]λίκων παίδων μετὰ καὶ τῆς γραφῆς τῶν χειρισμῶν
10 [καὶ τῶν εἰ]δῶν, τούτοις ἀκόλουθα ποιῶν ἐπιδίδωμί σοι τὴν τῶν
[χειρισμῶ]ν γραφὴν πρὸς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ζ (ἔτος) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν
[Οὐαλεριαν]ῶν καὶ Γαλλιηνοῦ Σεβαστῶν πρὸς τὸ μηδὲν λ[α]νθάνειν.
ἔστι δέ·
[ναὸς Θο]τ̣οπήριος περικεχρ[υσ]ωμένος ἔχων κω̣πία π̣ε̣ρ̣ι̣η̣ρ̣γ̣υ̣ρ̣ωμέ-

15 [να . . . . .] χάλκεος πηχῶν δύο α,
[. . . . . χα]λκῆ πήχεος ἑνὸς [ἡ]μίσους α,
[. . . . . .] χαλκῇ ὁμοίως α,
[. . . . . .] χαλκοῦν ὁμοί[ω]ς α,
[. . . . . σι]δηρᾶ ὁμοίως α.
20 [καὶ ὀμνύω τ]ὴν τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Οὐαλεριανῶν καὶ Γαλλιηνοῦ Σεβαστῶν
[τύχην μηδὲ]ν καταλελοιπέναι. (ἔτους) ζ Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων
[Πουπλίου Λικι]ννίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ καὶ Πουπλίου Λικιννίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ Γαλλιηνοῦ
[Γερμανικῶν Μεγί]στων Εὐσεβῶν Εὐτυχῶν καὶ Πουπλίου Κορνηλίου Σαλωνίνου
[Οὐαλεριανοῦ τοῦ] ἐπιφανεστάτ[ου] Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν Φαῶφι.

3. ε of ταξεων corr. 4. ἱερεως Pap. 7. ἱερουμενους Pap. 10. τ of τουτοις over an erased δ (?). 11. ς of προς corr. from τ (?).

'To . . . also called Alexander, chief-prophet of the most illustrious city of the Alexandrians, prophet of Hermopolis the great, ancient, illustrious and most august city, holding other posts and however he is styled, from Anoubion son of Pathotes son of Soïs, priest of the temple of Thotoperius, treasurer (?) of the oil makers, citizen of Hermopolis registered in the quarter of the Eastern Guard-house. Whereas his excellency Gessius Serenus the high-priest and his highness Mussius Aemilianus the praefect have ordained that all those of the priestly calling should make yearly returns both of ourselves and our children who are minors together with a return of temple furniture and property, in accordance with these instructions I present to you the return of furniture for the present 7th year of our lords the Valeriani and Gallienus Augusti, so that nothing may be forgotten, as follows:—1 gilded bronze shrine of Thotoperius with . . . silver-plated handles, of two cubits' height, 1 bronze . . . of 1½ cubits, similarly 1 bronze . . ., similarly 1 bronze . . . similarly 1 iron . . .; and I swear by the fortune of our lords the Valeriani and Gallienus Augusti that I have omitted nothing.' Date.

1 sqq. ἀρχιπροφήτῃ . . . Ἀλεξανδρέων κτλ.: the Apollonides described as ὁ κράτιστος ἀρχιπροφήτης in P. Gen. 7. 4–5 [W. 80] is almost certainly ἀρχιπροφήτης of Alexandria, not, as Otto holds (*Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 240), of a shrine in the Fayûm. The epithet ὁ κράτιστος would thus be explained, and also, if the authorship of the ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης for P. Gen. 7 (Otto, *loc. cit.*, n. 2) is accepted, his use of τιμιώτατε in addressing Apollonides (P. Gen. 7. 16) would better be accounted for. Moreover on this view of the office of Apollonides the latter's possession of τάξεις in the Arsinoïte nome (P. Gen. 7. 6–7, 17) would be precisely parallel to what is stated of the ἀρχιπροφήτης Ἀλεξανδρείας in ll. 2–3 here. For the combination of several τάξεις in the person of one individual cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iii, p. 381, Otto, *op. cit.*, ii, p. 329. The fact that a return is here addressed to him makes it probable that his authority at this period extended over Egypt, in subordination of course to that of the ἀρχιερεύς; cf. l. 6, note.

4. Θοτοπηρίου: on this name Mr. Griffith writes: 'Thotopērios must be *Ṭḥwt-up-rḥḥwi* (or perhaps better *-rḥwi*) "Thoth who judges the two rivals", i. e. Horus and Set. This is the typical Thoth of Hermopolis in the Delta, often mentioned also in late texts in connexion with Hermopolis Magna. The termination in -ος implies that the Graecizing is early; and the form as a whole shows that the pronunciation was something like *Thut-up-ĕrhï* in late times.'

5. Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου): or possibly Ἑρμοπολ(ιτῶν). The suggested supplement [ἐπὶ θησα]υροῦ is very doubtful. For the treasurers of guilds cf. Poland, *Gesch. des Gr. Vereinswesens*, pp. 375 sqq.

6. ἀρχιερέω[ς]: sc. Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης. For the competence of this official to supervise local temple administration in Egypt cf. P. Tebt. 315. 31 [W. 71], Otto, *op. cit.*, ii, p. 315, and more generally for his province and powers Wilcken, *Ost.* i, pp. 643–4, Otto, *op. cit.*, pp. 58 sqq. It is noticeable that he here precedes the praefect.

7. Μουσσίου Αἰμιλιανοῦ: cf. P. Oxy. 1201, introd. **110** gives the latest date yet known for his praefecture.

11. [χειρισμῶ]ν: for this narrowed technical sense of χειρισμοί referring only to the contents of temples cf. B. G. U. 162 [W. 91 and introd.], where a similar inventory is classed as a χειρισμός, and the parallelism

between the γραφὴ παστοφόρων καὶ χειρισ(μῶν) in P. Brit. Mus. 345. 5–6 (ii, p. 114 [W. 102]) and the γραφὴ θεα⟨γ⟩ῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἀποκειμένων in B. G. U. 1023. 6–7; cf. also P. Tebt. 315. 11–12 [W. 71] [ἐξε]ταστὴν [τ]ῶν χειρισμῶν [τ]ῶν ἐν τοῖ[ς ἱ]ερ[ο]ῖς, where ἐν presumably implies a similar reference. Preisigke, *Prinz-Joachim-Ostrakon*, p. 55, seems mistaken in failing to recognize this use of χειρισμός.

14. The restoration is based on a passage cited by Wessely, *Karanis*, p. 58 ναὸς ξύλ[ιν]ος περικεχρυσωμένος ἔχων κωπίωνες (*sic*) ξυλίνους β. The occurrence of the form Θοτοπῆρις here is noticeable; cf. l. 4. Either ξύλινα or a figure may be restored in the lacuna in l. 15 before χάλκεος.

23–4. For Saloninus cf. P. Oxy. 1273. 44, note.

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111. CENSUS-RETURN.

Arsinoë. 18 × 7·9 cm. A. D. 161.

A census-return for the year 159–60 addressed probably to the λαογράφοι. Other returns from the Fayûm for the same census-year are B. G. U. 54, 58, &c., P. Grenf. ii. 55. The approximate length of the lines is given by ll. 2, 8, 10.

. . . . . .

[. . . . . λαογρ]ά̣(φοις). ἀπογρά(φομαι) εἰς τὴν τοῦ διεληλυ-
[θότος τρίτου καὶ εἰκοστοῦ ἔτους, κ]γ̣ (ἔτους), θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου κατ᾽ οἰκ(ίαν) ἀπογρα(φὴν)
[ἐμαυτὸν . . . . . καὶ τὴν ὁμο]πάτριον καὶ ὁμομήτριόν μου ἀδελ-
[φὴν . . . . . .]μάριον (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ̣η(μον) καὶ τὴν νυνεὶ γυναῖ-
5 [κά μου . . . . . μετὰ τῶν ἐ]ξ ἀμφοτέρων τέκνων Τρυφαίνης
[. . . . . .] . Νικήφορον ἐπικεκλημ(ένον) Ἅρπαλον
[. . . . . (ἐτῶν) . ἄσ]η̣(μον) καὶ Ἰσίακον τὸν καὶ Ἀμούλην μὴ ἀνα-
[γεγρα(μμένον) ἐν ἐπιγεγενημένοις (ἐτῶν) . ἄ]σ̣η(μον) καὶ Εὐδαιμονίδαν (ἐτῶν) θ ἄσ̣η(μον)
[καὶ . . . . ἀναγεγρα(μμένον) τῷ θ (ἔτει) θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀ]ντωνίνου ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδο(υ) Σεκεννεβτυνίο(υ),
10 [νυνεὶ δὲ μετάβ(ασιν) ποιούμενον ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδο(υ) Δι]ονυσίο(υ) Τόπ(ων), καὶ τὴν τούτου γυναῖκαν
[. . . . . ἀναγεγρα(μμένην) τῷ θ (ἔτει) θεοῦ Αἰλίο]υ Ἀντωνίνου ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδο(υ) Ἀπολλω(νίου)
[. . . . . καὶ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τέκνα . . . . . ἀν]αγεγρα(μμένον) ἐν ἐπιγεγενημ(ένοις) (ἐτῶν) η καὶ
Διόσκ(ορον)
[. . . . . Κα]λ̣οκαίρου δοῦλος Ἡρωίδος τῆς Ἁρποκ(ρατίωνος)
[. . . . . ἀναγεγρα(μμεν) ἐπ᾽ ἀμ]φόδο(υ) Διονυσίο(υ) Τόπ(ων) καὶ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων
15 [. . . . . ὁ]μοίως (ἐτῶν) δ καὶ Ἥρων Ἥρωνος
[. . . . . .]ραν (ἐτῶν) κθ καὶ Τασουχάριον ἄλλην
[. . . . . νυνὶ δ]ὲ̣ μετάβ(ασιν) ποιουμένη̣[ν] ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμ(ένου)
[ἀμφόδο(υ) . . . . . καὶ . . . . . .]ς̣ (ἐτῶν) να ἄσ̣η(μον) ἀναγεγρα(μμένον) ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
[ἀμφόδο(υ) καὶ τὴν τούτου γυναῖκα . . . . ἀναγ]εγρα(μμένην) τῇ τοῦ θ (ἔτους) θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου
20 [κατ᾽ οἰκ(ίαν) ἀπογρα(φῇ) ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδο(υ) Διονυσίο(υ)] Τόπ(ων) καὶ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρω(ν) θυγατέραις
[ ]

2. ε of θεου inserted above the line. 9. l. Σεκνεβτυνίο(υ). 20. l. θυγατέρες (-ας).

3–4. ἀδελ[φήν is perhaps more probable than ἀδελ[φόν with the termination -μάριον.

6. Νικήφορον has an oblique stroke over the last syllable; so also Ἰσίακον (l. 7) and Ἥρων (l. 15), and Τασουχάριον (l. 16) over the second syllable. Probably these marks indicate some revision.

7–8. μὴ ἀνα[γεγρα(μμένον) ἐν ἐπιγεγενημένοις: cf. l. 12, B. G. U. 55. ii. 7–8, 19–20, P. Brit. Mus. 376 (*a*) (ii, p. 62). For the birth-returns (ὑπομνήματα ἐπιγεννήσεως) cf. P. Tebt. 299, Fay. 28, Gen. 33 [W. 211], B. G. U. 28, 110, 111, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 195.

9. The name lost in the lacuna here and in l. 19 should have been followed by the age, &c.; but there is not room for these details if the estimate of the number of letters lost is at all correct.

10. For the supplement cf. l. 17, B. G. U. 55. 6 and 137. 6 νυνεὶ δὲ μετάβασιν ποιουμένου ἐ[πὶ τῶν Χην]οβόσκων Πρώτων, whence it appears that the genitive case is to be restored. This is explicable on the ground that the implied meaning of registration was strong enough to counteract the sense of motion in μετάβ(ασιν) ποιούμενον.

11–12. Ἱερακείου or Παρεμβολῆς may be supplied after Ἀπολλωνίου.

13. δοῦλος: the nominative here, as also in l. 15 Ἥρων, is probably a lapse.

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111 (*a*). CENSUS-RETURN.

Arsinoë. 21·3 × 9·8 cm. About A. D. 161.

A copy, written on the verso and made probably about A.D. 161 (cf. l. 11, critical note), of a census-return for the 9th year of Antoninus. The woman making the declaration, the owner of the property, does not include herself in the return, which thus falls into the category of a γραφὴ ἐνοίκων or γραφὴ τῶν παρ' ἐμοὶ οἰκούντων; cf. for Arsinoë P. Brit. Mus. 1119 (*a*) (iii, pp. 25–6) and for Oxyrhynchus P. Oxy. 254–6. The woman herself doubtless lived and was registered elsewhere; cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 201 [= P. Oxy. 255], introd. On the recto are the beginnings of twenty-one much defaced lines. The words ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως occurring in ll. 13 and 16 and ἰδιωτ( ) λαογ[ρα(φουμεν) establish a connexion either with the census or ἐπίκρισις. There is also a reference to an 18th year. At the foot, the other way up, are two lines in a small cursive hand different from that of either recto or verso, [1] ἀμ̣φ̣[ό]δ̣(ων ?) [2] Μοή(ρεως) καὶ Σεκ(νεπτυνίου).

Ἀντίγρα(φον) ἀπογρα(φῆς) θ (ἔτους).
Μαξίμῳ τῷ καὶ Νεάρχῳ [σ]τρα(τηγῷ) Ἀρσι(νοΐτου) Ἡρακ̣(λείδου)
μερίδος
παρὰ Δ[ι]δῖτος τῆς Πτολεμαίου με-
5 τὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Σώτου τοῦ
Ἡρακλείδου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπ(όλεως) [ἀν]α-
γραφομένου ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως.
ὑπάρχει μοι ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Ἑρμουθ[ιακ]ῆς
η΄ μ[έ]ρ̣[ο(ς)] οἰκί(ας) κ̣[αὶ αὐ]λ(ῆς) ἐν ᾧ ἀπογράφ[ομ]αι
10 τοὺς ὑπογεγρα(μμένους) ἐνοίκους εἰς τὴν τοῦ διελ(ηλυθότος)
θ (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
κατ' οἰκ[ί(αν)] ἀπ̣ο̣[γ]ρ̣α̣(φὴν) ἐνοίκους ἀναγραφο(μένους)
ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως ἐφ' οὗ καὶ τῇ
τοῦ ις (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ ἀπογρα(φῇ) ἀπεγρα(ψάμην),
15 καὶ εἰσίν· Πασίων Ἀφροδεισίου τοῦ

Ἥρωνος μητ(ρὸς) Διδαροῦτος τῆς Διονυσίου
ἰδιώ(της) λαογ(ραφούμενος) (ἐτῶν) κα ἄση(μος), καὶ Φιλάδελφον
ἀδελ(φὸν) μητρ[ὸ]ς τῆς αὐτῆς (ἐτῶν) ιθ ἄση(μον).

4. πτολε over something expunged. 11. θ over κγ expunged. 12. ε of ενοικους corr. (?). 14. ις rewritten. 17. l. Φιλάδελφος ἀδελ(φός) . . . ἄση(μος).

'Copy of a census-return for the 9th year:—To Maximus also called Nearchus, strategus of the division of Heraclides in the Arsinoïte nome, from Didis daughter of Ptolemaeus, with her guardian her husband Sotas son of Heraclides, of the metropolis, registered in the quarter of Moëris. I own in the quarter of Hermouthiacé the 8th part of a house and yard in which I register the following inmates for the household census of the past 9th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, these inmates being registered in the quarter of Moëris in which also I returned myself in the census of the 16th year of Hadrianus. They are:—Pasion son of Aphrodisius son of Heron, his mother being Didarous daughter of Dionysius, a private individual paying poll-tax, aged 21 years, with no distinguishing mark, and Philadelphus his brother by the same mother, aged 19 years, with no distinguishing mark.'

2. Μαξίμῳ: cf. B. G. U. 95, P. Tebt. 321, Gen. 6.

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111 (*b*). CENSUS-RETURN (?).

Arsinoïte nome (?). 12 × 15·9 cm. After A. D. 155–6. Plate 16.

The document here printed is presumably connected with a census, whether it is itself a return or only contains extracts from such returns (cf. B. G. U. 493 sqq.). The retrospective allusions to the census in the 9th year of Antoninus (A. D. 145–6; cf. l. 7, note) suggest a possible reference to that held in the 23rd year (A. D. 159–60) of the same Emperor. Such a view, however, entails considerable difficulties. Not many letters, apparently, are missing at the beginning of the lines, and it is therefore not unnatural to suppose that the verb ἀπεγρα(ψ) in l. 3 is to be constructed with what follows; but in that case the 19th year of Antoninus (cf. l. 3, note) is brought into direct relation with the return itself, although this date has no connexion with the cyclical census. Furthermore, if the ages given in ll. 7–8 are those at the time of the actual return, we are faced with the absurdity that children inscribed as aged 4 and 6 in the 23rd year are stated to have been also registered 14 years previously in the 9th year; if a return in the 19th year is supposed (l. 3), the interval between the 9th and the 19th years involves a similar inconsistency. As regards the second difficulty, it may be urged that in such cases the age-declaration is to be taken closely with what precedes, i. e. indicates the age at which the individual was previously registered; but since the preceding qualification is sometimes absent (cf. ll. 3–6 and 9), two systems of age-declaration would be found in the same papyrus, the one by calculation from a previous census, the other by direct statement, which is not satisfactory. The problem is rendered the more obstinate by our inability to find a satisfactory solution for the abbreviation ἐπ( ), since the ages 4, 6, 8 in conjunction with it preclude the possibility of a reference to the ἐπίκρισις (cf. **220**, introd.), while the ages 15 and 16 (ll. 4 and 5) render any allusion to the ὑπομνήματα ἐπιγεννήσεως equally improbable (cf. l. 4, note).

However that the document is a return of some kind, and probably a census-return, is evident from its form and from the official signature below. The latter is written in red ink, and the same hand in the same ink has drawn lines, crosses, and flourishes round the bottom and right margin of the papyrus.

. . . . . .

] . . συγγεν[. .] . [. . . . . .] . . .

χρησ]τ̣ηρί(ων) καὶ ἀνηκό(ντων) πάντω(ν) (πρότερον) Βερενείκης Ἀπολλωνίου

]χρημα( ) τῷ ιθ (ἔτει) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου μηνὶ Παῦνι ἀπ̣εγρα(ψ)

] . [. .] Δ̣ι̣δ̣ύμου νεω(τέρου) μητ(ρὸς) Ἡραίδ(ος) Νεάρχ(ου) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) ἰδ(ιώτην) (ἐτῶν) ις, ἐπ( ) (ἐτῶν) ις, μετ(ώπῳ).

5] . π̣( ) τ̣ο̣ . ( ) ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) ἰδιώ(την) (ἐτῶν) ιε, ἐπ( ) (ἐτῶν) ιε ἄση(μ).

] . ( ) Νάρκισσον δοῦλον κτητικὸν (ἐτῶν) η, ἐπ( ) (ἐτῶν) η ἄσ(ημον).

]νο( ) Ἀφροδ(ισίου) ἀπὸ Πτολεμαίδ(ος) Ὅρμου ἀν̣α(γραφομεν ?) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτῶν) ς, ἐπ( ) (ἐτῶν) ς, ὀφρ(ύι) δεξ(ιᾷ).

] . . ὑπὸ Σεντιθοήους Παλάεως ἀν̣α(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτῶν) δ, ἐπ( ) (ἐτῶν) δ ἄση(μ).

]ονου ἀπὸ γ(υμνασίου) (ἐτῶν) ν Ἰσφόνην δούλην αὐτὴν (ἐτῶν) ξγ.

10]ρου Βήκιο(ς) Μωθείτου ἀν̣α(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει)

] (πρότερον ?) τοῦ α̣(ὐτοῦ) Ὅρου ἀ⟨ν⟩α(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτῶν) ιη.

] . . Μούφιο(ς) ἀπὸ Μ . . . βο̣ῦ ἀνα(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) (ἐτῶν) θ.

(2nd hand)] . . κ̣ο̣π( ) δι(ὰ) [Ν]ι̣κ̣η( ) σεση(μείωμαι).

5. Before επ( ) there is a cross in red ink by the second hand. 8. There appears to be a horizontal line cutting through the υ and the left stroke of the π of υπο. 9. ἴσφονην Pap.

3. τῶι θ (ἔτει) on palaeographical grounds cannot well be read. Moreover if it were possible, and if ἀπεγρα(ψ) were taken to govern what follows (cf. introd.), a meaningless tautology with ἀνα(γραφομεν) θ (ἔτει) in ll. 7, 8, 10 would be involved.

4. ἰδ(ιώτην): cf. B. G. U. 137. 10, 493 sqq. *passim.*

ἐπ( ): cf. introd. This abbreviation invariably precedes a repetition of the age and perhaps refers to some process of verification. ἐπ(εσκεμμέν) may be suggested, though there appears to be no parallel for an actual ἐπίσκεψις of persons. An ἐπίσκεψις of proofs of priestly descent prior to circumcision is found in Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 77. 14, Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 15. 15, 17. 4; cf. B. G. U. 73. 15, P. Flor. 67. 43, Leipzig 9. 21, P. S. I. 107. 7.

μετ(ώπῳ): sc. οὐλῇ μετώπῳ; cf. 7 ὀφρ(ύι) δεξ(ιᾷ).

7. ἀνα(γραφομεν): the form of the abbreviation is curious and the suggested interpretation very doubtful; α is followed by what is apparently an abbreviated α, and the whole is surmounted by a horizontal stroke which we take to signify the ν. The fact that a κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή took place in the 9th year of Antoninus Pius (who is referred to as the reigning Emperor in l. 3) lends support to this resolution.

10. Μωθείτου looks like an adjective formed from a place-name, as e. g. Ταλίτης in P. Tebt. 347. 18, &c.; but if so the name is new.

12. The last letter of the village name, which was perhaps abbreviated, may be η instead of υ.

112. CERTIFICATES OF PAGAN SACRIFICE.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). A. D. 250.

An example of a *libellus* from Arsinoë, containing the usual declaration of conformity to pagan worship, has already appeared in vol. i of this Catalogue (no. **12**). Since its publication five others, three of which are here printed, have been acquired by the Rylands Library. These belong to the same group, doubtless also to the same find, as the series in the Hamburg collection which has been edited by P. M. Meyer together with a reprint of the examples previously published (*Die Libelli aus der Decianischen Christenverfolgung*, Berlin, 1910). (*a*), which is written across the fibres, and P. Lib. 6 are by the same scribe, as are (*b*) and P. Lib. 5 and 10 (cf. ibid., facsimiles); similarly (*c*) and (*d*) (unprinted) were written by the same person. The second and third hands appear to be the same throughout. Of the two unprinted fragmentary documents (*d*), beginning ἐπὶ παρόντων ὑμῶν κτλ. and containing signature and date, is possibly the conclusion of one of the Hamburg papyri. (*e*) is unusual, inasmuch as the third hand has placed a rough σεσημί(ωμαι) (ε corr.) after the εὐτυχεῖτε, probably in error, since the first line of the endorsement Αὐρ[ήλιοι Σερ]ῆνος καὶ Ἑρμᾶς follows, the conclusion being lacking.

(*a*)

18·5 × 11·9 cm.

Τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν ᾑρημένοις
παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Σου̣ήλεως μητρὸς
Ταήσεως ἀπὸ κώμης Θεαδελφείας.
καὶ ἀεὶ μὲν θύουσα καὶ εὐσεβοῦσα τοῖς
5 θεοῖς διετέλεσα καὶ νῦν ἐπὶ παρόν-
των ὑμῶν κατὰ τὰ προσταχθέν-
τα [ἔ]θυσα καὶ ἔσπισα καὶ τῶν ἱε-
ρείων ἐγευσάμην, καὶ [ἀ]ξιῶ ὑμᾶς
ὑποσημιώσασθαι. διευτυχεῖται.
10 2nd hand Αὐρήλιοι Σερῆνος καὶ Ἑρμᾶς εἴδαμέν σε θυσι-
ἀζοντος.
3rd hand Ἑρμᾶς σ(εσ)η(μείωμαι).
1st hand (ἔτους) α Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Γαίου
Μεσσίου Κυίντου Τραιανοῦ Δεκίου
15 Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Παῦνι κϛ.

2. l. Σουήρεως. 9. l. διευτυχεῖτε. 10. l. θυσιάζουσαν. 14. τραϊανου Pap.

'To the commissioners of sacrifices from Aurelia Soueris whose mother is Taësis, of the village of Theadelphia. It has ever been my habit to sacrifice and pay reverence to the gods, and now I have in your presence, in accordance with the commands, made sacrifice and libation and tasted the offerings, and I beg you to certify my statement. Farewell. We, Aurelius Serenus and Aurelius Hermas saw you sacrificing. I, Hermas, have signed. The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Pius Felix Augustus, Pauni 26.'

(*b*)

17·4 × 6·2 cm.

Τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν [θ]υσι[ῶν]
ῑ̣ρημένοις
π̣(αρὰ) Αὐρηλίου Ἀούτεως
ἀπὸ κώμης Δίννεως
5 καταμένων ἐν κώμῃ
Θεαδελφείᾳ. ἀὶ θύων̣
τοῖς θεοῖς διετέλεσα καὶ
νῦν ἐπὶ παρόντων ὑμῶν
κατὰ τὰ προσταχθέντα
10 ἔθυσα καὶ ἔσπεισα καὶ
τῶν ἱερείων ἐγευσάμην,
καὶ ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς ὑποσημιώ-
σασθαι. διευτυχεῖτε.
2nd hand Αὐρήλιοι Σερῆνος καὶ Ἑρ-
15 μᾶς εἴδαμέν σοι θυσιάσοντι.
3rd hand Ἑρμ(ᾶς) σεσημ(είωμαι).
1st hand (ἔτους) α Αὐτοκράτορ[ο]ς Καίσαρος
Γαίου Μεσσίο[υ] Κουίντου
Τραιανοῦ Δε[κίο]υ Ε[ὐσεβοῦς
. . . . . .

5. l. καταμένοντος. 15. l. σε θυσιάζοντα.

(*c*)

21·5 × 7·2 cm.

Τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν ῑ̣ρη-
μένοις
παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Ἰσεῖτος
Ἀνοῦτος ἀπὸ κώμης Θεαδελ-
5 φίας. ἀεὶ μὲν τοῖς θεοῖς
θύω καὶ εὐσεβῶ διατελοῦσα,
καὶ νῦν ἐπὶ παρόντων ὑμῶν
κατὰ τὰ προ⟨σ⟩ταχθέντα ἔσπισα
καὶ ἔθυσα καὶ τῶν ἱερίων
10 ἐγευσάμην, καὶ ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς
ὑποσημιώσασθαι. διευ-
τυχεῖτε.
2nd hand Αὐρήλιοι Σερῆνος καὶ Ἑρμᾶς
εἴδαμέν σε θυσιάζοντα.
15 3rd hand Ἑρμᾶς σ(εσ)η(μείωμαι).
1st hand (ἔτους) α Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος

Γαίου Μεσσίου Κυίντου
Τραιανοῦ Δεκίου Εὐσεβοῦς
Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ
20 Παῦνι κη.

2. ν corr. 3. ϊσειτος Pap. 7. ὕμων Pap. 9. ϊεριων Pap. 10. ὕμας Pap. 14. l. θυσιάζουσαν. 17. γαϊου . . . κυϊντου Pap. 18. τραϊανου Pap.

C. PETITIONS.

113. PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT.

Letopolis. 22·4 × 9·4 cm. A.D. 133. Plate 14.

The case stated in this petition is not clear owing to the extremely ungrammatical Greek used by the applicant. Hieracion had been summoned by certain persons, who professed to have a case against him, to appear before the praefect Flavius Titianus at the assizes of the preceding year, and had been compelled to pay a sum of 500 drachmae. This sum is described as 'prescribed on account of the summonses', and the phraseology rather suggests that it was given as security to be forfeited in case of any irregularity on the part of the person summoned. No provision of the kind, however, has hitherto been found in the papyri, and there is the further difficulty that the petitioner does not mention the sale of his property until he has referred to the judgement. The view of Mitteis, that the 500 dr. represent the amount claimed in the summons for which judgement had been given, is thus preferable. At any rate Hieracion, considering that he had been unjustly treated, now endeavours to reopen the question.

The petition is addressed to the praefect Petronius Mamertinus, and reference is made in it to the *conventus* of the preceding year (cf. l. 7, note) as held by Flavius Titianus (ll. 18–19). The document was consequently written in Mamertinus' first year of office.

. . . . .
Π[ε]τρωνίωι Μαμερτείνωι
ἐπάρχωι Αἰγύπτου
παρὰ Ἱερακίωνος
Δωρίωνος τῶν ἀπὸ
5 Λητοῦς πόλεως
μελισσουργοῦ. ἐπεὶ
τῷ προτέρῳ διαλο-
γισμῶι, ἡγεμὼν κύριε,
Σαραπᾶς Ψιαθᾶτος
10 καὶ Ἑρμᾶς Ψοσναῦτος
ὡς συνβῆναι ἐκ
τούτου τὸ ὡρισ-
μένον ὑπὲρ τῶν
διαστολικῶν ἐν
25 δραχ(μαῖς) φ καὶ προσ-
βάντος κριθῆναι,
καὶ μόλις πάντα
τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ πω-
λήσας ἐδυνήθην
30 πληρῶσαι. τοῦ οὖν

καὶ Νίννος Κόμωνος
μὴ ἔχοντας πᾶν
πρᾶγμα πρὸς ἐμὲ
διεστείλαντό μοι
15 ὡς φασὶν ἔχειν
περὶ ⟨πρά⟩γματος πρός
με δεομέ[ν]ου τῆς
διαγνώσεως Φλαυ-
ίου Τιτιανοῦ τότε
20 τοῦ ἡγεμονεύσαντ(ος)
πράγματος δεο-
μένου τῆς σῆς
μειζοπονηρίας
ἀξιῶ σε τὸν κύριον
35 καὶ δικαι[ο]κρίτην
ἀκοῦσαί μου πρὸς
αὐτοὺς [. . . . . .
. . . . .
On the verso
Λητοπ(ολίτου).

12. l. ἔχοντες. 33. l. μισοπονηρίας.

'To Petronius Mamertinus, praefect of Egypt, from Hieracion son of Dorion, of Letopolis, beekeeper. At the previous assizes, my lord praefect, Sarapas son of Psiathas, Hermas son of Psosnaus, and Ninnus son of Comon, although they had nothing whatever against me, served a summons upon me, pretending that they had a case against me which required the decision of the late praefect Flavius Titianus, the result being that on presenting myself judgement was entered for the sum fixed on account of the summonses amounting to 500 drachmae, and I was with difficulty able to complete this by selling all my property. Since therefore the case requires the exercise of your hatred of wrongdoers, I entreat you, my lord and just judge, to hear me against them . . .'

1. The reading of this line is warranted by the fact that it appears from l. 20 that the predecessor of the praefect here addressed was Flavius Titianus. Moreover the ends of lines of another petition joined on to this and addressed Πετρωνίωι Μαμ]ερτίνωι | ἐπάρχωι Αἰγύπτ]ου are visible on the left; **113** may therefore be assumed to come from a τόμος συγκολλήσιμος of petitions received by Mamertinus.

7. τῷ προτέρῳ διαλογισμῶι: i. e. the *conventus* of the preceding year; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 415.

12. Prof. Moulton points out that μὴ . . . πᾶν exemplifies a well-known 'Semitism'; cf. e. g. Matt. xxiv. 22.

21 sqq. If ὡς συνβῆναι κτλ. and καὶ προσβάντος κριθῆναι are regarded as distinct clauses detailing separate steps in the action (cf. introd.) then the grammar requires no further alteration than προσβάντα (sc. με) for προσβάντος. With the adoption of Mitteis's view, which connects τὸ ὡρισμένον κτλ. directly with κριθῆναι, the words καὶ προσβάντος cause difficulty. Mitteis joins them closely with what precedes and interprets '500 dr. and additional charges' (l. τὰ προσβάντά). But this seems a very questionable interpretation and we prefer to suppose that the construction is confused and the καί superfluous, ἐμοῦ being understood with προσβάντος.

27 sqq. Mitteis aptly compares P. Leipzig 34. 16 πάντα τ[ὰ ἐμαυτοῦ] διαπωλή[σας] . . . μόγις ἐδ[υνήθη]ν εἰσεν[εγ]κεῖν.

33. μειζοπονηρίας: cf. e. g. P. Par. 30. 20 νομίζαντα, 40. 39 ὕβριζαν.

35. δικαιοκρίτης occurs in 2 Macc. xii. 41. There is not room for δίκαι[ον].

38. There is no indication of another word before Λητοπ(ολίτου), though possibly two or three letters have disappeared.

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114. PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT.

Thraso (Arsinoïte nome). 27·4 × 11·8 cm. About A. D. 280. Plate 19.

The petition which follows represents the first stage in the proceedings of which P. Thead. 15 is a sequel. The latter text is dated A. D. 280–1. If, as is probable, the epistrategus delegated as judge in answer to the present appeal was then still in office (cf. note on l. 35),

and if Syrion was also still filling the post of decaprotus (l. 7, note), no very considerable interval can have elapsed between the two documents.

In this petition Aurelia Artemis appeals to the praefect for protection against the aggression of Syrion, a decaprotus of the village. As far as appears from her *ex parte* statement, her husband had acted at the request of Syrion as shepherd of his flocks. Later, however, on the death of her husband, Syrion had invaded the house, wrongfully seized 60 sheep and goats which had belonged to the deceased, and in spite of her distressing circumstances refused restitution. The praefect in his *ὑπογραφή* (ll. 34–6) appoints the epistrategus to hold an investigation. At the ensuing inquiry an order for legal restitution appears to have been made; cf. P. Thead. 15. 13 *ἀποκατ⟨ε⟩στάθη τοῖς παιδίοις τὰ πρόβατα.* The defendant however still prevaricated and further proceedings were instituted, of which P. Thead. 15 contains the minutes. On that occasion Syrion was absent on financial business and the hearing was adjourned.

[. . . . . .] . λ̣ε̣[.]ίῳ τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἡγεμόνι
[παρὰ Αὐρηλίας] Ἀρτέμιτος Παησίου ἀπὸ κώμης Θρασὼ
[τοῦ Ἀρσινοίτου] νομοῦ. τὸ μετριοφιλές σου αἰσθομένη,
[δέσποτά μου ἡ]γεμών, καὶ περὶ πάντας κηδεμονίαν,
5 [μάλιστα περὶ γυ]ναῖκας καὶ χήρας, τὴν προσέλευσιν ποι-
[οῦμαί σοι ἀξιο]ῦ̣σα τῆς ἀπό σου βοηθείας τυχεῖν. τὸ δὲ
[πρᾶγμα οὕτως ἔ]χει. Σ̣υρίων γενόμενος δεκάπρωτος
[τῆς προκειμέν]ῃ̣ς κώμης Θρασὼ ἀναπίσας μου τὸν ἄν-
[δρα Γάνιδα ὀνό]μ̣ατι ποιμένιν αὐτοῦ τὰ πρόβατα, ὅστις
10 [ἀδίκως τὰς τοῦ] προκειμένου ἀνδρὸς αἶγας καὶ πρόβατα τὸν
[ἀριθμὸν ἑξήκο]ν̣τα συναπέσπασεν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον μὲν
[περιῆν ὁ προκείμ]ενός μου ἀνὴρ ἕκαστος τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐκαρποῦ-
[το ὅ τε ἐμὸς ἀνὴ]ρ τὰ ἴδια καὶ ὁ προκείμενος τὰ ἑαυτοῦ. ἐπὶ οὖν
[κατὰ τρόπον ἀνθ]ρ̣ώπων ἐγένετο ὁ προκείμενός μου ἀνήρ,
15 [εἰσεπήδησε βο]υλόμενος ὁ Σ̣υρίων καὶ ἀφαρπάζειν τὰ τῶν
[νηπίων μου τέ]κνων τῇ τοπικῇ δυναστείᾳ χρώμενος παρὰ
[αὐτῆς τῆς κοί]τ̣ης τοῦ ἀνδρός μου καὶ τοῦ σώματος κιμένου.
[ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐσπούδ]ᾳσα τὰ ἡμέτερα ἀπολαβεῖν καὶ περιστεῖλε τὸν
[ἀνδρά μου, μετ'] ἀπιλῆς με ἀπέπεμψεν καὶ μέχρι τῆς σήμε-
20 [ρον οἰκειῶν τ]υγχάνι τὰ ἡμέτερα ποίμνια. διὸ παρακαλῶ
[σε, δέσποτα, πέμ]ψ̣αι μοι βοηθὸν ἐκ τῆς σῆς προστάξεως, ὅ-
[πως τά τε τῶν νη]πίων μου τέκνων καὶ τὰ ἐμοῦ τῆς χήρας ἀπο-
[λάβω καὶ δυνηθ]ῶ̣ εὐμαρῶς ὑπακούειν τῷ ἀποτάκτῳ, οὐ γὰρ
[ἐν περιγραφ]αῖς κατελήμφθη ὁ προκείμενός μου ἀνὴρ ὑπὲρ
25 [τῶν διαφερόντω]ν̣ τῷ ταμίῳ, οἰκίωται δὲ τῷ προκειμένῳ Σ̣υρίω-
[νι ἐμὲ τὴν χήρα]ν̣ μετὰ νηπίων τέκνων ἀεὶ ἀποστερεῖν
[ὥστε τὸν τοῦ τε]τελευτηκότος μου ἀνδρὸς σῖτον λαβόντα
[λιφθίσης μου ἄνε]υ βοηθοῦ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων μετρη-
[μάτων σύμβο]λ̣ον μὴ ἐκδοῦναι, ὅπως τὰ ἴδια ἐκ τῆς σῆς

30 [τοῦ κυρίου καὶ] πάντων εὐεργέτου φιλανθρώπου ὑπογραφῆς
[ἀπολάβω καὶ δυνη]θῶ μετὰ νηπίων τέκνων ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ συν-
[μένειν καὶ ἀεὶ] τῇ τύχῃ σου χάριτας ὁμολογεῖν δυνηθῶ.
διευτύχει.
2nd hand [(ἔτους) . . . . . .] θ πρὸς τὸ τοῖς φόροις χρήσιμον
35 [. . . . . .] κατὰ τὸ δικαιότατον δοκιμάσει ὁ κράτιστος
[ἐπιστράτηγο]ς. κόλ(λημα) ξθ τόμ{μ}(ου) α.

9. l. ποιμαίνειν. 13. l. ἐπεί. 18. l. περιστεῖλαι. 20. τ]υγ'χανι Pap.

'To . . ., the most illustrious praefect, from Aurelia Artemis daughter of Paesius, of the village of Thraso in the Arsinoïte nome. Perceiving your love of equity, my lord praefect, and your care for all, especially women and widows, I approach you praying to obtain your aid. The matter is as follows. Syrion having become decaprotus of the aforesaid village, persuaded my husband Ganis to pasture his flock—it was he who wrongfully removed into his own keeping my husband's goats and sheep 60 in number—and so long as my husband lived each profited by his own, my husband by his property, and the individual aforesaid by his. When, then, my husband aforesaid went the way of men, Syrion rushed in, wishing by the use of his local influence to tear the property of my young children from the very bed of my husband where his body was lying. When I endeavoured to rescue our property and to prepare my husband for burial, he drove me away with threats, and until this day he remains in possession of our flocks. Wherefore I entreat you, my lord, to send me a succourer by your command that I may recover the property of my young children and of myself who am a widow and may yield a ready obedience to your delegate. For my aforesaid husband was not detected in any fraudulent actions where the property of the Treasury was concerned; but it is a characteristic of the aforesaid Syrion on all occasions to rob me and my young children, so that in taking the corn of my dead husband for the corn-dues devolving upon me, as I am left without a helper, he has given no receipt. (I beseech you) that by the direction of you, the lord and kindly benefactor of all, I may recover my property and be able to live with my young children in my own home and ever to avow my gratitude to your fortune. Farewell. (Endorsed) The . . . year, . . . 9. With a view to what is expedient for the revenues . . . his excellency the epistrategus shall sift the matter with the utmost equity. The 69th page of the 1st volume.'

1. The praefect, whose name is here lost, was probably the immediate predecessor of Celerinus (A. D. 282–3, Cantarelli, *La Serie dei Prefetti*, i, p. 75). The single letter lost before ι cannot well be ρ (i. e. Οὐ]ἀλ̣ε̣[ρ]ίῳ), the tail of which should be partially visible.

2. Αὐρηλίας] Ἀρτέμιτος: cf. P. Thead. 1, 2, 15, 18, where the same woman appears. For her suggested identification with the Αὐρηλία Ἄρτεμις or Ἄρτεμις who occurs in C. P. R. 3, 76, 95, 103, 136, 140 cf. P. Thead. introd., p. 38, l. 3–4, note. The difficulty, as there stated by Jouguet, lies in the fact that in some (e. g. C. P. R. 95, probably also 76 and 140) if not all the references given (cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* ii, p. 314, n. 6) the Artemis in question is from Heracleopolis and the identification therefore involves a change in '*origo*'; cf. Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, pp. 96–7. A similar difficulty occurs in the relation of 114 to P. Thead. 1 and 2, where there is no doubt as to the identity of the woman. In the former she appears as ἀπὸ κώμης Θρασώ, in P. Thead. 1 and 2 (A. D. 305–6) as ἀπὸ κώμης Θεαδελφίας. The proximity of Theadelphia and Thraso has been inferred from the Heroninus correspondence (cf. P. Reinach 52. 11, note, Tebt. ii, Appendix ii, p. 380); but there is as yet no evidence that Thraso was in any sense absorbed under the larger unit of Theadelphia. Thraso appears here with independent δεκάπρωτοι, while it is certain that about this time (cf. P. Thead. 16) Theadelphia was reduced to a position of distress and comparative insignificance. From P. Thead. 16. 6–8 also it seems that geographically Narmouthis, Hermopolis, and Theoxenis were the nearest villages to Theadelphia.

7. γενόμενος δεκάπρωτος: probably not 'ex-decaprotus', since Syrion apparently still held office when P. Thead. 15 was written; cf. ll. 17–18 ἐπειδὴ Συρίων εἰς τὰ ἀναγκαιότερα τὰ τῷ ταμείῳ διαφέροντα ἀπέσταλται. The phrase is best taken closely with what follows, the implication being that his appointment to office made him anxious to obtain help in the tending of his sheep.

9. The name of the husband Γάνις rests on the supposition that Αὐρήλιος Αἰθιοπᾶς Γάνιδος of P. Thead. 19 is the son of Artemis; cf. Jouguet's remarks on p. 42.

9–11. *ὅστις . . . αὐτῷ*: the clause is parenthetical and anticipatory, since it refers, apparently, to the action of Syrion detailed more fully in ll. 15 sqq. *τὸν [ἀριθμὸν ἑξήκο]ντα* is restored on the analogy of the parallel passage in P. Thead. 15. 9–10 *ἑξήκοντα ὄντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἥρπασεν.* By the mention in this parenthesis of the actual number of sheep seized the vagueness of the reference in the narrative below (cf. l. 20 *τὰ ἡμέτερα ποίμνια*) is accounted for.

11 sqq. *καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον κτλ.*: the narrative is here resumed. An awkward anacoluthon, however, is involved, since the participle *ἀναπίσας* before the parenthesis is left suspended.

15. *εἰσεπήδησε*: cf. for this restoration e. g. P. Oxy. 37. 16.

16. *τῇ τοπικῇ δυναστείᾳ*: cf. **119**. 31, P. Amh. 142. 15 [M. 65] *καὶ τῇ ἐπὶ τόπων τυραννίᾳ χρώμενοι*, Flor. 58. 8 *ἡ τοπικὴ βία.*

21. *βοηθόν*: for a similar vagueness cf. e. g. P. Flor. 36 [M. 64], in contrast to P. Oxy. 71 [M. 62], Amh. 142 [M. 65], Thead. 18, where special officials are named.

23. *τῷ ἀποτάκτῳ*; the sense is equally good whether by this is understood 'the delegate' or 'the command'. The uses of *ἀπότακτος* are collected in P. Oxy. 1187. 13–15, note.

23–9. The sentence *οὐ γὰρ . . . ἐκδοῦναι* is a parenthesis; the appeal to the praefect is resumed in the *ὅπως* clause in l. 29.

34. The supposed *θ* has an oblique dash after it like the figures in l. 36, and is therefore likely to be the day of the month; cf. P. Thead. 18. 19.

35. *δοκιμάσει*: for *δοκιμάζειν* in the less usual sense of 'to judge' cf. P. Oxy. 128. 9 *ἵνα τὸ παριστάμενον ἐπ' αὐτῷ δοκιμάσῃ.*

ὁ κράτιστος [ἐπιστράτηγο]ς: the restoration exactly fills the lacuna and may be taken to be certain. Jouguet's interpretation of P. Thead. 15. 20 makes the official who conducted both the first and second trial the strategus. We would suggest, however, that the line should be read *Αὐρήλιος Ἡρακλείδη[ς] ὁ κρά(τιστος) ἐπιστρά(τηγος) εἶπ(εν).*

36. For the registration of *ὑπομνήματα* in the *τεῦχος* of the praefect cf. P. Flor. 36. 33 [M. 64] and Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 431, P. Thead. 18. 20, 19. 22–3.

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115. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

Hermopolite nome. (*a*) 14·3 × 9·2 cm., (*b*) 6·1 × 3 cm., (*c*) 6·5 × 3·7 cm. A. D. 156.

This application is concerned with the seizure of a security which had apparently been given to the applicant's father in return for a loan. In it are enclosed the documents entitling the applicant to make the application, namely (1) an order of the *ἀρχιδικαστής* to the strategus, (2) a decree of the praefect authorizing the applicant to proceed against the debtor, and (3) the applicant's petition to the praefect; the chronological order of these documents being the reverse of that in which they appear on the papyrus. The procedure involved in the seizure of a security, as illustrated by **115**, has been explained by Mitteis (*Grundz.*, pp. 158 sqq.), to whom the reader is referred. Documents of the same class are B. G. U. 239, 1038 [M. 240], P. Flor. 55, 56 [M. 241]. The present text, however, which is unfortunately very fragmentary, being mutilated on both sides and at the bottom besides having internal gaps, differs in some ways from these parallels.

[. . . . . .]*νι στρατηγῶι Ἑρμο[πολείτου]*
[*παρὰ Οὐ*]*αλερίου τοῦ καὶ Σαραπ[ίωνος Εὐδ*]*αίμονος* [. . . .]*ατ̣αρείου τοῦ* [*καὶ* 19 letters
[. . . . . .]*θέντος Ἀμμωνίου* [. . . . . *Ἑρμ*]*οπολείτου.* [*τῆς τ*]*ετελιωμένη*[*ς* 21 letters

[. . . . .] . ῆς τὸ ἀντίγραφον ἀξι[ῶ μεταδοθῆ]ναι τῶι δι' α[ὐτῆς] δηλουμένῳ δ[ι' ὑπηρέτου εἰς τὸ τὰ τῆς
5 [ἐνεχυρ]ασίας ἐπιτελεσθῆν[αι πρὸς τελεί]ωσιν τῶν [νομί]μων. (ἔτους) ιθ Αὐ[τοκράτορος Καίσαρος
[Τίτου Αἰ]λίου Ἁδριανοῦ Ἀντων[είνου Σεβ]αστοῦ Εὐσεβ[οῦς] Φαμενὼθ κε. [21 letters
[. . . . ἱε]ρεὺς καὶ ἀρχιδικαστὴ[ς τῶι τοῦ] Ἑρμοπολείτο[υ στρα]τηγῶι χαίρειν· [τῆς τετελειωμένης ἐνεχυ-
[ρασίας ἀ]ντίγραφον ὑπόκειτα[ι. (ἔτους) ιθ Αὐτοκ]ράτορος Καίσ[αρος Τ]ίτου Αἰλίου Ἁδρια[νοῦ Ἀντωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ
[Εὐσεβ]οῦς, μηνὸς Νέου Σε[βαστ]οῦ [. . . . .]ά̣σιος Λιβελ[ᾶρις σ]εσημίωμαι. Ἀχα̣[. . . . . τὴν οἰκο-
10 [νομίαν] ἔγραψα. (ἔτους) [ιθ Αὐτοκρά]τορος Κα[ίσαρος Τί]του Αἰλίου Ἁδρια[νοῦ Ἀντωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ
[Εὐσεβο]ῦς, μηνὸς Νέου Σεβαστο[ῦ . . . ἀναγν]ω̣[σ]θ̣[ε]ί̣σης ἐντ[εύξεως Οὐαλερίου τοῦ καὶ Σα-
[ραπίων]ος Εὐδαίμονος, τῶν δὲ [32 letters] . . [20 letters
[. . . . .]τος ὁμομοκότος Αὐτοκρ[άτορα Καίσαρα Τίτον Αἴλιον Ἁδριανὸν Ἀντωνεῖνον Σεβαστὸν Εὐσεβῆ
[ἀληθῆ ε]ἶναι τὰ διὰ τῆς ἐντ̣ε̣ύ̣[ξεως δεδηλωμένα καὶ 28 letters μήτε ἔχειν
15 [τι εἰς τὰ] πρασσόμενα, ἀπεριλύτο̣υ̣[ς δ' ε]ἶναι τὰς ὀ[φειλάς, συνεκρίναμεν γραφῆναι καὶ πεμφθῆναι τῆς ἐντεύ-
[ξεως ἀν]τίγραφον τοῖς τοῦ Ἑρμοπολ[είτ]ου στρατηγῶ[ι καὶ ξενικῶν πράκτορι ἵνα ἐὰν 20 letters
[. . . . .] ἀντίγραφον τῷ ἐνεχυρα̣ζ̣[ομ]ένῳ ἐνώπι[ον μεταδῶσι καὶ 30 letters
[. . . . .] συντελῶσι τὰ τῆς πράξεως ὃν τρόπον καθή[κει 40 letters
[ἐπιτελε]σθῆναι, ἐὰν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐ̣[π]ι̣σ̣κ̣ε̣ψ̣ά̣μενος τ̣[
20 [ ] Μάρκωι Σεμπρωνί[ω]ι Λιβελάρι [
[. . . . .]ν̣ους. ὀφειλομένων τῶι πα[τ]ρί μου Εὐδαίμον[ι
[. . . . .]ν̣ος Παθώτου τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ . . . . . [. .]τ̣ος ἀπὸ Ἑρ̣[μοῦ πόλεως
[. . . . . κατ]ὰ δ̣[ι]αγρ̣α̣φ̣ὰ̣[ς . . δύο] γεγοννίας . [
[. . . . . τῷ̣ . (ἔτει) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τ]ο̣ῦ̣ κ̣υ̣ρίου [
25 [28 letters] . νεισε . [
. . . . . .

9. νεον added above the line. 13. l. ὁμωμοκότος. 14. τα corrected. 23. γεγοννϊας Pap.

2.]ταταρείου: the second α is clear, and Μουσοπατερείου, even if there were room, is thus excluded.

3. Ἀμμώνιος was apparently acting with or for Valerius and he may have been his guardian, in which case δι' ἐπιτρόπου συστα]θέντος would be a probable restoration; cf. C. P. Herm. 54. 5–6 [W. 157]. None of the parallel documents (cf. introd.) begins with τῆς τετελιωμένης, but they all mention a χρηματισμός. Perhaps [τῆς τ]ετελιωμένη[ς ἐνεχυρασίας ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειτα]ι, ἧς κτλ. should be read or τὰ γράμματα ὑπόκειτα]ι (Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 125, 159, B. G. U. 1038. 17); the letter preceding ῆς is very likely ι.

7–8. Cf. B. G. U. 239. 9, 1038. 11. The ἀρχιδικαστής was probably either Tiberius Nicaeas (P. Leipzig 122. 10) or Nicolaus (B. G. U. 888. 5).

11. A blank space was apparently left between the date and ἀναγνωσθείσης. For the restoration cf. B. G. U. 1038. 13 sqq.

14. ἐντεύ[ξεως is not very satisfactory as a reading, but the word seems inevitable; cf. P. Flor. 56. 9. The rest of the lacuna is perhaps to be filled up with καὶ μηδὲν ὑπενάντιον ᾠκονομῆσθαι; cf. B. G. U. 1038. 16. For the end of this line and l. 15 cf. B. G. U. 1038. 5–6 and 14–15.

16–17. The end of the line was perhaps ἵνα ἐὰν παρὼν ὑπακούῃ ὁ Οὐαλέριος, | τούτων] ἀντίγραφον κτλ.; cf. B. G. U. 1038. 16 sq.

19. There is no parallel to this line in B. G. U. 1038.

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116. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

Hermopolis. Height 25·3 cm. A. D. 194.

A copy of a complaint to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome, written on the verso of **77**. The quarrel, which ended in an assault, was consequent on the provisions of a will, the complainant accusing his mother of wrongful appropriation of some of the property bequeathed by his father. For the form of the document cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 33 sqq.

Ἀντίγραφον ἐγκλήματος Σαπρίωνος.
Ἡρακλείδῃ στρατ(ηγῷ) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου)
παρὰ Σαπρίωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἑρμαίου υἱοῦ Σαραπίω-
νος κοσμητ(εύσαντος) καὶ γυμνασιαρχήσαντος Ἑρμοῦ πό-
5 λεως τῆς μεγάλης. κοινολογουμένου μου
τῇ μητρὶ Εὐδαιμονίδι Εὐδαίμονος πρεσβυτέ-
ρου Σωτᾶ περὶ τῶν καταλειφθέντων μοι ὑ-
πὸ τοῦ πατρός μου Σαραπίωνος ἀκολούθως
ᾗ ἔθετο διαθήκῃ, καὶ θλειβομένη τῇ συνει-
10 δήσει περὶ ὧν ἐνοσφίσατο ἔν τε ἐνδομε-
νείᾳ καὶ ἀποθέτοις (2nd hand) καὶ ἄλλοις πλείστοις οὐκ ὀ-
λίγοις οὖσι ἐπῆλθέ μοι μετὰ Σερήνου τοῦ καὶ
Τιβερείνου γυμνασιαρχήσαντος ἀνδρὸς
τῆς ἀδελφῆς, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐξύβρισαν ἀλ-
15 λὰ καὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτά μου περιέσχισαν βου-
λόμενοι ἀποστερέσαι τῶν ἐμῶν. ὅθεν
ἐπιδίδωμι τόδε τὸ βιβλείδιον ἀξιῶν εἶναι
ἐν καταχωρισμῷ πρὸς μαρτυρίαν ἄχρις
τῆς κατ' αὐτῶν προ⟨σ⟩ελεύσεως, λόγου μοι
20 φυλασσομένου περὶ ὧν ἔχω δικαίων
πάντων. (ἔτους) β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Λουκί[ο]υ Σεπτιμίου Σευήρου Περτίνακος
Σεβαστοῦ Παχὼν κ. Σαπρίων ὁ καὶ Ἑρ-
μαῖο[ς] ἐπιδέδωκα.

1. εγ'κληματος Pap. 6. ε of ευδαιμονιδι corr. 12. τ of του corr. from κ. 14. εξϋβρισαν Pap., the ϋ written over an erasure. 17. ναι added later? 18. Final ω of καταχωρισμω corr. from ο.

'Copy of a complaint by Saprion. To Heraclides, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Saprion also called Hermaeus son of Sarapion, ex-cosmetes and ex-gymnasiarch of Hermopolis the great. As I was conversing with my mother Eudaemonis daughter of Eudaemon elder son of Sotas about the property left me by my father Sarapion in accordance with the will he drew up, she, oppressed by the consciousness of what she had appropriated both of the furniture and stored articles and very much else, assaulted me with the aid of Serenus also called Tiberinus, ex-gymnasiarch, her sister's husband, and not only abused me but tore my garments, wishing to deprive me of my own property. Wherefore I present this petition, requesting that it may be registered as evidence until I proceed against them, account being kept of all my claims. The 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus, Pachon 20. I, Saprion also called Hermaeus, have presented this petition.'

9. *καί* is superfluous.

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117. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

Hermopolis. 25·7 × 20·5 cm. A.D. 269. Plate 21.

A petition addressed to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome by Aurelia Tinoutis requesting him to give notice officially to a certain Eudaemon, a creditor of her deceased childless and intestate brother, that she had resigned the latter's inheritance and therefore was not responsible for his debts. The document bears at the top an order written by the strategus, directing his assistant to transmit a copy of the application to Eudaemon, and at the foot Eudaemon's signature acknowledging receipt. A space was left blank at the top of the sheet to receive the decision of the strategus; a similar arrangement is found in B. G. U. 578; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iii, p. 545. On the right of an heir to refuse an inheritance cf. Gai. *Inst.*, ii. 156 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 235.

Α̣ὐ̣[ρήλ(ιος) Τυράννιο]ς̣ [ὁ] κ̣[αὶ] Ἀμμώνιος στρα(τηγὸς) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου) Ἑρμῇ ὑπηρ[έ]τῃ . [.
[. . . . . .] . [.] . . . . τ̣[. ο]υ. ἴσον βιβλιδί[ο]υ Αὐρηλ(ίας) Τινούτιος τῆς κα[ὶ] Θε[ο-]
δ[ώρας Π]ινουτίωνος ἐπιστέλλε[τ]αί σοι ὅπως φανερὸν ποιή-
σ̣ῃ[ς τῷ δι'] αὐτ[οῦ] δ[η]λουμένῳ. (ἔτους) α τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Κλαυδίου
5 Κ[αίσαρος Σε]β̣αστοῦ Παχὼν κς. ἐσημιωσάμην.

2nd hand [Αὐρη]λ̣ί̣[ῳ] Τ̣υρ̣α̣ν̣νίῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀμμ[ω]νίῳ στρα(τηγῷ) Ἑρμοπολίτου
[παρὰ Αὐρηλί]ας Τινο[ύ]τιος τῆς καὶ Θεοδώρας Πινουτίωνος Μωροῦ τοῦ καὶ
[. . . . . .] . . . Ἑρμουπολίτιδος ἀναγρα(φομένης) ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Φρουρίου Λιβὸς συνε[σ]τῶ-
[τός μοι τ]ο̣ῦ̣ ἐμαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Αὐρηλίου Νειλάμμωνος Πινουτίωνος [τοῦ
10 [. . . . . μη]τρὸς Θ[α]ήσιος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, ὑπογράφοντ[ος] ὑπὲρ ἡ-
[μῶν μὴ εἰδό]των γρ[ά]μματα Αὐρηλίου Κοπρέου τοῦ καὶ Ἀγαθοῦ Δαίμονος ἀ-
[πὸ τῆς αὐτῆς] πόλεως ἀναγραφομένου ἐπὶ Πόλεως Ἀπηλιώτου. τοὺς μη-
δὲν [τ]ῶν κ̣α̣τοιχομένων κ̣εκληρονομηκότας μὴ κατέχεσθαι τοῖς ἐκείνων
ὀφε̣[ιλήμασι]ν ἢ καὶ ζητήμασιν σαφῶς τοῖς θείοις νόμοις διώρισται, ὡς οὐκ ἀ-
15 γνοε[ῖς. ἐπεὶ οὖν ὁ ὁμ]οπάτριός μου ἀδελφὸς Αὐρήλιος Κοπρέας πρὸς ὃν οὐδε-
μ̣ί̣α̣[ν κοι]ν̣ω̣νίαν ἔχ[ω] ἄτεκνος καὶ ἀδιάθετος τετελεύτηκεν καθ' ἑαυτὸν

ζῶ[ν] κ̣α̣ . [. .]ω̣ν, οὐδενὸς δὲ τούτου ἐφηψάμην οὐδὲ τῇ κληρονομίᾳ προσ-
ῆλ̣θ̣[ον, Α]ὐρήλιος δὲ Εὐδαίμων κοσμητὴς υἱὸς Εὐδαίμονος ἀγωνοθετή-
σαντος γεν[ο]μένου βουλευτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως φάσκων εἶναι
20 αὐτὸν δ[α]νιστὴν ἐκείνου ἐπέρχεταί μοι καὶ ἐνοχλεῖ οὐ δέον, ἀγνοῶ δὲ
εἰ κα[ὶ] ἕτεροί [εἰσ]ι̣ν̣ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου δανισταί, τάδε σοι ἀναγκαίως ἐπι-
δίδωμι τὰ β[ι]βλίδια ἀφιστανομένη καὶ ἐξιστανομένη τῷ Εὐδαίμονι
τῆς τοῦ αὐτ[οῦ] ἀδελφοῦ μου κληρονομίας πρὸς τὰ αὐτῷ ὀφειλόμενα καὶ
[π]ρ̣ὸ̣ς̣ ε̣ἴ̣ τ̣ι ἕ[τ]ε̣ρον ὀνόματι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου ζητηθείη, καὶ ἀξιῶι
25 ἐπισ̣[τε]ῖ̣λ̣α̣ί̣ [σε] ὑπηρέτῃ τούτων τὸ ἴσον αὐτῷ μεταδοῦναι ἵν' εἰδῇ πρὸς τὸ
ἔχειν με τ[ὰ ἐ]μὰ ἐλεύθερον καὶ ἀνύβριστον καὶ ἀπαρενόχλητον ὀνό-
ματι τοῦ [ἀδε]λφοῦ μου, οὗ οὐδενὸς ἐνκρατῶ, κατὰ τὰς θείας διατάξεις.
διευτύχει.
(ἔτους) α Α[ὐτοκ]ράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Κλαυδίου
30 Εὐσεβοῦς Ε[ὐτ]υχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Παχὼν ιζ. (3rd hand) Αὐρηλ(ία) Τινοῦτις ἡ καὶ Θεο-
δώρα σ̣υ̣ν̣ε̣σ̣τ̣ῶ̣[τ]ο̣ς̣ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Α[ὐ]ρηλ(ίου) Νειλάμμωνος Πινουτίωνος
ἐπιδέδωκα. Α̣ὐ̣[ρή]λ̣(ιος) [Κο]πρέας ὁ καὶ Ἀγαθὸ[ς] Δαίμω[ν ἔγ]ρ̣α(ψα) ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν
μὴ εἰδότ(ων)
γρά(μματα) . [.] . [.] . . (4th hand) Α̣ὐ̣[ρήλιος] Ε̣ὐδ̣α̣ί̣μ̣ω̣ν̣ ἔ̣σ̣[χον τού]τ̣ου̣ τ̣[ὸ ἴσον . . . . .]
. [.]ε̣τ̣ι̣ρ̣ι̣ . . π̣[. .]σ̣[22 letters] . . . [

On the verso vestiges of five lines, perhaps an endorsement.

2. ἴσον Pap.; so in l. 25. 17. First τ of τουτου rewritten. 25. ιν' Pap.

'Aurelius Tyrannius also called Ammonius, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, to Hermes assistant . . . A copy is forwarded to you of the petition of Aurelia Tinoutis also called Theodora daughter of Pinoution in order that you make it known to the person therein stated. The 1st year of our lord Claudius Caesar Augustus, Pachon 26. Signed by me.'

'To Aurelius Tyrannius also called Ammonius, strategus of the Hermopolite nome, from Aurelia Tinoutis also called Theodora, daughter of Pinoution son of Morus also called . . ., of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, with the concurrence of my husband Aurelius Nilammon son of Pinoution son of . . ., his mother being Thaësis, of the same city, the subscription being written for us by Aurelius Copreas also called Agathodemon, of the same city, registered in the East-end quarter, since we are illiterate. As you are aware, it is clearly stated in the Imperial laws that those who have inherited nothing from deceased persons cannot be held responsible for their debts or the claims made against them. Whereas then my brother on my father's side Aurelius Copreas, with whom I have no partnership and who lived alone . . ., died intestate and childless, and whereas I touched nothing of his nor entered upon the inheritance, and whereas Aurelius Eudaemon, cosmetes, son of Eudaemon ex-agonothetes and ex-senator of the same city of Hermopolis, professing to be a creditor of his persecutes and annoys me unjustly, and I am ignorant whether there are other creditors of my said brother, I therefore am compelled to present this petition to you, renouncing and resigning to Eudaemon the inheritance of my said brother in compensation for the sums due to him and for any others which may be claimed on my said brother's account, and I request you to instruct an assistant to present a duplicate of this petition to him for his information, so that I may keep my property in freedom, inviolate, and undisturbed in respect of my brother, of whose property I possess nothing, according to the Imperial ordinances. Farewell. The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Claudius Pius Felix Augustus, Pachon 17.' Signatures of Aurelia Tinoutis and her husband, written by Copreas, and of Aurelius Eudaemon acknowledging receipt of the document.

4–5. Pachon of the first year of Claudius is May, A. D. 269, according to the reckoning of P. Strassb. 7 and 11; cf. tables, pp. 32–3.

8. *συνε[σ]τῶτος*: cf. **120.** 4, note.

14. *ζητήμασι*: cf. e. g. P. Flor. 61. 18 [M. 80].

17. There is hardly enough space for *καὶ θ[αν]ών*. Perhaps [*ἀπ*]*ών*, as Mitteis suggests.

18. *ἀγωνοθετήσαντος*: cf. e. g. Cairo Inscr. 9223 (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 713).

26. *ἐλεύθερον κτλ.*: cf. P. Tebt. 392. 14 [M. 338] *ἀπαρενόχλητον καὶ* [*ἀνείσπρ*]*ακτον κ*[*αὶ*] *ἀπερίσπαστον*.

33. *γράμματα* seems to have been abbreviated, though nothing is expected between this word and *Αὐ*[*ρήλιος*. It is uncertain to which hand the intervening letters are due.

For the signature of Eudaemon cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 485. 41–2 [M. 246]. The word at the beginning of l. 34 is apparently not *ἀντίγραφον*.

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118. PETITION TO THE EXEGETES.

Arsinoïte nome. 21·7 × 13 cm. 16–15 B.C. Plate 4.

This much mutilated petition, written most probably in the reign of Augustus, relates to some land belonging to certain minors, and, as usual in cases where minors were concerned, is addressed to the exegetes; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 251 sqq. On the verso is an endorsement forwarding the document to the farmer of the *ἐγκύκλιον* tax, who is also referred to in l. 13. Apparently the petitioners sought permission to deal with the property in some way, but the circumstances are obscure.

] . . . [. . . .] . . . [

2nd hand [Ἀσ]κ̣λ̣ηπιάδηι ἐξηγητῆι [

παρὰ Ἰσχυρίωνος [. .] . . . . . [

ἀδελφοῦ Ἰσχυρίωνος μεταπεπτῳκ̣ . . . . [

5 [. . .]τ̣α̣ κ̣α̣ὶ̣ Ἰσχυρίωνα ἱερᾶς γῆς ἀρούρ[ας περὶ

[. . . . .] . κώμην τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος τ[οῦ Ἀρσινοείτου νομοῦ

. . . [. . . .] παρ' ἕκαστα δὲ ἐπ' ἐ . . τωι καθεστῶτες [

. . [. .] . σεως καὶ μὴ ἰσχύοντες ἀλλὰ ἔτι καὶ ν[ῦν τῶν

σημαινομένων ἀρουρῶν εἰς τὸ δημόσιον [

10 κατὰ φυλακὴν οὐδένα δὲ ἄλλον πόρον ἔχομεν [ἢ τὴν ἐπι-

β̣ά̣[λ]λ̣ουσαν ἡμίσειαν τῶν προκειμένων ἀρουρ[ῶν

[. . .]ς τῆς ἡμισείας . . . ρι . [.] . [.] . μ̣ε̣ν̣ων εκ . [συντάξαι

τῶι ἀγορανόμωι ὄντι δὲ καὶ μνήμονι καὶ τῶι τὸ ἐγκύ[κλιον πραγματευομένωι ὅπως

τὴν ἐπιβάλλουσαν τοῖς ἀφ[ή]λιξι ἡμίσειαν τῶν πρ[οκειμένων ἀρουρῶν

15 ὀ̣νομάτων μ̣ε̣τ̣' ἐπιτρόπων καθ' ὧ̣ν̣ συνεξοικονομ[ἡμί-

σειαν συνχρηματίζωσ̣[ι]ν̣ ἡμεῖν ὡς καθήκε[ι] . . [

κοντα δραχμὰς εἰς [δημ]οσίων διαγραφὴν τη[ἀκο-

λ[ο]ύθους ἡμᾶς̣ διαπ̣ . [. . . . . τ]ὰ̣ς̣ δὲ γειτνίας δι̣[ὰ

[.]ι̣τ̣η̣ν̣ . . . . . [.]ρ . . . . . [ ]

On the verso

20 τῶι τὸ ἐνκύκ(λιον) [

ιε (ἔτους)

π̣ρ̣α̣γ̣μ̣α̣τ̣ε̣υ̣ο̣μ̣(ένῳ).

5. This line was written by a different hand, perhaps that of l. 1; cf. the following note.

13. The words ἀγορανόμωι . . . μνήμονι were inserted by a different hand, apparently over some effaced letters; cf. l. 5. On the significance of this phrase see Bell's note in *Archiv* vi, pp. 104–5. For ἐγκύ[κλιον πραγματευομένωι cf. ll. 20–2; ἀσχολουμένωι is an alternative.

15. The words may also be divided ὄνομα τῶν μετεπιτρόπων; τῶν ἐπιτρόπων is not possible.

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119. PETITION TO THE EXEGETES OF ALEXANDRIA.

Hermopolis. 35·8 × 18·9 cm. A.D. 54–67. Plate 7.

A petition addressed to the exegetes of Alexandria asking for his judicial intervention. It appears that Demetrius with his two uncles Dionysius and Demetrius, and his cousin Philotera, had some years previously borrowed 4,800 drachmae from Musaeus, a gymnasiarch, on the security (ὑποθήκη) of 83¼ arurae of land. The next stages in the history are not recounted, and when light is first thrown on the litigation which resulted, Musaeus was occupying the land mortgaged and the debtors were endeavouring to obtain restitution. The case was referred to Gaius Caecina Tuscus, afterwards praefect and at that time juridicus. The debtors, who were plaintiffs, apparently claimed restitution not only of the land mortgaged (cf. l. 10, note), but also of all sums which Musaeus had appropriated out of the estate and which already exceeded the double of the original loan. The legal proceedings involved a λογοθεσία—a process by which disputed accounts were submitted to auditors (λογοθέται) appointed *ad hoc* (cf. l. 10, note)—and pending a decision an embargo was laid upon certain revenues derived from the land (cf. l. 13 ἐν κατεγγυήσει and note). Tuscus by his verdict (ll. 14 sqq.) decided that the land should be restored on repayment of the loan, and that the right of Musaeus to the sums previously obtained should be acknowledged. Subsequently to this verdict the debtors approached Musaeus with the request that he should surrender to them a portion of the estate in order that they might sell it and thus liquidate the debt. This he refused to do and continued in possession, incidentally appropriating the rents of two years on which an embargo had been laid. The position now remained unchanged for some time (cf. ll. 27–8, note), the debtors meanwhile having recourse to various petitions and appeals. The present document, written during the praefecture of the same Tuscus who had previously tried the case as juridicus, represents a further effort to reopen the case by an appeal to the exegetes of Alexandria. As a result of the lapse of time, the amount of the claim had increased, a sum of 5 talents being demanded besides restitution of the mortgaged property.

The history of this case has several features in common with P. Catt. verso [M. 88]; cf. Meyer, *Archiv* iii, pp. 91 sqq. In both alike litigation is consequent on the lapse or sequestration of a mortgage (ὑποθήκη) and a claim for the restitution of the security is made; in both the matter is referred to the juridicus, and the reference involves both a λογοθεσία and, pending a decision, an embargo on the revenues of the disputed property. In neither case, moreover, is the fact of the original loan disputed; but while in P. Catt. the ground for the recovery of the security lies in the alleged invalidity of the mortgage by reason of the priority of other claims to the land (i. e. a κατοχή; cf. Meyer, *op. cit.*, pp. 97 sqq.), in **119**, on

the contrary, no reason for the demand for restitution is directly assigned. However, that a similar ground underlay this action is at least not improbable. In the first place the claim of the plaintiff to recover both the security and retrospectively its revenue could scarcely be justified on other grounds. Secondly, the verdict of the juridicus indicates that the claim of Musaeus to the ὑποθήκη was not without flaw; normally, at any rate where compulsory execution had preceded, a debtor, to secure restitution of a security, would be obliged to repay not only the capital sum, but sundry additional charges including all taxes and expenses which had been incident to the transfer, and interest; cf. e. g. **176**. introd., and notes, P. Brit. Mus. 1164 (*d*) (iii, p. 159), Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, p. 112: in the present case the mere repayment of the loan is deemed sufficient. The association, moreover, of Philotera with the plaintiffs—she alone is mentioned besides Demetrius in l. 37—suggests the possibility that her dowry may have been concerned. If some such liability was attaching to the land, this constituted technically a κίνδυνος in reference to the ὑποθήκη. Risks of this kind were specifically guarded against in deeds of ὑποθήκη (cf. B. G. U. 741. 32 sqq. [M. 244], P. Strassb. 52. 10 sqq., Schwarz, *op. cit.*, pp. 18 sqq.), and a creditor compelled on such grounds to relinquish his claims to hypothecated property could levy an alternative execution on other goods of the debtor. Now in **119** the debtors obviously stood to gain by the latter procedure owing to the disproportion in value between the ὑποθήκη and the debt, and still further owing to the fact that they had no further means on which distraint might be made (l. 20). The judgement of the juridicus by awarding to the creditor the disputed produce was thus in the nature of a compromise. A point left unexplained is how it came about that land was hypothecated so far exceeding in value the amount of the debt. In P. Strassb. 52 $2\frac{5}{6}$ ar. were mortgaged for a loan of 2,000 dr., in B. G. U. 301 4 ar. for a loan of 900 dr. A further minor obscurity is the renewed demand, in spite of the decision of the juridicus, for the repayment of the total revenues of the land. Possibly this claim was based on the refusal of the mortgagee and his sons to surrender for sale a part of the mortgage, if this refusal was a contravention of the verdict.

The fact that the petition is addressed to the exegetes of Alexandria throws new light on the powers of that official, to whom no judicial or extra-municipal functions have hitherto been ascribed; see the note on l. 1. It is of some interest, too, to find that Gaius Caecina Tuscus (the praenomen is new), whose praefecture is also known from Dio 63. 18 and Suet. *Nero* 35, had under the previous reign filled the office of juridicus in Egypt. The date of his praefecture is based on the passage in Dio, where his banishment, mentioned as an event of A. D. 67, is ascribed to presumption in using a bath in Alexandria which had been prepared for the arrival of the Emperor (cf. Suet., *l. c.*). Cantarelli (*La Serie dei Prefetti*, i, p. 32), who points out that he was probably out of office prior to the date of his banishment, the year A. D. 66 being provisionally assigned to Ponticus, conjecturally refers his praefecture to A. D. 65–6. If this is correct, an interval of fourteen years must have elapsed between Caecina's tenure of the office of juridicus and his praefecture, a conclusion difficult to reconcile with the data of this papyrus; see the note on ll. 27–8.

Τιβερίωι Κλαυδίωι Κρονίωι ἐξηγητῆι τῆς πόλεως Ἀλεξανδ(ρέων)
παρὰ Δημητρίου τοῦ Ἀριστομένου τῶν ἐκ τ[ο]ῦ ὑπὲρ Μέμφιν

Ἑρμοπολείτου. τυγχάνωι κεκριμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ κρατίστου
ἡγεμόνος Γαίου Καικίνα Τούσκου τῶι ιβ (ἔτει) θεοῦ
5 Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος,
ἡνίκα ἦν δικαιοδότης, σὺν τοῖς πατραδελφ[ο]ῖς μου Διονυσίωι
καὶ Δημητρίωι πρεσβυτέρωι ἀμφοτέροις Δημητρίου ὑπέρ τε
ἡμῶν καὶ τῆς τοῦ Διονυσίου θυγατρὸς Φιλωτέρας πρὸς
δανειστὴν ἡμῶν Μουσαῖον Ἑρμοφίλου γυμνασίαρχον
10 περὶ λογοθεσίας ἧς ἔχει ἡμῶν ὑποθήκης ἀρουρῶν
ὀγδοήκοντα τριῶν τετάρτου καὶ περὶ ὧν ἀνηνέγκατο
ἐκ τούτων πλειόνων ἐκφορίων ὑπὲρ τὸ διπλοῦν τοῦ
κεφαλαίου, μετὰ τὰ ἐν κ̣[α]τ̣ενγυήσει γε̣ν̣[ό]μ̣ενα ἄλλα
ἐκφόρια (δραχμὰς) Ἐ· ἐδικαίωσεν ἀποδοῦναι ἡμᾶς τὸ κεφά-
15 λαιον καὶ ἀνακομίσασθαι τὴν ὑποθήκην ἀπολυθῆ-
ναί τε τὸν Μουσαῖον ὧν ἔφθη λαβεῖν ἐκφορίων. προσ-
ελθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἀκολ{λ}ούθως τοῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπομνη-
ματισμοῖς τῶι Μουσαίωι δοῦναι ἡμεῖν μέρος τῆς
ὑποθήκης εἰς πρᾶσιν ὥστε ἀποδοθῆναι αὐτῶι τὸ κε-
20 φάλαιον, μηδενὸς πόρου ἡμεῖν ὑπάρχοντος πλὴν τῆς
ὑποθήκης, οὐκ ἐπένευσεν ἐξόφθαλμος αὐτῆς κα-
θεστὼς διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν κατ' ἔτος γενημάτων, δεκαρ-
τάβου πυροῦ ὄντος κατ' ἔτος τοῦ ἐκφορίου, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ πα-
ρὰ γεωργοῖς ἐν κατενγυήσει ἀπὸ ἐπιστολῆς αὐτοῦ
25 Τούσκου γενόμενα ἐκφόρια ι (ἔτους) καὶ ια (ἔτους) ἀνήρπα-
σεν καὶ μέχρι νῦν καρπίζεται τὴν αὐτὴν ὑποθήκην
ἀφ' ἧς ἀπηνέγκατο εἰς λόγον ἀργυ(ρίου) (ταλάντων) ε ἀντὶ κεφαλαίου
(δραχμῶν) Ἀω. κατὰ πᾶν οὖν συνηρπασμένοι ὑπὸ τούτου καθ' οὗ
καὶ πλείστας ἐντυχίας καὶ ἐπιδόσεις ἀναφορῶν ἐποιη-
30 σάμεθα, καὶ ἐν οὐδενὶ ἡγήσατο καθὸ ὑπερισχύων ἡ-
μᾶς ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων, μεταδόντες αὐτῶι καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ
υἱοῖς Ἑρμοφίλωι καὶ Κάστορι διαστολικὸν ὑπόμνημα κατελ-
θεῖν εἰ[ς] τὸν διαλογισμόν, οἱ δὲ υἱοὶ παρηγησάμενοι οὐ πα-
ρεγένοντο. ὧν χάριν ἀξιοῦμεν περὶ πάντων τούτων
35 διαλαβεῖν ὅπως τύχωμεν τῶν παρὰ σοῦ δικαίων καὶ
ὦμεν εὐεργετημένοι.

Ἑρμοπολ(ῖται) Δημήτριος Ἀριστομένους καὶ Φιλωτέρα{ς}
Διονυσίου ὑπὲρ ἧς ἀνὴρ συνεστά[θη] Εὔδημος
Μετόκου πρὸς Μουσαῖον Ἑρμ[ο]φίλ[ο]υ δ̣α̣νι̣[σ]τὴν καὶ
40 τοὺς αὐτοῦ υἱοὺς Ἑρμόφιλ(ον) καὶ Κάστορα περὶ ἀνοκο-
μιδῆς ὑποθήκη(ς) (ἀρουρῶν) πγδ καὶ καρπῶν αὐτῶν πλει-
ό̣[ν]ων κεφαλαίων (ταλάντων) ε.

11. First *ν* of *ανηνεγκατο* corr. from *π*. Second *ν* of *παρεγενοντο* corr. from *τ*. 29. *ν* of *εντυχιας* corr. from *υ*. 39. *υ* of *μουσαιον* corr. from *ι*. 33. *οι* of *υιοι* over an erasure. 40. l. *ἀνακομιδῆς*.

'To Tiberius Claudius Cronius, exegetes of Alexandria, from Demetrius son of Aristomenes of the Hermopolite nome above Memphis. It happens that I, with my paternal uncles Dionysius and Demetrius the elder, both sons of Demetrius, in the 12th year of the deified Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, had a case decided by his highness the praefect Gaius Caecina Tuscus, when he was juridicus, wherein we and Philotera daughter of Dionysius were suing our creditor Musaeus son of Hermophilus, gymnasiarch, for an audit of the mortgage which he holds against us of 83¼ arurae, and for the rents which he had appropriated from them exceeding twice the capital sum apart from the further sum of 5,000 dr. in rents on which an embargo had been laid. He decided that we should repay the capital sum and recover the mortgage and that Musaeus should receive a discharge for the rents previously obtained. When in accordance with his minutes we approached Musaeus to give us a portion of the mortgage that we might sell it and thus repay to him the capital sum, since we have no means other than the mortgage, he refused, having grown covetous of it owing to its great yearly productivity, the rent being at the rate of 10 artabae of wheat per year. Not only that but he seized the rents of the 10th and 11th years which were lying with the cultivators under embargo in accordance with a letter of Tuscus, and he continues up to the present to enjoy the mortgage aforesaid by which he has profited to the extent of 5 talents in place of a capital sum of 4,800 dr. We have therefore been robbed on every side by this man, against whom we made numerous petitions and presented reports, which he scorned in virtue of his superior local power, and we served a summons upon him and his sons Hermophilus and Castor to go down to the assize, but his sons made light of it and did not appear; therefore we beg you to give a decision on all these points, so that we may obtain our rights from you and be relieved.

'Demetrius son of Aristomenes and Philotera daughter of Dionysius, on behalf of whom her husband Eudemus was appointed a representative, citizens of Hermopolis, *versus* Musaeus son of Hermophilus their creditor and his sons Hermophilus and Castor *re* the restitution of the mortgage of 83¼ arurae and of the produce amounting to 5 talents exceeding the capital sum.'

1. *ἐξηγητῆι τῆς πόλεως* 'Αλεξανδ(*ρέων*): discussions on the powers of the exegetes have hitherto been based mainly on a passage of Strabo and on the identification by Mommsen (*Röm. Gesch.*, v, p. 568, n. 1) of the exegetes as there described with the *ἱερεὺς* 'Αλεξάνδρου and *ἐπιμελιστὴς τῆς πόλεως* of Pseud.-Call. iii. 33. The two passages are:—Strabo, xvii. 797 *τῶν δ' ἐπιχωρίων ἀρχόντων κατὰ πόλιν μὲν ὅ τε ἐξηγητής ἐστι, πορφύραν ἀμπεχόμενος καὶ ἔχων πατρίους τιμὰς καὶ ἐπιμέλειαν τῶν τῇ πόλει χρησίμων*: Pseud.-Call. iii. 33 (in the *διαθήκη* 'Αλεξάνδρου) . . . *καταστῆναι ἐπιμελιστὴν τῆς πόλεως· κληθήσεται δὲ ἱερεὺς* 'Αλεξάνδρου· *καὶ προσελεύσεται μεγίστῃ πόλει δόξαις, κεκοσμημένος χρυσέῳ στεφάνῳ καὶ πορφυρίδι, λαμβάνων ἐνιαύσιον τάλαντον, καὶ οὗτος ἔσται ἀνύβριστος καὶ πάσης λειτουργίας ἀπολυθήσεται. λήψεται δὲ ὁ τοιοῦτος τὴν τάξιν ταύτην ὁ διαφέρων ἐν γένει τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, καὶ μενεῖ αὕτη ἡ δωρεὰ αὐτοῖς δὲ καὶ ἐγγόνοις.* Cf. also the late Ptolemaic inscription published by Néroutsos, *L'Ancienne Alexandrie*, p. 98 *Λυκαρίωνα Νουμηνίου . . . τὸν συγγενῆ καὶ κατὰ τειμὴν ἀρχιγέροντα καὶ διοικητὴν καὶ ἐξηγητὴν καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως καὶ γυμνασίαρχον.* It has accordingly been usual to regard the *ἐξηγητής* as *par excellence* the controller of the municipality; cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 155, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 200, Lumbroso, *Archiv* iii, pp. 351–2. P. Tebt. 317, a petition addressed by a woman of Tebtunis to the *ἐξηγητής* of Alexandria, was not in itself conclusive evidence for his wider competence, since the applicant may have been resident at the time in Alexandria (cf. introd. *ad loc.*). From **119**, however, it may now be inferred that his jurisdiction extended at any rate over the provincial *μητροπόλεις*. That the office was often held by Romans is consistent with its dignity and otherwise known; cf. Otto, *op. cit.*, i, p. 185, ii, p. 324.

6. *δικαιοδότης*: for the competence and powers of the juridicus cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 26–7.

10. *περὶ λογοθεσίας*: cf. introd. above, P. Catt. verso iii. 20 sqq. [M. 88] *ἀκολούθως τοῖς γεγονόσι αὐτοῦ* (the juridicus) *ὑπομνηματισμοῖς ἐκρίθη τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν ἐξετάσαι τὸν τοῦ ὑποχρέου πόρον . . . τοῦ δὲ στρατηγοῦ διακούσαντος καὶ δόντος λογοθέτας οὓς εἵλαντο, Δρουσίλλας μὲν Ἄλκιμον γεγυμνασιαρχηκότα . . . , τοῦ δὲ πατρός μου Πτολεμαῖον ὁμοίως γεγυμνασιαρχηκότα, μετέδωκεν ὁ πατήρ μου . . . τοῖς λογοθέταις τοὺς λόγους*, B. G. U. 245. ii. 1 sqq. Κ[λ]αύδιος Νεοκύδης *ὁ δικαιοδότης εἶπεν· ὁ στρατηγὸς τὰ αὐτοῦ μέρη ἐπιγνώσεται . . . καὶ ἐὰν δέῃ λογοθέτην δοῦναι, δώσι*, Meyer, *Archiv* iii, p. 100, B. G. U. 77. 9–10, 969. ii. 1 sqq.; cf. also **412**, which may well have contained an order or delegation similar to that in P. Catt., *l. c.* For the embargo on disputed property found in connexion with *λογοθεσία* cf. ll. 13–14, note.

Although not precisely stated, it is clear that the suit here described involved a claim for restitution of the *ὑποθήκη*, since (1) the further claim *περὶ ὧν κτλ.* would be unintelligible if this were not so; (2) the decision of the juridicus (ll. 14 sqq.) expressly deals with the question of restitution; (3) the parallel title in ll. 37–42 of the action, which the plaintiffs subsequently endeavour to bring similarly falls into two parts, *περὶ ἀνακομιδῆς ὑποθήκης*

taking the place of περὶ λογοθεσίας here. That the words περὶ ὧν ἀνηνέγκατο κτλ. are not merely a general statement of the oppressive dealings of Musaeus, but a further definite claim, is made certain by the parallel in the title below, and by the verdict of the juridicus which embraces the question of the ownership of these receipts. The ambiguity of the Greek however raises a difficulty. Does this claim refer to all appropriations made by Musaeus since his first occupation of the ground, which were already more than twice the amount of the actual loan, sc. περὶ ὧν ἀνηνέγκατο ἐκφορίων πλειόνων ὄντων ἢ κτλ.? Or does it refer on the contrary only to those appropriations which were actually in excess of the double of the sum borrowed, sc. περὶ τῶν ἐκφορίων τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸ διπλοῦν τοῦ κεφαλαίου? In the latter case it would be possible to read (δραχμῶν) 'E in l. 14, to regard the intervening clause as a parenthesis, and the 5,000 dr. as the measure of the excess claimed. The second alternative must be rejected on two grounds. In the first place such a claim would imply that the plaintiffs acknowledged the right of Musaeus to draw upon the mortgage to the extent of double the sum loaned, but that thereafter his right to the mortgage and its proceeds lapsed. Such a statement of procedure is in accordance with no known principle of Graeco-Egyptian law. Moreover, the *stipulatio duplae* finds no place in mortgages, if indeed in loans (cf. Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 115 sqq.). The second objection rests on the parallel passage, ll. 41–2, in the title of the later suit. Reference to l. 27 (cf. note *ad loc.*) shows conclusively that the καρποί there represent total proceeds, not proceeds in excess, and there is no reason why the claim should have differed in the earlier and later suits.

13–14. μετὰ τὰ ἐν κ[α]τενγυήσει γεν[ό]μενα ἄλλα ἐκφόρια (δραχμὰς) 'E: cf. ll. 23–5 τὰ παρὰ γεωργοῖς ἐν κατενγυήσει ἀπὸ ἐπιστολῆς αὐτοῦ Τούσκου γενόμενα ἐκφόρια ι (ἔτους) καὶ ια (ἔτους). The procedure described in connexion with the λογοθεσία in P. Catt. is doubtless also a κατεγγύησις; cf. ibid. verso iv. 18 sqq. [M. 88] (ὁ στρατηγὸς) ἐπιγνοὺς τὰ κεκριμένα ἀνέπεμψεν ἡμᾶς ἐπ[ὶ] τοὺς αὐτο[ὺς] λογοθέτας καὶ ἐκέλευσεν ἐξαργυρισθῆναι ἑνὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ γενήματα μέχρι τοῦ τῆς λογοθεσίας ἀπαρτισμοῦ. ἐπ⟨ε⟩ὶ οὖν ἐξαργυρισθέντα τὰ γενήματα [ἐ]θεματίσθη, τῆς δὲ [ἀ]ντίας Δρουσίλλας περιισταμένης τὴν λογο[θ]εσίαν ὁμοίως κατεστάθησαν καὶ αἱ τῶν ἑξῆς ἐτῶν π[ρό]σοδοι. Cf. P. Gen. 31. 12–14 [M. 119] τῶν δὲ ἀποκατέσχον διὰ στρατηγοῦ παρὰ γεωργοῖς ἄχρι κρίσεως. In P. Amh. 35 (132 B. C.) the strategus somewhat similarly lays an embargo (κατεγγυᾶν) on some wheat pending a subsequent decision as to the ownership of it.

A question arises as to whether the ἐκφόρια mentioned in ll. 13–14 and in ll. 23–5 are the same. ἐκφόρια still lying with the γεωργοί would not have been converted into cash (ἐξαργυρισθέντα, cf. P. Catt. *l. c.*), but could be approximately valued. The rents of two years, however, must have represented a much larger sum than 5,000 drachmae; moreover, if identical, it is curious that these ἐκφόρια should be mentioned with so much greater detail the second time they are introduced than the first. It is preferable, therefore, to regard the 5,000 dr. as originally deposited (θεματισθέντα, cf. P. Catt. *l. c.*), and the ἐκφόρια of the 10th and 11th years either as an additional guarantee or as laid also under embargo as the case dragged on (cf. P. Catt. *l. c.*).

27–8. Cf. ll. 40–2. The meaning of this passage can only be that the 5 talents represent the total proceeds of the land from the date of its first occupation by Musaeus. This total therefore includes (1) τὸ διπλοῦν τοῦ κεφαλαίου = 1 tal. 3,600 dr. (2) The 5,000 dr. on which an embargo was laid. (3) If these are held to be additional (cf. note on ll. 13–14), the rentals of the 10th and 11th years. All these sums were items in the produce of the estate prior to A. D. 51–2, the date of the decision of Tuscus in the case. Therefore, if these are subtracted from the total of 5 tals., the remainder should represent the further amounts amassed between the date of the verdict and the present petition. This remainder by this reckoning can scarcely exceed, and is probably less than, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tals. Now by the date ascribed to the praefecture of Tuscus (cf. introd.) the interval between the verdict of the juridicus and the petition to the exegetes was one of fourteen years. Data, moreover, are given for estimating the yearly produce of the estate. The acreage is $83\frac{1}{4}$ ar., the yearly rental (per arura) 10 art., and if the value of an artaba of wheat in silver is placed at a low estimate at 7 dr. (cf. e. g. P. Fay., p. 200) the sum for the fourteen years is $83\frac{1}{4} \times 14 \times 10 \times 7$. This reckoning gives a total of 13 talents odd. Unless, therefore, the 5 talents should be 15, a not very probable hypothesis, it seems that the praefecture of Tuscus should be put back to the commencement of the reign of Nero. In favour of the latter solution two points may be noticed: Nero is stated to have had the intention of making Caecina *praefectus praetorio* as early as 55 (Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 20), and, secondly, the manner of reference in l. 25 to the 10th and 11th years, which no doubt mean those of Claudius (cf. l. 4), rather suggests that Nero had not yet reached his 10th year.

31. ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων is probably to be constructed with ὑπερισχύων rather than with μεταδόντες; cf. **114**. 16, note.

33. παρηγησάμενοι: cf. Wessely, *Spec. Isag.*, 8. 22.

120. APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

Hermopolis. 26·1 × 17·4 cm. A.D. 167.

Application by a woman to the exegetes (cf. note on l. 1) for permission to avail herself of the services of a temporary guardian for a special purpose. She was about to enter into an agreement for a loan of 600 drachmae on the security of some land and a share in a house; in lieu of interest on the sum lent the creditor was to enjoy the usufruct of the property mortgaged (cf. note on ll. 12–13). The duties of the guardian for whom she here applies were to be limited to the circumstances of this deed. It is probable that her regular guardian was absent from home on business (ll. 19–20 and note).

[Ἀρχίᾳ ἱερεῖ ἐξηγητῇ Ἑρμοῦ] πόλεως τῆς με[γάλης]
[παρὰ . . . . . μητρὸς . . .]ε̣ν̣θι̣ος Ἑρμ[οπο]λίτιδ[ος ἀναγρα]φομένη[ς ἐ]π' ἀμφόδ[ου . . . . . .
[συμπαρόντος μοι Δημητρίου . . . .]ι̣ωνος τοῦ [καὶ] Ἡλι[ο]δώρ[ου μητρ]ὸς Ἑλένης Ἑρμ̣[ο]-
π̣ο̣λ̣ί̣τ̣[ο]υ ἀ̣[να-
[γραφομένου ἐπ' ἀμφόδου . . . . . .] Ἀπηλιώτου πρὸς τήντ[ε τὴν αἴτ]ησιν καὶ γράφοντος ὑπ[ὲρ
ἐμοῦ
5 [γράμματα μὴ εἰδυίης. κατὰ τὰ συ]νχωρηθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ λα̣[μπροτάτ]ου ἡγεμόνο[ς] Φλαυίο[υ Τιτι-
[ανοῦ αἱροῦμαι διὰ σοῦ Ἑρμ]ε̣[ῖνον Ἑ]ρ̣μ̣[αίο]υ τοῦ Ἀμμωνίου μητρ[ὸ]ς Ἑ̣λ̣ένη̣ς ἀναγραφόμενο̣ν
ἐπ' ἀμφόδου
[. . . . . .] ἐπιγρ[α]φησόμενόν μου κύριον καὶ γρ[ά]ψοντα ὑπὲρ [ἐ]μοῦ
γράμματα
[μὴ εἰδυίης ὑπαλλασσο]ύ̣σ̣[ης Ἑρμ]είνῳ Διοσ[κ]όρου τοῦ Διδύμου μητρὸς Θερμούθιος ἀπὸ τῆς
αὐτῆς
[πόλεως ἀναγραφομέν]ῳ ἐπ' [ἀμφό]δου Φρουρίου Λιβὸς ἐν τῷ Λευκοπυργείτῃ Ἄνω περὶ Τέρτον
. . ν̣υ̣β̣ι̣ν
10 [τὸ ὕπαρχόν μοι . . . . . μέρος κοιν]ῶ̣ν καὶ ἀδιαιρέτῳν κατοικ̣[ικῶ]ν̣ ἀρούρῶν δέκα ἡμίσους
κατοικ̣ι̣κ̣⟨οῦ κ⟩[λ]ή̣ρ̣ο̣υ̣,
[καὶ ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ Ἑρμοῦ] πόλει ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Φρουρίου Λιβὸς τέτερτον μέρος οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς
καὶ σ̣υ̣ν̣κ̣υ̣-
[ρόντων πάντων καὶ εἰσ]όδων κ̣αὶ ἐξόδω̣ν̣ πρὸς ἀργυρίου κεφαλα[ί]ου δραχμὰς ἑξακοσίας ἐπὶ
καρπείᾳ
[καὶ διαμισθώσει ἀντ]ὶ τ̣[όκ]ω̣ν δραμμιαίων ἑκάστη[ς] μνᾶς κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον ἐπὶ χρόνον
[ἔτη πέντε ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν]ε̣σ̣τ̣ώ̣σ̣ης ἡμέρας, μεθ' ὃν πενταετῆ χρόν[ο]ν ἡ ἀπόδοσις [τ]οῦ προκειμέ-
15 [νου κεφαλαίου, πρὸς μ]ό̣ν̣η̣ν̣ τ̣αύτην τὴν οἰκ[ο]νομίαν ἐσομένην κατὰ διαγρα[φ]ὴν διὰ τῆς
[ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει Μισθωτ]ῶ̣ν τρ[α]πέζης. διὸ ἀξιῶ ἐπιτ̣ρ̣έ̣ψαι μ[ο]ι χρήσασθαι αὐτῷ τῷ Ἑρμείνῳ
[Ἑρμαίου ἀκολούθως ταύτῃ τ]ῇ ἀξιώσ̣[ει,] τοὺς δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς αἰτήσεως κελευσθέντας δίδοσθαι
εἰς τ̣ο̣ . .
[. . . . . .] πόλεως [ὀ]βολοὺς ἐννέα ἥμι̣[συ] δ[ι]έγραψα ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ
πόλει δημο-
[σίαν τράπεζαν καὶ τὸ τούτων σ]ύμβολό̣[ν] σοι ἀνέδωκα, τὴν [δὲ] α̣[ἴ]τ̣η̣σ̣ιν παρὰ σοὶ ποιοῦμαι
ἀ̣π̣[ό]ν̣τος

20 [. . . . . ἀπαν]τῆσαι πρ[ὸς τὸ]ν κρά̣τι̣[σ]τον ἀ̣ρ̣χ̣ι̣δ̣ι̣κ̣α̣σ̣τ̣ή̣ν. (ἔτους) ζ Αὐτοκρά-
το[ρο]ς Καίσαρ[ος]
[Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνο]υ Σεβαστοῦ [Ἀ]ρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ [Πα]ρθικοῦ Μεγίστου καὶ
Αὐτ[ο]κράτορος [Κα]ίσαρος
[Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Οὐήρου Σεβαστ]οῦ Ἀρμενιακ[οῦ] Μηδικοῦ Παρθ[ικοῦ Μεγίσ]του (2nd hand)
Παῦνι λ. (3rd hand) Δημήτρι[ο]ς χρη-
[ματίζων υἱὸς . . . . ιωνο]ς τοῦ καὶ Ἡλιοδώρου συνπάρειμι α[ὐ]τῇ κα⟨ὶ⟩ ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ
εἰδυίης
[γράμματα. (4th hand) Ἑρμεῖνος] Ἑρμέου εὐδοκῶ. (5th hand) Ἀρχίας ὁ ἱερ[ε]ὺς ἐξηγητὴς
Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως
25 [. . . . . εἰ δέ τ]ι ἀντιπείπτει, δυνήσει χρήσασθαι τῷ Σαραπάμμωνι Ἑρμαίου
[. . . . . πρὸς μόνην τ]α̣ύ̣τ̣η̣ν τὴν οἰκονομίαν. (ἔτους) ζ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου
[Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου Σ]εβαστοῦ Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
[Καίσαρος Λουκίου Αὐρη]λίου Οὐήρου Σεβαστ[ο]ῦ Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου
Παῦνι λ
] ×××

4. l. τήνδ[ε. 9. α of ανω corr. 11. l. τέταρτον. κ of first και corr. 12. ων of εξοδων corr. from ου? 13. l. δραχμιαίων. 24. l. Ἑρμαίου.

'To Archias, priest and exegetes of Hermopolis Magna, from . . . , daughter of . . . and . . . , of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of . . . , with my representative, for the purposes of this petition, Demetrius son of . . . also called Heliodorus, whose mother is Helene, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Eastern . . . , who is writing on my behalf as I am illiterate. In accordance with the permissive ordinance of the most illustrious praefect Flavius Titianus I choose through you Herminus son of Hermaeus son of Ammonius, his mother being Helene, registered in the quarter of . . ., to be assigned as my guardian and to write on my behalf who am illiterate. I am mortgaging to Herminus son of Dioscorus son of Didymus, his mother being Thermouthis, of the same city, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, a . . . share belonging to me in 10½ arurae of catoecic land, common and undivided, in the Upper Leucopurgite district near Terton . . . and similarly in Hermopolis in the quarter of the Western Guard-house a fourth share of a house and yard and all appurtenances, entrances, and exits, in return for a loan of 600 drachmae, on condition of a right of usufruct and power of leasing in place of the interest at 1 drachma per month per mina, the loan to be for a period of 5 years from the present day at the termination of which repayment of the aforesaid sum will take place. The guardian is to be appointed for this transaction only, which will be carried out by a payment through the Bank of Lessees in Hermopolis. I therefore beg you to permit me to employ this Herminus son of Hermaeus in accordance with the present request; the 9½ obols ordered to be paid to the . . . on account of the petition I have paid to the public bank in Hermopolis and have presented to you the receipt. I am making this petition to you since (my regular guardian) is away to appear before his highness the archidicastes.' Date, signatures of Demetrius and Herminus, and endorsement of the exegetes.

1. For the competence of the exegetes in the appointment of guardians for women (*peregrinae*) before the *Constitutio Antonina* cf. P. Tebt. 329. 3–4, 397. 4 [M. 321], 465, Oxy. 56. 1 [M. 320], Brit. Mus. 1164 (*a*) (iii, p. 156). The πρυτάνεις appear as competent in B. G. U. 1084. 13–15 and the strategus in P. Oxy. 485. 45–7 [M. 246]; cf. Mitteis, *Z. Sav.-St.*, xxix, pp. 390 sqq., *Grundz.*, pp. 253–5. For the guardianship of minors cf. **121**. introd. Mitteis concludes that prior to A. D. 212 in the case of *peregrini* a delegation of the *datio tutoris* was conferred upon the local officials.

3. συμπαρόντος μοι: cf. l. 23, P. Leipzig 3. i. 2, &c. From P. Leipzig 29. 3 and 20 it appears that συμπαρών is identical in meaning with συνεστώς, for which cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 252, **117**. 8, and **165**. 6, note.

4. πρὸς τήντ[ε (l. τήνδε) τὴν αἴτ]ησιν. Cf. ll. 15, 26 πρὸς μόνην ταύτην τὴν οἰκονομίαν, where the restoration

follows P. Oxy. 56. 16–17 [M. 320], Brit. Mus. 1164 (*f*). 6–7 (iii, p. 161); cf. also P. Tebt. 397. 20 [M. 321], where the guardianship is obviously limited to the transaction. The phrase here does not, however, necessarily imply that Demetrius had himself been officially appointed *ad actum* by the formalities here exemplified. It is probable that the requirements of legal contracts and of petitions are to be distinguished, and that in the latter a representative might act for an illiterate without official sanction. *συμπαρών* (or *συνεστώς*) is a term sufficiently vague to cover both the formally appointed guardian and the informal representative; cf. **165**. 6, note. In the parallel passage in P. Tebt. 397. 22 [M. 321] *μετὰ κυρίου οὗ ἑκουσίως αἱροῦμαι διὰ σοῦ Κρονίωνος* the use of the term *κύριος* may be supposed to have been influenced by the fact that it was this individual whose formal appointment was requested.

5. *κατὰ τὰ συ]νχωρηθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ . . . ἡγεμόνος*: the reference is to some general ordinance issued by the praefect and not to an individual authorization. For this use of *συγχωρεῖν* cf. P. Oxy. 474. 27–9 *καὶ φρόντισον εἰς τὸ ἑξῆς μηδὲν παρὰ τὰ συνκεχωρημένα γείνεσθαι*, 907. 1–2 *τόδε τὸ βούλημα Ἑλληνικοῖς γράμμασι κατὰ τὰ συνκεχωρημένα ὑπηγόρευσεν*. The delegation of the powers of *datio tutoris* by the praefect to the local officials existed before this date (cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 329, B. G. U. 1084), so that it is unlikely that the concession referred to this. Reasons are given below (note on ll. 19–20) and in P. Tebt. 397. 4, note, for holding that in the case of guardianships of which the term was limited the regular guardian was for some reason absent, a fact which would explain their temporary character. Apparently the ordinance in question in some way regulated or facilitated such appointment.

Φλαυίο[υ Τιτιανοῦ: the latest date hitherto known for the term of office of Flavius Titianus has been July 7th, 166 (P. Flor. 57). The date of the present document, June 24th, 167, adds almost a year to the period previously attested.

6. *αἱροῦμαι διὰ σοῦ*: cf. P. Tebt. 329. 3, 397. 22, 26.

7. *ἐπιγρ[α]φησόμενον*: cf. P. Tebt. 397. 20, note, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 254, 256.

9. None of the known villages compounded of the generic *Τέρτον* and a further qualifying name are suitable here.

12–13. This passage is closely parallel to P. Leipzig 10. 35 sqq., where the use of the property mortgaged is similarly granted in place of interest on the loan; cf. P. Oxy. 1105. 18, note, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 152–3, Manigk, *Gläubigerbefriedigung durch Nutzung*, pp. 32–5.

ἐπὶ καρπείᾳ [καὶ διαμισθώσει: a doubtful restoration from P. Leipzig 10. 38.

15. After *κεφαλαίου* some such word as *γενήσεται* must be understood. *πρὸς μ]όνην* is to be constructed with *αἱροῦμαι . . . Ἑρμ]ε[ῖνον* in l. 6.

16. *Μισθωτ]ῶν τρ[α]πέζης*: cf. P. Leipzig 4. 22, 9. 15–16, Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 462, Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 29–30.

17–18. *τοὺς δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς αἰτήσεως . . . [ὀ]βολοὺς ἐννέα ἥμι[συ]*: cf. P. Oxy. 56. 21–3 *διέγραψα δὲ τὸ ὡρισμένον τῆς αἰτήσ[εω]ς τέλος*.

19–20. If the reference here is, as seems probable, to the absence of the normal guardian (cf. P. Tebt. 397. 25–6 [M. 321]), it is a vindication of the view advocated in the note on P. Tebt. 397. 4 that the limited form of guardianship was merely a temporary expedient during the absence of the regular *κύριος*. Mitteis on the other hand with less probability considers that appointment by officials and the limitation of the period of guardianship had special reference to unmarried women (*Grundz.*, p. 254), although in P. Tebt. 397 the petitioner was married and it is expressly stated (l. 25) that the husband was absent.

20. *κράτι[σ]τον ἀρχιδικαστήν*: the reading may be regarded as fairly certain. If it is correct, this is a unique reference to the archidicastes as *κράτιστος* (= *egregius*); cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, p. 29.

22–3. *Δημήτρι[ο]ς χρη[ματίζων υἱός*: the reading is doubtful. An alternative is to read *Δημήτρι[ος] κ̣ύ̣ρι̣ο̣[ς . . . υἱός*, but in that case the letters are cramped and the order extremely awkward. Moreover it is improbable that Demetrius as a *συμπαρών* was technically a *κύριος*; cf. note on l. 4.

25. *τῷ Σαραπάμμωνι Ἑρμαίου*: the introduction of this individual is strange, since there is apparently no mention of him in the body of the petition. Possibly he was the brother of Herminus.

121. APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

13 × 8 cm. Second century.

A petition from Sarapiodorus, a *παλαιστροφύλαξ*, addressed, like **120**, to the exegetes, requesting that instructions should be issued to the scribes of the city for the appointment of a guardian for a minor who had lost his father and had many creditors to satisfy. The similarity of procedure here and in P. Oxy. 487. 12–15 [M. 322] (cf. ll. 12–16, note) is of interest. In both cases alike the power of appointment of a guardian (*ἐπίτροπον καθιστάναι*) appears at first sight to rest with the *γραμματεῖς μητροπόλεως*. The force of the verb *καθιστάναι*, however, is in each case weakened, in **121** by the mediation of the exegetes, and equally by that of the strategus in P. Oxy. 487. 12–15; cf. **101**. 9, note. The intervention in fact of exegetes and strategus is entirely consonant with the conclusion (**102**. 1, note) that where the *datio tutoris* of peregrini was concerned it was to one of these two officials that applications customarily were sent. Mitteis, however (*Grundz.*, p. 254), thinks that equal powers of appointment were vested in the *γραμματεῖς*, although there is as yet no example of an application addressed directly to them. More probably their competence was at most derived from subdelegation, and there is no certainty that it exceeded the power of preliminary selection which they exercised in liturgies. The third published text concerned with the guardianship of minors—B. G. U. 1070 [M. 323]—is likewise addressed to the exegetes, but bears a date subsequent to the grant of the *Constitutio Antonina*.

On the verso are parts of eight lines written across the fibres after the petition had been joined to another piece of papyrus.

Ἥρωνι ἱερεῖ ἐξηγητῇ
παρὰ Σαραπιοδώρου τοῦ Ἀπολλω-
νίο[υ] παλαιστροφύλακος τοῦ με-
γάλου γυμνασίου. ἐπεὶ ἐτελεύ-
5 τησεν Ἡρᾶς Ἱέρακος τῇ τρίτῃ
τοῦ διεληλυθότος μηνὸς
[Ἁ]δριανοῦ ἐπ' ἀφήλικι υἱῷ
[τ]υγχάνει δὲ καὶ χρεωστῆς
πολλῶν μέχρι δ[ὲ] τ[ο]ύτου
10 τ[ὰς] σφραγεῖδας ἃς ἐπέθηκ[ε
[ἐπ]ικεῖνται καὶ ἐπίτροπος
[α]ὐτοῦ οὐ κατεστάθη, ἀξιῶ
[ἐ]πισταλῆ[ν]αι τοῖς τῆς
[π]όλεως γραμματεῦσι
15 [ἐ]πίτροπον αὐτῷ καταστα-
[θῆ]ναι, ἵνα πάντα περὶ σω-
[τηρίας . . .] . . [.] . [. .] . . ν̣η
. . . . . .

10. l. *αἱ σφραγεῖδες*. 16. *ἵνα* Pap.

'To Heron, priest and exegetes, from Sarapiodorus son of Apollonius, a guard of the palaestra of the great gymnasium. Whereas Heras son of Hierax died on the third of the past month Hadrianus leaving a son a minor and he is as it happens in debt to many, and whereas the seals which he affixed are still in their place and a guardian has not been appointed for him, I request that an order be sent to the scribes of the city for the appointment of a guardian for him in order that everything may be done for the preservation . . .'

3. *παλαιστροφύλακες* are mentioned in P. Amh. 124 [W. 152], Oxy. 390, B. G. U. 466. 2, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 345. 22; cf. the *ἀγωνοφυλακία* in **90**. 2 and note.

10. Cf. P. Gen. 3. 14 [M. 122] *τῶν σφραγίδων ἡμῶν [κ]οινῇ πάντων ἐπικιμένων.*

12–16. Cf. P. Oxy. 487. 12–15 [M. 322] *δέομε . . . κελεῦσαι τῷ στρατηγῷ αἰπαναγκάσε τὸν γραμματι* (l. *γραμματέα*) *τῆς πόλε[ω]ς ἄ[λ]λον ἀν[τ'] ἐμοῦ κατασταθῆναι τῇ τῶν ἀφηλίκων ἐπιτροπῇ{ν}.*

17. The remains at the end of the line do not suggest *γένη[ται.*

---

122. PETITION.

Hermopolite nome. 18·2 × 12·2 cm. A.D. 127.

In this petition, of which the beginning is lost, a woman named Hermione apparently complains of having been robbed of part of the produce of her fields when it was lying at the threshing-floor of the village. At the foot of the document are (1) the *ὑπογραφή* of a certain Cornelius, no doubt the official to whom the petition was addressed, perhaps the strategus, ordering the local *νομοφύλαξ* to hold an inquiry about the case, and (2) the report of the latter declaring that the petitioner's statements were true.

. . . . . .
[. . . . .]ε . [. . . . .]ρ̣[. . .]α[. . .] . . [. .
[. . . . .]ρ̣ησεν κατ . [. . .]ων ἄλ̣ω . [. .] ἄλω
[δημο]σ̣ίας τῆς προκ[ε]ιμένης κώμης
[Τισ]ί̣χεως συνκομισάμενος τὰ πλεῖσ-
5 [τα μ]έρη τῆς ἐκβάσεως τῶν ἐδαφῶν.
[διὸ] ἀξιῶ, ἐάν σοι δόξῃ, κελεῦσαι τοῖς
προεστῶσει τῆς κώμης νομοφύλακι
καὶ πρ[ε]σβυτέροις ἐπαναγκάσαι τὸν τούτου
πατέ[ρ]α Ψενεμγέα ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς
10 ἐπιλοίπου ἄλω καὶ ἀποκαταστῆσαί μοι τὰ ὀφει-
λόμ[ε]να πάντα εἰς τὸ κἀμὲ δύνασθαι ἀπο-
κριθῆναι τῶι δημοσίωι, ἵν' ὦ βεβοηθημένη.
(ἔτους) ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπεὶφ κα. Ἑρμιόνη Διονυσίου
15 διὰ Μηνοδώρου φροντιστοῦ ἐπιδέδωκα.
2nd hand Κορνήλιος νομοφύλ(ακι)· λαβὼν
τὸ πιττάκιον τὸ ἀκόλου-
θον ποίει.

3rd hand Πετρεψόις Ταπνούβεος νομοφύλ(αξ) κώμης
20 Τισίχεος ἐπηκολούθηκα τῇ προκ(ειμένῃ) ἅλῳ
καὶ ἐξέβησαν μόναι πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι δύο
τρίτον δωτέκατον ὡς πρόκειται. Τύραν-
νος Ἡφαιστίωνος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ διὰ
τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὸν γράμματα.

18. ο of θον corr. 19. l. Ταπνούβεως. 20. l. Τισίχεως. 21. αι of μοναι corr. from η. 22. l. δωδέκατον.

'. . . of the public threshing-floor of the aforesaid village Tisichis, having gathered the greater part of the produce of the fields. I beg you therefore, if you think fit, to give orders to the chief men of the village, the elders and nomophylax, to compel his father Psenemgeus to take the remaining (grain at the) threshing-floor and to restore to me all that is due, enabling me thus to fulfil my duties towards the Treasury, that so I may obtain succour. The 11th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajan Hadrian Augustus, Epeiph 21. I, Hermione daughter of Dionysius, have presented this petition through Menodorus my agent.

'Cornelius to the nomophylax: On receipt of this document, act in accordance with it.

'I, Petrepsois son of Tapnoubis, nomophylax of the village of Tisichis, have verified the aforesaid threshing-floor, and there came out only $2\frac{5}{12}$ artabae of wheat as stated above. I, Tyrannus son of Hephestion, have written for him, as he is illiterate.'

2. Perhaps ἀ[πό] or ἐ[ξ] ἅλω, if the preceding ἅλω is right.

4. Τισῖχις: a village in the toparchy Λευκοπυργίτης Κάτω of the Hermopolite nome; cf. B. G. U. 552. B i. 13.

5. ἔκβασις means here the yield or produce; cf. the use of ἐκβαίνειν in l. 21 and e. g. P. Tebt. 555 κόφιν(οι) . . . ὧν ἐξέβ(η) οἴνου κεράμ(ια) νβ, Leipzig 23. 20 π[αρ]έξω σοι τὴν ἡμί[σεια]ν πάντω[ν] τῶν ἐκβησομένων καρπῶν.

7. προεστῶσει τῆς κώμης: cf. P. Hamb. 35. 2–5 and introd., Oxy. 1275. 7, note. The ἡγούμενοι κώμης (e.g. **125**. 3, **196**. 9–10, note) are apparently equivalent.

The νομοφύλακες were minor officials exercising their office in the villages under the supervision of the elders; cf. P. Amh. 108. 8, B. G. U. 759. 20. They seem to have fulfilled the duties of police officials, but they helped also in fiscal matters. It is questionable whether their name is derived from νομή, since they do not seem to have been especially concerned with pastures. On the Ptolemaic νομοφύλαξ cf. P. Hal. 1, p. 57.

10. ἅλως is used here of the grain which was on the threshing-floor.

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123. PETITION (?).

Hermopolite nome. 5 × 53 cm. About A.D. 114.

The nature of the fragments here printed is very doubtful. Possibly they formed part of a petition with enclosures. A reference occurs to the epistrategus (Felix) Claudius Vindex, otherwise known from P. Amh. 70; cf. Martin, *Les Épistratèges*, p. 180.

On the recto are the remains of three columns, in an extremely cursive hand, consisting mainly of names, sums of drachmae also occurring. A continuation of the same account is found on the recto of **273**, where the document on the verso, though in a different hand, may be connected with **123**.

Col. i.

. . . . . .

Vestiges of 1 line.

ὧν ἐκυρώθη τῇ ις τοῦ Ἀθὺρ μηνὸς ὑπὸ Κλαυδίου Οὐίνδικος

τοῦ κρα[τίσ]του ἐπιστρατήγου Ἡ[ρ]ακλήῳ Νεάρχῳ (δραχμῶν) Ἰ Γ[.] .
. [ ]

. . . . . .

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

5 . [21 letters]υ̣του ε . [. . . . . .] . [ο]υ Ἀ̣[γα-
θοῦ Δαίμονος Ἡρακλήου σὺν φόροις καὶ καρποῖς τοῦ ιζ (ἔτους)
(ταλαντ) α (δραχμ) Ἐρμε̣. ἀντί[γ]ραφον ὑπογραφῆς Κλαυδίου Ἀριστο-
νί[κου . . . . . Ἁθ]ὺρ ἕως ιζ (ἔτους) Π̣[αῦ]ν[ι . . .] ἐκυρώθη.

. . . . . .

Col. iii.

. . . . . .

[15 letters]τ̣α ἐ̣π̣ι̣[21 letters
10 νεωτέρου Πτολε[μα]ίου Κ̣υ̣π̣[. . . . . .] τοῦ Ἀμμω̣[νίου γε-
νομένου τελώ[νο]υ, ὥς φησιν τιμῆς, γ(ῆς) (κατοικικῆς) (ἀρουρ) κε κα[ὶ] Χάρυ-
βδιν ἐν τῷ Πατεμί[τῃ] Ἄνω περὶ Ψ[ιν]χανεπτωοὺ ἐκ τοῦ Καλ[λι-
τέλους κλή[ρου] τ[. . . . υ] τοῦ Ῥ[ωμ]αί̣ο̣[υ ν]εωτέρου Πτολ[ε]μαίου [
[. .]μ̣[28 letters]ν̣ίκου ο[. . . . . .

. . . . . .

3. A smudge between α and κ of η[ρ]ακληω.

11. τιμῆς: cf. P. Tebt. 5. 185, 194.
12. Ψ[ιν]χανεπτωού: cf. P. Flor. 86. 4, note, 92. 4 and perhaps P. Amh. 32. 15 Ψυγχαν̣[.

124–52. PETITIONS FROM EUHEMERIA.

The large group of petitions next printed was purchased together, and was doubtless the result of a find by *sebakhîn* in the mounds of Qaṣr el Banât (Euhemeria), perhaps actually, owing to the nature of their contents, in the débris of the archephodus' office. Three other members of the same group are in the British Museum, of which two have been published; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 894 (iii, p. xliii), 895, 1218 (iii, pp. 129 sqq.). They are dated between the years A.D. 28 and 42. An examination of the measurements given at the head of each document shows how curiously uniform is the actual size of the papyrus used. The hands are for the most part well marked, and the whole group may be assigned to some four or five scribes.

The petitions are regularly addressed either to the strategus or to the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν of the nome. Of the two exceptions **133** is directed to Evander, priest of Tiberius (cf. introd. *ad loc.*), and **141** to Gaius Trebius Justus, a centurion. The ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν is best known as the provincial chief of police in Ptolemaic times (cf. e. g. Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires de l'Égypte sous les Lagides*, p. 261); but the frequent reference to him in this group, more frequent in fact than to the strategus, shows that in the first decades of the first century A.D. he was still largely responsible for public security.

He had the whole nome under his control (cf. **125**. 1, P. Tebt. 476) and apparently his rank was superior to that of the strategus (**152**. 2, note), a conclusion in accord with the frequent appointment of Romans to the post. The term of office seems usually to have exceeded a year, sometimes even two years (cf. list below), and reappointment was perhaps possible (cf. ibid.). The concurrent competence of the centurion in the same period has been noted by Zucker, *Gerichtsorganisation*, p. 118, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 413–14, and the latter makes the suggestion that the centurion eventually displaced the epistates. Probably the office deteriorated in importance; but its survival, at any rate in the Delta, in the second century A.D. is implied, apparently, in the tax ἐπιστατείας φυλακιτῶν paid in the Mendesian nome (cf. **213**. 29, note). As regards the petitions addressed to the strategus, the title στρατηγός is found in them either without qualification (**143**, **152**) or with the addition Ἀρσινοείτου (**129**, **131**, &c.). This latter title seems at first sight to imply that the bearer was in charge of the whole nome. A comparison, however, of three practically contemporary documents shows that as early as A.D. 11–12 each μερίς had a distinct strategus; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 256. recto (*d*). 2 (ii, p. 98 [W. 344]), (*e*). 11, Nov. 20, A.D. 11, Oiax, strategus of the division of Polemon; B. G.U. 757. 1, June, A.D. 12, Valerius Varus, strategus of the division of Themistes; Wessely, *Spec. Isag.*, 17. 14, 12. 11, Dionysodorus, strategus of the division of Heraclides. This is borne out by two documents of the middle of the first century in which στρατηγοὶ Θεμίστου μερίδος are mentioned (P. S. I. 57. 1, *Spec. Isag.*, 20. 1, 21. 1 [W. 176]). Moreover there is evidence to show that even in the second and third centuries the title στρατηγὸς Ἀρσινοΐτου was used to designate the strategus of a single division; cf. for more details V. Martin's article *Stratèges et basilicogrammates du nome Arsinoïte* in *Archiv* vi, pp. 137 sqq., P. Iand. 27. 1, note. There can consequently be no doubt that the administrative division of the Arsinoïte nome under three strategi was in force during the first century, and since the petitions which follow are all concerned with persons residing, or objects situated, in the division of Themistes all the strategi mentioned in them were in charge of this latter division.

The following tables give lists of the ἐπιστάται and στρατηγοί whose names have been extracted from these petitions. Where there are several references, dates are only attached to the earliest and latest of these.

ἐπιστάται.

Names.	*Titles.*	*References and dates.*
(1) Serapion	ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν	**125** (A.D. 28–9), **127–8**, P. Brit. Mus. 895 (iii, p. 129), P. Tebt. 476 (about Dec. 21, A.D. 30).
(2) Athenodorus	,, ,,	**130** (Oct., A.D. 31), **132** (date of ὑπογραφή, July 10, A.D. 32).
(3) Gaius Arrius Priscus . . .	,, ,,	**134** (April, A.D. 34), **137–9**, **140** (Nov., A.D. 36).
(4) Athenodorus (? same as (3)) .	,, ,,	**144** (May–June, A.D. 38), **145**, **146** (about April, A.D. 39).
(5) Gaius Julius Pholus . . .	,, ,,	**147** (May–June, A.D. 39), **148**, P. Brit. Mus. 893 (published *ap.* **229** below), 894 (iii, p. xliii), 1218 (ibid., p. 130), **150** and **151** (A.D. 40–1).
(6) Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus	στρατηγὸς καὶ ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν	**152** (April 4, A.D. 42); cf. P. Tebt. 484.

στρατηγοί.

Names.	*Titles.*	*References and dates.*
(1) Dionysodorus	στρατηγὸς Ἀρσινοείτου	**129** (about March 12, A.D. 30), **131** (about March 12, A.D. 31).
(2) Lysanias	" "	**135** (about April 17, A.D. 34).
(3) Didymus son of Hierax . .	Ἀλθαιεὺς τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ φιλοσόφων ἀτελῶν στρατηγός	**143** (about April, A.D. 38).
(4) Julius Asclas	Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ ἀρχιερεὺς ἐξηγητὴς καὶ στρατηγός	**149** (A.D. 39); cf. Wessely, *Karanis und Sokn. Nes.*, p. 66.
(5) Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus	στρατηγὸς καὶ ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν	**152** (April 4, A.D. 42).

Since many of the petitions deal directly or indirectly with land, some light is incidentally thrown on the extent of private property at this time, and on the number and distribution of the Imperial οὐσίαι. Of the latter the following occur: (1) Ἰουλίας Σεβαστῆς (**126**. 6); (2) Γερμανικιανὴ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ (**134**. 7–9); (3) τέκνων Τιβερίου καὶ Λιβίας Δρούσου (**138**. 3–5); (4) Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου (**140**. 7; cf. **141**. 7–8); (5) Γαίου Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ (**148**. 5–7); (6) Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Γερμανίκου (**148**. 7–9).

The subject of the complaints naturally differs, but the frequency of the charge of damage caused to crops by inroads of animals shows that this was as fruitful a cause of disagreement in ancient as in modern times.

In general on the form in which these petitions are cast cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 33 sqq.

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124. PETITION.

24 × 6·4 cm. First century.

A rough and very illiterate draft of a petition sent in by an inhabitant of Euhemeria, complaining of an assault. No doubt it was intended for the strategus or the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν, and belongs to the same period as the succeeding documents.

Recto.

Παρὰ Ἱππάλου τοῦ
Ἀρχῖτος δημοσίου
γεοργοῦ τῶν ἀπὸ κώ-
μης Εὐημερίας
5 τῆς Θεμίστου με-
ρίδος. τῇ ς τοῦ
{του} Τῦβι τῆς γυναι-
κός μου Ἀπλουνοῦ-
τος καὶ ἡ ταύ-
10 τ[ης] μήτηρ Θερ⟨μῖ-⟩
τος ἐπελθοῦσα
Εὐδεμονὶς
Πρωτάρχου καὶ
ἔδωκαν μὲν
τῇ γυναικί μου
Ἀπλουνοῦτι καὶ
20 τῇ ταύτη⟨ς⟩ μητρὶ
ἐν το τῆς κώμης
βαλανίωι πληγὰς
πλείους ἰς πᾶν μέ-
ρος τοῦ σώμα-
25 τος ὥστε αὐτὴν
κατακρινῆ εἶ-
ναι καὶ ἐν τῇ
ἐνπλοκῇ ἀπο-
λέσ{σ}θαι αὐτῆς

Ἐτθυτᾶις Πεοῦς
καὶ Δεῖος Ἀμμωνί(ου)
καὶ Ἡρακλοῦς

καὶ ψελίων ἀσή-
μου ὁρκῆς δραχ-
μῶν δέκα ἓξ καὶ
σκάφιον χαλκοῦν
[[. .]] ἄξιον (δραχμῶν) ιβ
καὶ τῆς Θερμῖ⟨το⟩ς
τῆς μητρὸς ἐνώ-
διον χρυσοῦν τε-
ταρτῶν δύο ἡμί-
σους καὶ . . [. .]α
κ . θεντ . . [.] . .

ἐνώδιον χρυ-
σοῦν τεταρτῶν
[[γ]] τριῶν

Verso.

ἦλθαν ὑπὸ [.] . .
κύριοι ἐπὶ τὴν
τοῦ βαλανίο[υ
ἐπιθέ[ντ . .
[.] . . . . ρ . [. . . . .
καὶ Σπαρτᾶ[.] καὶ
πεμψαν . . .
. . . . . οις . . . ο
. ν ἐμοὶ τεαγνο-
ν

3. l. γεωργοῦ. 9. ταυ over an erasure. l. καὶ τῆς ταύτ[ης] μητρός. 12. l. Εὐδαιμονίς. 21. l. τῷ. 26. l. κατακλινῆ. 30. l. ἐνώτιον; so in l. 39. 33. l. ψέλιον. 34. l. ὁλκῆς. 38–9. l. τὴν Θερμῖτα τὴν μητέρα.

'From Hippalus son of Archis, cultivator of public lands, of the village of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 6th of Tubi, as my wife Aplounous and her mother Thermis (were bathing?), Eudemonis daughter of Protarchus, Etthutaïs daughter of Peës, Dius son of Ammonius, and Heraclous attacked them and gave my wife Aplounous and her mother in the bath of the village many blows all over the body, so that she is laid up in bed, and in the struggle she lost a golden ear-ring weighing three quarters, a bracelet of unstamped metal weighing sixteen drachmae, and a bronze bowl worth twelve drachmae, and Thermis her mother lost a golden ear-ring weighing two and a half quarters, and . . .'

10. After Θερ⟨μῖ⟩τος a participle in the genitive, e.g. λουομένων (cf. ll. 20–1), has been omitted.

19. Ἀπλουνοῦς (cf. B. G. U. 213. 5 Ἀπλωνοῦς) is perhaps a form of Ἀπολλωνοῦς.

33. ἀσήμου ὁ⟨λ⟩κῆς: cf. **125.** 18, **154.** 7, B. G. U. 22. 32, P. Giessen 30. 5, Milne, P. Hawara 68. 6. The order of the two words varies, and it is uncertain whether they are to be taken together or whether ἀργυρίου is to be understood with ἀσήμου in antithesis to the common ἐπισήμου ἀργυρίου.

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125. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29 × 8·9 cm. A. D. 28–9.

Complaint of robbery.

Σεραπίωνι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Ὀρσενούφιος τοῦ Ἁρπαήσιος
ἡγ[ο]υμένου κώμης Εὐημερίας
τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος. τῷ Μεσορὴ
5 μηνὶ τοῦ διελη(λυθότος) ιδ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ ποιουμέ[ν]ου μου κα-

τασπασμὸν τειχαρίων παλαιῶ(ν)
ἐν τοῖς οἰκοπέδο[ι]ς μου διὰ Πε-
τεσούχου τοῦ Πετεσούχου οἰκοδόμ(ου),
10 καὶ ἐμοῦ χωρισθέντος εἰς ἀπο-
δημίαν βιωτ[ι]κῶν χάριν
εὗρεν ὁ Πετεσοῦχος ἐν τῷ κατασ-
πασμῶι τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς μητρός
μου ἀποτεθειμένα ἐν πυξι-
15 δίωι ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ιϛ (ἔτους) Καίσαρος
ἐνωτίων χρυσο(ν) ζεῦγο(ς) (τεταρτῶν) δ καὶ
μηνίσκο(ν) χρυσο(ῦν) (τεταρτῶν) γ καὶ ψελίω(ν)
ἀργυρῶν ζεῦγο(ς) ὁλκῆ(ς) ἀσήμο(υ) (δραχμῶν) ιβ
καὶ ὁρμίσκον ἐν ᾧ ἀργυρᾶ ἄξιο(ν) (δραχμῶν) π
20 καὶ ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμὰς) ξ, καὶ διαπλανήσας
τοὺ[ς ὑπ]ουργοῦντας καὶ τοὺς ἐμοὺς
ἀπηνέγκατο παρ᾽ ἑατὸν διὰ τῆς
ἑατοῦ θυγατρὸς παρθένου·
ἐκκενώσας τὰ προκείμενα
25 ἔριψεν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ μου τὴν
πυξίδα κενήν, ὃς καὶ ὡμολ[ό-
γησεν τὴν πυξίδα ὡς προ-
φέρεται κενήν. διὸ ἀξιῶι,
ἐὰν φαίνηται, ἀχθῆναι τὸν
30 ἐνκαλούμενο(ν) ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς τὴν
ἐσομένη(ν) ἐπέξοδ(ον).
εὐτύχ(ει).
Ὀρσενοῦφ(ις) (ἐτῶν) ν οὐ(λὴ) πήχ(ει) ἀρισ(τερῷ).

4. η of μεσορη corr. from ο (?). 5. τ of του corr. from ι. 16. Γ. χρυσῶ(ν). 16–17. d δ . . . d γ Pap.

'To Serapion, chief of police, from Orsenouphis son of Harpaësis, notable of the village of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. In the month Mesore of the past 14th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus I was engaged in demolishing some old walls upon my land through the agency of Petesouchus son of Petesouchus, builder; and when I had left home on business concerning my livelihood Petesouchus discovered in the work of demolition certain articles deposited in a little box by my mother as far back as in the 16th year of Augustus, namely a pair of gold ear-rings weighing 4 quarters, a gold crescent weighing 3 quarters, a pair of silver bracelets to the weight of 12 drachmae of unstamped metal, a necklace on which were silver ornaments worth 80 drachmae, and 60 silver drachmae. Putting his workmen and my servants off the scent he had these conveyed to his home by his unmarried daughter, and having rifled the contents aforesaid he threw the box empty into my house; moreover he acknowledges (having found) the box but alleges that it was empty. Wherefore I ask, if it seems good to you, that the accused be brought before you for the consequent punishment. Farewell.

'Orsenouphis aged 50 years, with a scar on the left forearm.'

3. ἡγ[ο]υμένου κώμης Εὐημερίας: cf. **196**. 9–10, note.
11. βιωτ[ι]κῶν: cf. P. Tebt. 52. 9–10 βιοτικὰ σύμβολα.
18. Cf. **124**. 33, note.
27. τὴν πυξίδα: sc. εὑρηκέναι.

126. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

26·5 × 8·5 cm. A.D. 28–9.

Complaint of damage to crops caused by the trespass of sheep and cattle.

[. . . . . .] . . [στρατηγῶι
[Ἀρσινοείτο]υ [
[παρὰ] Ὀννώφ[ρ]εω[ς . . . .
[. . .]τος τῶν ἀπ' Εὐημ[ερίας
5 τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος [γεωρ-
γοῦ τῆς Ἰουλίας Σεβ[αστῆς
οὐσίας τῶν πρότερον [Γαίου
Ἰουλ[ί]ου Ἀλεξάνδρου [ἐδαφ(ῶν).
τῶι [ἐ]νεστῶτι μηνὶ [. . . .
10 τοῦ ιε (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσα[ρος
Σεβαστοῦ Δημᾶς Ψαήσι[ος
καταγεινόμενος ἐν τῶι [περὶ
τὴν κώμην ἐποικίωι λεγ[ο(μένῳ)
Δρομέως ἐπαφεὶς τὰ ἑατοῦ
15 πρόβατα καὶ βοικὰ κτήνη
εἰς ἃ γεωργῶ τῆς μη(τρός) μ[ο]υ ἐδάφ(η)
κατενέμησαν μου πυρου
σπόρο(υ) ἀρο(ύρας) β καὶ κριθ(ῆς) ἀρο(ύρης) (ἥμισυ)
ἐξ οὗ βλάβος μοι ἐπηκ⟨ο⟩λούθ(ησεν)
20 οὐκ ὀλίγον. ὁ δὲ ἐνκαλούμ(ενός)
ἐστιν μετὰ Ἁρπαήσιο(ς) τοῦ
Ἡρᾶτος χλωροφαγῶν.
διὸ ἀξιῶ ἀχθῆναι τὸν
ἐνκαλούμεν[ο(ν)] ἐπὶ σὲ πρ[ὸς
25 τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδ(ον).
εὐτύχ(ει).
Ὀννῶ(φρις) (ἐτῶν) ν οὐ(λὴ) δακ(τύλῳ)μικ(ρῷ) (χειρὸς) ἀρισ(τερᾶς).

17. The left vertical stroke of the π of πυρου is high like that of an η. 18. αρ of αρο(υρης) corr. from τ (?).

'. . . from Onnophris son of . . . of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, farmer on the estate of Julia Augusta of lands formerly the property of Gaius Julius Alexander. In the present month . . . of the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Demas son of Psaësis dwelling in the so-called Dromeus-farmstead in the area of the village, let his sheep and cattle into my mother's fields which I cultivate, whereby they grazed down 2 arurae of young wheat belonging to me and ½ arura of barley, by which I suffered no slight loss. The accused is pasturing with Harpaësis son of Heras. Wherefore I request that the accused may be brought before you for the consequent punishment. Farewell.

'Onnophris, aged 50 years, with a scar on the little finger of his left hand.'

1. Possibly [Διονυσο]δώ[ρω should be restored here. The earliest certain date for his tenure of office is supplied by **129**, i. e. about March 12, A. D. 30.

7–8. [Γαίου] Ἰουλ[ί]ου Ἀλεξάνδρου: cf. **166**. introd.

13–14. ἐποικίωι . . . Δρομέως: cf. **138**. 11, 17.

14–17. ἐπαφεὶς . . . κατενέμησαν: an irregular but quite natural construction.

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127. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28·9 × 11·3 cm. A. D. 29.

Complaint of house-breaking and robbery.

Σεραπίωνι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Σενθεῦτος τοῦ Ἀνουβίωνος τῶ(ν)
ἀπὸ Διονυσιάδος καταγε[ι]νομένο(υ)
ἐν τοῖς ἀμμίνοις ἐποικίου Ποπλίου
5 καὶ Γαίου Πετρωνίων. νυκτὶ τῇ φε-
ρούσῃ εἰς τὴν ιζ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς)
μηνὸ(ς) Σεβαστοῦ τοῦ ις (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ κοιμωμένου μου
ἐπὶ τῆς θύρας οὗ καταγείνομαι οἴ-
10 κου ἐν τῷ ἐποικίωι ἐπιβαλόντες
τινὲς λῃστρικῶι τρόπωι ὑπώρυ-
ξαν διὰ τοῦ ζυτοπωλίου τὸ ἀπὸ
βορρᾶ τεῖχος τοῦ οἴκου καὶ ἔνδον
γενόμενοι ἤροσαν τῶν ἐμῶν
15 ὧν τὸ καθ' ἓν ὑπόκειται, καθυπο-
νοῶ δὲ τοῦτο διαπ⟨επ⟩ρακέναι Πα-
ποντῶν τῶν ἀπὸ Ταλεὶ γενόμενο(ν)
ζυτοποιὸν καὶ Φηλικίωνα Παπαῖ-
τος. διὸ ἀξιῶι συντάξαι τῷ τῆ(ς)
20 Εὐημερείας ἀρχεφόδωι ἀναζη-
τῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους καὶ τοὺς
αἰτίους ἐξαποστεῖλαι ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς
τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδ(ον). εὐτύχ(ει).
ἔστιν τὸ καθ' ἕν·
25 ἃς εἶχον ἐν γλοσσοκόμωι ὑπο-
λήμψε(ως) παρὰ Κλάδου Λιβίας
Δρούσου Καίσαρος ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμὰς) ρκ,
ἱματίου καταρτισμὸν κρόκη(ς)
καὶ στήμονο(ς) ἄξι(ον) ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμῶν) ιη,

30 ξύλινον πυξίδιν ἐν ᾧ ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) {(δραχμαὶ ?)} δ,
ποτήρια κασσιδ(έρινα) β, ἄμη, πέλυξ,
σκαφῆον, ζώνη ἐν ᾗ κέρματ(ος) (δραχμαὶ) δ,
λήκυθο(ς) ἐν ᾗ ἐλαίο(υ) χο(ὸς) (ἥμισυ), μάκτρα
ὀψοποι⟨η⟩τική, σφυρὶς ἐν ᾗ ἄρτο(ι) ν,
35 ζεύγ(η) κε.
Σενθ(εῦς) ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ οὐλ(ὴ) καρπῷ ἀρισ(τερῷ).

15. π of καθυπονοω corr. from ο. 25. l. γλωσσοκόμωι. 26. l. Κλαυδίου. 31. l. κασσιτ(έρινα). 36. σ of αρισ( ) corr.

'To Serapion, chief of police, from Sentheus son of Anoubion, of the village of Dionysias, dwelling in the sandy quarter of the farmstead of Publius Petronius and Gaius Petronius. In the night before the 17th of the present month Sebastus of the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was sleeping at the door of the house which I inhabit in the farmstead, certain individuals making a thievish incursion undermined by way of the beer-shop the northern wall of the house, and having gained admission they carried off property of mine of which a list is appended. I suspect that Papontos, formerly brewer, from Talei and Felicion son of Papais were the perpetrators. Wherefore I request you to order the archephodus of Euhemeria to inquire into the matter and to dispatch the guilty persons to you for the consequent punishment. Farewell. The list is:—120 silver dr. received on account of an undertaking from Claudius freedman of Livia wife of Drusus Caesar which I kept in a casket, a preparation of woof and warp for a cloak worth 18 silver dr., a small wooden box in which were 4 silver dr., 2 drinking cups of tin, a shovel, an axe, a mattock, a belt in which were 4 drachmae in copper, a flask in which was ½ chous of oil, a cook's kneading-trough, a basket in which were 50 loaves, 25 pairs.

'Sentheus, aged 30 years, with a scar on the left wrist.'

4–5. ἐποικίου . . . Πετρωνίων: possibly this was connected with the οὐσία Πετρωνιανή known from B. G. U. 650. 3 (A. D. 60–1); cf. for the Oxyrhynchite nome P. Giessen 101. 6 and introd.

14. ἤροσαν: so **129**. 11, **136**. 8, **142**. 19; cf. Mayser, *Grammatik*, pp. 322–3.

20–1. ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους: this formula is of frequent occurrence in this group of petitions, in particular where the perpetrators are unknown; cf. **130**. 15–16, **134**. 20–1, **137**. 21–2, **140**. 16–17, **142**. 24–5, **146**. 22–3. In **130**. 14 sqq., **146**. 22 sqq. the formula is διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδον, where, on the analogy of the common phrase διὸ ἀξιῶ ἀχθῆναι τοὺς ἐγκαλουμένους . . . πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδον, the expression ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους appears at first sight to be the equivalent of ὑπὲρ τῶν αἰτίων, i. e. to search for the guilty parties. But that a vaguer meaning is to be attached to the words is made certain by **133**. 23–5, where the perpetrator was known and the formula διὸ ἀξιῶι διαλαβεῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους can only mean 'I ask you to take cognizance of the matter'; cf. e.g. 2 Cor. iii. 10, ix. 3.

25. For ὑπολήμψε(ως) cf. B. G. U. 612. 5 sqq. κ[ατ]ὰ μηδὲν ἐλαττουμένου μου ὑπὲρ ὧν ὀφείλουσιν ὑπ[ο]λήμψεως ἑτέρου ἐλαιουργίου. In P. Tebt. 341. 12 the sense is uncertain.

26–7. παρὰ Κλάδου (l. Κλαυδίου) Λιβίας Δρούσου Καίσαρος: apparently the person named was a freedman of Livia Julia wife of Drusus Caesar (the son of Tiberius; cf. **138**. 3–5, note). For the adoption of the name Claudius by a freedman of Livia cf. C. I. L. vi. 5226, Dessau, *Prosopographia imp. Rom.*, ii, p. 292.

34–5. Whether the 25 pairs were distinct from the 50 loaves is not clear; ἄρτων ζεύγ(η) cannot be read.

128. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28·3 × 8·4 cm. About A. D. 30.

Complaint of breach of contract and robbery by a mill-hand.

Σεραπίωνι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακ(ιτῶν)
παρὰ Ἁτρήους τοῦ Μ̣ . [. . . -
τος ἐλαιουργοῦ τῶν ἐ̣ν̣
Εὐημερίᾳ τῆς Θεμίστου
5 μερίδος Γαίου Ἰουλίου Ἀθην[ο-
δώρου καὶ Τιβερίου Καλπ[ο]υρ-
νίου Τρύφωνος. ἡ παρ' ἐμοὶ
οὖσα ὑποσύνγραφος Σουῆρις
Ἁρσύθμιος παρεμβάλ̣λ̣ου-
10 σα ἀλλότρια φρονήσασα
ἐνκαταλιποῦσα τὸ ἐλαι-
ούργιον ἀπηλλάγη ψοι-
χαγωγηθεῖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ
πατρὸς αὐτῆς Ἁρσύθμιο(ς)
15 ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς ιθ τοῦ Με-
χεὶρ τοῦ ις (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, μὴ στο-
χασάμενος ὧν ὀφείλει μοι
σὺν τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ
20 κατὰ παραμονήν, καὶ ἦρεν
ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας μου ἱμάτι-
ον ἄξιον ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμῶν) δ καὶ ἃς
εἶχον εἰς διαγραφὴν τοῦ
φόρου ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμὰς) μ, βλάβ[ο]ς δέ
25 μοι ἐπηκ⟨ο⟩λούθησεν [ο]ὐκ ὀλί-
γον. διὸ ἀξιῶι ἀχθῆναι
τοὺς ἐνκαλουμένους
ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς τὴν ἐσομέ(νην)
ἐπέξοδ(ον). εὐτύχ(ει).
30 Ἁτρῆ(ς) (ἐτῶν) λε οὐ(λὴ) μετώπ(ῳ) μέσῳ.

12. l. ψυχαγωγηθεῖσα. 14. ι of αρσυθμιο(ς) corr. 17. l. στοχασαμένου.

'To Serapion, chief of police, from Hatres son of M . . ., oil-maker to Gaius Julius Athenodorus and Tiberius Calpurnius Tryphon in Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. Soueris daughter of Harsuthmis, the olive-carrier working with me under contract, changed her mind, left the mill, and departed, persuaded by her father Harsuthmis, as long ago as the 19th of Mecheir of the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, her father being oblivious of the debt which he and his wife owe me in accordance with a contract of engagement; and she carried off from my house a cloak worth 4 silver drachmae and 40 silver drachmae which I was keeping for payment of rent. I have thereby suffered no slight injury. Wherefore I ask that the accused persons be brought before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell.

'Hatres, aged 35, with a scar on the middle of the forehead.'

2 sqq. Hatres is described as the oil-miller (ἐλαιουργός) of Gaius Julius Athenodorus and Tiberius Calpurnius Tryphon. There is no mention of any lease between these parties, and a lease can scarcely be implied in the statement thus worded. Perhaps therefore the position of Hatres was that of work's manager.

8. ὑποσύνγραφος: for a contract for the engagement of a mill-hand cf. P. Fay. 91.

9. παρεμβάλλουσα: cf. P. Fay. 91. 6, &c., where the meaning of the word is taken to be 'to put the olives into the press, to feed the press with olives'.

17–18. μὴ στοχασάμενος ὧν ὀφείλει: cf. P. Tebt. 41. 10 and note *ad loc.*

20. παραμονήν is for παραμονῆς συγγραφήν; cf. B. G. U. 1139. 5, 1153. 19, Preisigke, P. Cairo 31. 54, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 67, n. 6. In P. Fay. 91 in case of breach of contract the παρεμβάλλουσα is to pay back double the earnest-money (16 dr.) she had received.

24. φόρου: to what this refers is obscure. Possibly Athenodorus and Tryphon were lessees of a privately owned mill (cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 295, n. 1), or the φόρος may have been the monthly instalment paid to the government by Hatres on behalf of the owners for trade-monopoly; cf. **98**. introd. P. Amh. 92 [W. 311] supplies evidence for the monopoly of oil-retailing, but for that of oil-milling none at present exists; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 250–1.

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129. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

23·7 × 8 cm. A. D. 30.

Complaint of burglary and theft of hay.

Διονυσοδώρωι στρατηγῶι
Ἀρσινοείτου
παρὰ Ψοσναῦτος τοῦ Κεσθώρου
γεωργοῦ σου ἰδίων. νυκτὶ τῆι
5 φερούσηι εἰς τὴν ις τοῦ Φαμενὼ(θ)
τοῦ ις (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς λῃστρικῶι
τρόπωι εἰς τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν
μοι οἰκίαν ἐν Εὐημερείᾳ
10 καὶ ἔνδον γενάμενοι τῆς
χορτοθήκης μου ἤρο-
σάν μου χόρτου δεσμὰς
πεντακοσίας. διὸ ἀξιῶι
τὴν ἀναζήτησιν ποιή-
15 σασθαι καὶ τοὺς τὸ τοιοῦτο
διαπράξαντας τυχεῖν
ὧν προσῆκόν ἐστιν.
εὐτύχει.
— —

7. σ of ληστρικωι corr. 12. υ of μου corr. from ι. 16. τυ rewritten.

'To Dionysodorus, strategus of the Arsinoïte nome, from Psosnaus son of Kesthorus, farmer of your own land. On the night before the 16th of Phamenoth of the 16th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus certain individuals made a thievish attack on the house belonging to me at Euhemeria, and having gained an entrance into the barn carried off five hundred bundles of my hay. I beg you therefore to make an inquiry and that the authors of the crime receive due punishment. Farewell.'

1. The strategus Dionysodorus to whom P. Brit. Mus. 357 and 445 (iii, pp. 165 sqq.) were addressed cannot be identical with the Dionysodorus of **129** and **131**, since (1) P. Brit. Mus. 357 is dated A. D. 14–15, and (2) both there and in 445 the applicants were resident in the Ἡρακλείδου μερίς, so that the Dionysodorus in question must have been strategus of that division.

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130. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28·7 × 10·4 cm. A. D. 31.

Complaint of a theft of olives from an olive-yard.

Ἀθηνοδώρωι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Πρωτάρχου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου.
νυκτὶ τῇ φερούσῃ εἰς τὴν δ
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς) μηνὸς Φαῶφ(ι)
5 τοῦ ιη (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς λῃστρικῶι
τρόπῳ εἰς τὸν ὑπάρχοντά μοι
περὶ Εὐημερείαν τῆς Θεμίστο(υ)
μερίδος ἐλαιῶνα ἐν τῇ γωνίᾳ
10 ἐτρύγησαν ἐκ τῶν καρπῶν
οὐκ ὀλίγην ἐλᾶν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ
πλειστάκι ὡσαύτως ἐτρύ-
γησαν καὶ ἀπηνέγκαντο.
διὸ ἀξιῶι, ἐὰν φαίνηται, συν-
15 τάξαι γράψαι ἀναζητῆσαι
ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους πρὸς τὴν ἐσο-
μένην ἐπέξοδον.
εὐτύχ(ει).

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Protarchus son of Ptolemaeus. On the night before the 4th of the present month Phaophi of the 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, certain individuals making a thievish incursion into an olive-yard I possess, in the area of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes at the corner, gathered of the fruits a quantity of olives; moreover they repeatedly gathered them in the same way and carried them off. Wherefore I request you, if so it seems good, to order a letter to be written that inquiry be made into the matter with a view to the ensuing punishment. Farewell.'

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131. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

26·1 × 7·5 cm. A. D. 31. Plate 5.

Complaint of damage to crops caused by the trespass of sheep. The scribe, who wrote in a stiff clear hand, repeatedly misuses iota adscript after η and ω.

Διονυσοδώιρωι στρατηγ(ῷ)
Ἀρσινοείτου
παρὰ Μύσθου καὶ Πελο-
πίωινος ἀμφοτέρων
τανενεμημένον ὃ
ἔχομεν ἐν τοῖς ἐδά-
φ[ε]σι ποιρίνους σπό[ρ]ους
20 καὶ κριθὴν ὑπὸ Ἁρμιύ-

5 Πέλοπος τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐημερείας τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος. τῆι ις τοῦ Φαμενὼιθ τοῦ ἐνεσ-{σ}τῶιτος ιζ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
10 Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν ποιουμένου μου ὧν γε[ωρ]γοῦμεν περὶ τὴν προγεγραμ(μ)ένην κώιμην Ἀπο(λλω)-
15 νίου Μάρκου Σατορνίνου ἐδαφῶν εὕραμεν κασιος τοῦ Ἡρᾶτος προβατοκτηινοτρόφου [ὑ]πὸ τῶν τούτου προβάτων ἐπὶ παρόντος
25 Αὐνήιους τ[ο]ῦ Μίνχους, ὥστε βλάβους ἡμῖν ἐπικλουθηικότος εἰς λόγον πυροῦ (ἀρταβῶν) ε καὶ κριθῆς (ἀρταβῶν) ἐννέα. διὸ ἀξιῶι
30 [ἀχθ]ῆιναι [αὐτὸν ἐπὶ [σὲ πρὸς] τ[ὴν ἐσομ(ένην) [ἐπέξοδον. εὐτύχει.

5. τ of των rewritten. 12. The loop of the final υ of ποιουμενου made twice. 19. l. πυρίνους. 27. l. ἐπηκολουθηκότος.

'To Dionysodorus, strategus of the Arsinoïte nome, from Mysthes and Pelopion both sons of Pelops, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 16th of Phamenoth of the present 17th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was making an inspection of the lands which we farm belonging to Marcus Apollonius Saturninus in the area of the aforesaid village, we found that the young wheat and the barley which we have on the farm had been grazed down by the sheep of Harmiusis son of Heras, herdsman, Aunes son of Minches being witness to it; the consequent damage amounts to five artabae of wheat and nine artabae of barley. I therefore request that he be brought before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell.'

14–15. Ἀπο(λλω)νίου Μάρκου Σατορνίνου: cf. **135**. 9–10 Μάρκου Ἀπολ(λω)νίου Σατυρνίρου. The omission or partial omission of the third syllable of Ἀπολλωνίου by different scribes is curious if the reading is correct.
21. προβατοκτηινοτρόφου: cf. **73**. 7, note.

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132. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

25·9 × 6·5 cm. A. D. 32. Plate 6.

Complaint, written in a very cursive hand, of damage done to crops by the inroad of sheep.

Ἀθηνοδώρωι ἐπιστά(τῃ) φυλακ(ιτῶν)
παρὰ Θεωνοῦς Θέωνος
τοῦ προεστῶτος τῶν Εὐάνδ(ρου)
τοῦ Πτολεμαίου ἱερέως
5 Τιβερίου Καίσαρ[ο]ς Σεβαστο(ῦ).
τῶι Παῦνι μηνὶ τοῦ
ιη (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρο(ς)
Σεβαστοῦ ποιουμένου
μ[ο]υ τὴν ἐπίσ[κ]εψιν
10 τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τῶι Εὐάνδ(ρῳ)

περὶ Εὐημ(ερίαν) ἐδαφῶν εὗρον
τ̣ο̣ὺς . [.] . υ̣σ( ) τοῦ Εὐνομί(ου)
ποιμένας κατανενε-
μη̣κ̣ότ̣ας δι᾽ ὧν νέμουσι
15 προβάτ(ων) περὶ δράγματα
[. . . .] κ̣ς̣. ἀξιῶ γράψαι
τ̣[ῷ τ]ῆς κ̣ώ̣(μης) ἀρχε̣(φόδῳ) κ̣ε̣ρ . . .
[δε]ξ̣α̣( ). ε̣ὐ̣(τύχει).
2nd hand ἀρχεφό(δῳ)· ἔκπεμψο(ν).
20 (ἔτους) ιη̣ Τιβ(ερίου) Καίσαρο(ς) Σε(βαστοῦ)
Ἐπεὶφ ις̣.

On the verso
ἀρχ]εφόδ(ῳ) Εὐημερ[ί]α[ς.

2. l. Θέωνος or Θεωνοῦτος. 15. Horizontal stroke over the ι of περι.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Theonous (?) son of Theon, estate-agent of Evander son of Ptolemaeus, priest of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. In the month Pauni of the 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was making an inspection of the land belonging to Evander in the area of Euhemeria, I found that the shepherds of . . . son of Eunomius had caused the sheep which they tend to feed on 26 sheaves . . . I ask you to write to the archephodus of the village . . . Farewell. (Endorsed) To the archephodus: Send them up. The 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 16. (Addressed) To the archephodus of Euhemeria.'

3. Εὐάνδ(ρου): cf. **133.** 1, **166.** 9.

4–5. ἱερέως Τιβερίου: cf. **133.** 2, note.

17–18. Cf. **150.** 14–15, **151.** 17–18, where apparently the same formula recurs in whole or part. The extreme cursiveness of the writing in these passages indicates familiarity with the phrase, but we cannot identify it with any of the concluding formulae used in the rest of this group of documents. In **132.** 18]ξοδ( ) is a possible reading, which would naturally suggest the common πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδον; but this clearly cannot be reconciled with **151.** 18, where δεξα( ) in the corresponding position seems certain. A comparison of the two papyri rather suggests κέρμα as the preceding word; cf. **150.** 14.

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133. PETITION TO A PRIEST.

25 × 7·9 cm. A.D. 33.

This document occupies a peculiar position in being addressed apparently not to the strategus or the chief of police, but to Evander, a priest of Tiberius. Information is laid by Penneis son of Naaraus, that an individual named Onnophris had attacked and partly destroyed an ἔμβλημα (cf. l. 12, note), thereby endangering the tillage of certain fields. The petition closes with the stereotyped formula praying for intervention (l. 23 διὸ ἀξιῶ διαλαβεῖν). The position of Evander is not clear. To postulate powers of repression for

a priest is without direct parallel. If, on the other hand, Evander was an executive or judicial official as well as priest (cf. **149**. 1–4), the omission to specify the rank in virtue of which he was thus appealed to is very strange. An alternative view which sees in Evander no more than a landowner in the neighbourhood (cf. **132**. 3, **166**. 9), and in **133** a complaint addressed by a retainer or agent to his master is open to still graver objections; for, although the phraseology might be merely reminiscent in its official tenor, not only is no hint of this relation between the parties given, but the details with which the *ἔμβλημα* is described then become superfluous. The theory of an omission in the address perhaps involves least difficulty.

Εὐάνδρῳ Πτολεμαίου
ἱερεῖ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστ[ο]ῦ
παρὰ Πεννεῖτος τοῦ
Νααραῦτος τῶν ἀπ' Εὐ-
5 ημερίας τῆς Θεμίστου
μερίδος. τῆι ιζ τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸ(ς) Νέου
Σεβαστοῦ τοῦ κ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ ἐπιβα-
10 λὼν Ὀννῶφρις Ὀννώ-
φριος εἰς τὸ λεγόμενον
Ταορβελλείους ἔμβλημ(α)
οἰκοδομήμενον
μετὰ δαπάνης οὐκ ὀ-
15 λίγων κεφαλαίων
ἀργυρικῶν αὐθάδως
κατέσπασεν ἀπὸ μέρους,
ἐξ οὗ κινδυνεύει τῷ
ὅλωι ἐξαρθῆνα[ι] καὶ
20 τὰ ὑποκείμενα τούτῳ
ἐδάφη οὐκ ὀλίγα εἰς
ἄσπορον ἐκτραπῆν[α]ι.
διὸ ἀξιῶι διαλαβεῖν
ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους.
25 εὐτύχ(ει).

'To Evander son of Ptolemaeus, priest of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, from Penneis son of Naaraus of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 17th of the present month Neus Sebastus of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Onnophris son of Onnophris making an attack upon the dam (?) called that of Taorbelles, built at the expense of no small sums of money, ventured to pull it partly down, whereby there is a danger of its being entirely carried away and the fields beneath it, which are not few, being left unsown. Therefore I entreat you to deal with the matter. Farewell.'

2. This is the first mention of a priest of Tiberius in papyri. Temples dedicated to Emperors in their lifetime are common in Egypt (cf. the list *ap.* Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, p. 322) and that Tiberius should have

had his also is quite natural. The official in charge of those temples bears generally the title of ἀρχιερεύς (cf. the ἀρχιερεύς of Gaius in **149**. 2); a ἱερεὺς Φαυστείνης Σεβαστῆς occurs, however, in P. Oxy. 502. 3, and Blumenthal supposes that each temple had an ἀρχιερεύς with ἱερεῖς under him (ibid., p. 332).

12. ἔμβλημα: cf. **239**. 3, P. Tebt. 378. 20 and note. From the present passage and **239** it appears that an ἔμβλημα was of vital importance for the fields situated below it.

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134. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29·4 × 7·9 cm. A. D. 34.

Complaint of the theft of a pig.

Γαίωι Ἐρρίωι Πρείσκωι
ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Ἀγχορί[μ]φ[ι]ος
τοῦ Ἀγχορίμφιος
5 τῶν ἀπ' Εὐημερίας
τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδο(ς)
γεωργοῦ τῆ[ς] Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ οὐσία(ς)
Γερμανικιανῆς.
10 τῆι ς τοῦ ἐνεστῶ(τος)
μηνὸ(ς) Φαρμο(ῦθι) το(ῦ)
κ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ ἐκλέπη μο(υ)
ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ὗς
15 τοκὰς ἐπίτοκος
πυρρόχρους ἀξία
(δραχμῶν) ιβ ὑπό τινων
λῃστρικῶι τρόπ(ῳ).
διὸ ἀξιῶι γράψαι
20 ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ
τοῦ μέρους.
εὐτύχ(ει).

1. l. Ἀρρίωι. 18. π of τροπ(ω) corr.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Anchorimphis son of Anchorimphis, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, farmer on the Germanician estate of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. On the 6th of the present month Pharmouthi of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus a brood-sow about to litter, tawny-

coloured, worth 12 drachmae, was thievishly stolen from me in the village by certain individuals. Wherefore I beg you to write that inquiry may be made into the matter. Farewell.'

8–9. For the *οὐσία Γερμανικιανή* cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 121.
10. *τῆι ς* is more probably meant than *τῇ ις*.

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135. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

24·8 × 9·4 cm. A. D. 34.

Complaint, written in very vulgar Greek, of a theft of hay.

Λυσανίᾳ στρατηγοι Ἀρσινοείτου
παρὰ Ἀρτεμιδώρου τοῦ
Ἰρηναίου. τῇ νυκτὶ φερούσηι
εἰς τὴν κβ τοῦ Φαρμοῦθι τοῦ
5 ἐνεστοτος κ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ ἐπιβαλόντος τινὸς
λιστρικο τρόπο εἰς ἃς γεορ-
γο περὶ Εὐημερίαν τῆς Θεμίσ-
του μερίτος Μάρκου Ἀπολ⟨λω⟩νίου
10 Σατυρνίρου χόρτου ἦραν
διὰ ὄνον χόρτου δύσμας
τριάκοαν ἀπὸ ἀρουρῶν δύο.
διὸ δίδυμε τὸ ὑπόμνημα
ὕπος ἀναζητήσῃ ὁ τῆς
15 κώμης ἀρχήφοδος
καὶ ἀκθῆναι τοὺς αἰ-
δίους ἐπὶ σὲ ἔκξοδο(ν).
εὐτύχ(ει).

1. l. *στρατηγῶι*. 5. l. *ἐνεστῶτος*. 6. l. *ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς*. 7. l. *λῃστρικῷ τρόπῳ . . . γεωργῶ*. 8. *ει* of *περει* corr. from *ι* and *μεριαντ* over an erasure. Apparently *ευημε(ριαν)* was first written. 9. l. *μερίδος*. 10. l. *Σατυρνίλου ⟨ἀρούρας⟩*. 11. l. *ὄνων . . . δέσμας*. 12. l. *τριάκοντα*. *αρου* over an erasure. 13. l. *δίδωμι*. 14. l. *ὅπως*. 15. l. *ἀρχέφοδος*. 16–17. l. *καὶ ἀχθῶσι οἱ αἴτιοι ἐπὶ σὲ ⟨πρὸς τὴν δέουσαν ἐπ⟩έξοδον*. *εκξοδō* Pap.

'To Lysanias, strategus of the Arsinoïte nome, from Artemidorus son of Irenaeus. On the night before the 22nd of Pharmouthi of the present 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus some individuals made a thievish incursion into the land which I cultivate belonging to Marcus Apollonius Saturninus in the area of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes and carried off on donkeys thirty bundles of hay from two arurae. I therefore present this petition in order that the archephodus of the village may make an inquiry and the criminals be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

9–10. M. Apollonius Saturninus has already occurred in **131**. 14–15.

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136. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

24 × 9·4 cm. A. D. 34.

Complaint of an assault.

Γαίωι Ἐρρίωι Π[ρ]ίσκωι ἐπιστάτῃ φυλ(ακιτῶν)
παρὰ Πάπου τοῦ Πάπου. τῶι Παχὼν
μηνὶ τ[ο]ῦ κ (ἔτους) [Τι]βερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
λογοποιουμένου μου πρὸς Ἀγχερίμ-
5 φ[ι]ν καὶ τὴν τούτου γυναῖκα Θεναπύγχι-
ν θυλουρὸν τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐημερίας
τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος ὑπὲρ ὧν
ἤροσάν μου ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας λῃσ-
τρικο τρόπωι ποτηρίων κασει-
10 δερίων καὶ κελλίβατος καὶ ἄλλων
σκευῶν καὶ ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμῶν) ξ ὕβριν μοι συν-
εστησάτωι οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν.
ἀξιῶι γραφῆνα[ι τ]ῷ τῆς κώμης
ἀρχεφόδ(ῳ) καταστῆσαι ἐπὶ σὲ
15 πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέξοδ(ον).
εὐ(τύ)χ(ει).

2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδῳ)· ἔκπεμψ(ον).
1st hand (ἔτους) κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Παχὼν θ.

On the verso
20 ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) Εὐημε(ρίας).

1. l. Ἀρρίωι. 6. First υ of θυλουρον corr. from ε. l. θυρουρόν. 8. l. λῃστρικῷ. 9. l. κασσιτερί⟨ν⟩ων. 11. l. συνεστήσατο. 13. ρ of γραφηναι written through the cross-bar of γ as if an abbreviation were intended.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Papus son of Papus. In the month of Pachon of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, as I was talking to Ancherimphis and his wife Thenapunchis, a door-keeper of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, concerning the tin cups and . . . and other utensils and the 60 dr. of silver which they thievishly carried off from my house, he subjected me to no common outrage. I entreat you therefore to write to the archephodus of the village to bring them before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell. (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send them up.'

Date, and address on the verso.

10. κελλίβατος: the letters λλι though broken are nearly certain. The same word apparently occurs in B. G. U. 1127. 11 ἐργαστηρίδιον χρυσοχοῦν [σὺν] τ[οῖ]ς ἕνεκα τούτου ᾠκοδομημένοις κιλλίβασιν, though in the present passage the κέλλιβας must be a movable object.

11–12. Perhaps συνεστήσα⟨ν⟩το should be read.

16. εὐτύχει was represented by little more than a large χ and the letters ευ, if written at all, were very perfunctorily indicated. The doubt is caused by a small hole in the papyrus just in front of the χ.

20. ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) was no doubt written by the second hand, but Εὐημε(ρίας), curiously, appears to be due to the first.

137. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29·4 × 7 cm. A. D. 34.

Complaint of robbery.

Γαίωι Ἐρρίωι Πρείσκωι
ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειτῶ(ν)
παρὰ Σ . [. .] . . ᾳριο( )
τοῦ Πα[. . . . . δη-
5 μοσίου γεωργ[οῦ τῶν
ἀπ᾽ Εὐημερίας τῆς
Θεμίσ[του] μερίδος.
τῇ α τοῦ ἐνεστῶ(τος)
μηνὸς Παῦνι τοῦ
10 κ (ἔτους) Τιβ[ε]ρίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστ[ο]ῦ ἐκλέπη
μου ὑπ[ό τ]ινων λῃσ-
τρικῷ τρόπῳ πυρί-
νων δραγμάτων
15 γόμοι δ[ύ]ο ἀφ᾽ ὧν ἔχω
ἐν οἷς γεωργῶ περὶ τὴ(ν)
κώμη[ν] δημοσίοις
ἐδάφεσ[ι] πρὸς τῷ
ἐποικίῳ Ληνοῦ λεγο-
20 μένῳ. διὸ ἀξιῶ γρά-
ψαι ἀν[α]ζητῆσαι
ὑπὲρ το[ῦ μ]έρους.
εὐτύχει.

1. l. Ἀρρίωι.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from S . . . son of Pa . . ., a cultivator of public land, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 1st of the present month Pauni of the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus there were thievishly stolen from me by certain individuals 2 loads of wheat-sheaves, out of those which I have on the public lands cultivated by me in the area of the village near the farmstead called that of the Winepress. Wherefore I request you to write that an inquiry be made into the matter. Farewell.'

19. Ληνοῦ: cf. **139**. 10, 17.

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138. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29·5 × 10·1 cm. A. D. 34.

Complaint of damage done to olive-plants by sheep and of robbery.

Γαίωι Ἐρρίωι Πρίσκῳ ἐπιστάτῃ
φυλακιτῶν παρὰ Σώτου
τῆς οὐσίας ἐποίκιον Δρο-
μήως λεγωμένου καὶ

τοῦ Μάρωνος τοῦ προεστῶ-
τος τῶν ⟨τῶν⟩ Τιβ[ε]ρίου καὶ Λιβίας
5 Δρούσου Καίσαρος τέκνων.
Ὀρσενοῦφις Ἡρακλήου καὶ Ἡρα-
κλῆς Πτόλλιδο[ς] ἐπαφέντος
τὰ ἑατῶν πρόβατα εἰς τὰ
νεώφυτα τῶν ἐλαιώνων
10 τῆς αὐτῆς οὐσίας ἐν τῶι
Δρομῖ ⟨κατενέμησαν?⟩ φυτὰ ἐλάινα δια-
κώσια ἐν τοῖς πρότερον
Φαλκιδίου, χωρὶς δὲ τού-
του κατέλαβα τοῦτον
15 διὰ νυκτὸς ἡλμένον
ἐξ ὑπερβατῶν εἰς τῶι
ἐσύλησέν μου ἐν τῶι
20 πύργωι ἱκανὰ ἀργαλε⟨ῖ⟩α,
ἅμας ε, χωρτοκοπικὰ
ς, ἐρίων σταθμία ιε
καὶ ἕτερα σκεύη, καὶ ἀργυ-
ρίου (δραχμὰς) Ṣ ἃς ἶχον ἐν τῶι
25 ἐποικίωι εἰς ἀγωρασμὸν
γενῶν. διὸ ἀξιῶι ἀκθῆναι
τὸν ἐγκαλούμενον ἐπὶ σὲ
ἵνα τύχωι τῶν δικαίων.
εὐτύχ(ει).
30 (ἔτους) κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρο(ς) Σεβαστοῦ
Ἐπὶφ κβ.

1. l. Ἀρρίωι. 7. l. ἐπαφέντες. 9. l. νεόφυτα. 11. l. διακόσια. 16. ς of εις corr. l. τό. 17. l. Δρομέως. 18. l. λεγόμενον. 21. l. χορτοκοπικά. 24. γενων was inserted above ας ιχον and then expunged. 25. l. ἀγορασμόν. 26. γενων inserted over διο αξιωι. l. ἀχθῆναι.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Sotas son of Maron, superintendent of the estates of the children of Tiberius and Livia, wife of Drusus Caesar. Orsenouphis son of Heracleus and Heracles son of Ptollis, letting their flocks into the young plantations in the olive-yards of the aforesaid estate, grazed down 200 olive-plants on the Dromeus-farmstead amongst those formerly the property of Falcidius. Over and beyond this I detected him when under cover of night he had sprung into the farmstead called Dromeus from a point where ingress was possible and had robbed me of a number of tools in the tower: 5 rakes, 6 hay-sickles, 15 measures of wool, as well as other implements, and 200 silver drachmae which I was keeping in the farmstead for the purchase of goods. Wherefore I ask that the accused be brought before you in order that I may obtain justice. Farewell. The 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 22.'

3–5. In Τιβερίου the allusion is not to the reigning Emperor Tiberius, whose only son Drusus Caesar husband of Livia had died in A.D. 20, but to Tiberius Claudius Drusus (the later Emperor Claudius), brother of Livia the wife of Drusus Caesar. For Τιβέριος so used cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1171 verso. (*b*) 2 (iii, p. 106). We suppose the loss of a second τῶν in l. 4 and regard the property as belonging to the children of the brother and sister, Claudius and Livia, i.e. of Claudius and Urgulanilla and of Livia and Drusus Caesar. Two only were at this time surviving, of Claudius a daughter Claudia Antonia, and of Livia also a daughter Julia. An οὐσία Ἀντωνίας θυγατρὸς Κλαυδίου is otherwise known; cf. P. Fay. 40. 7, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 121. The objection to interpreting the passage as προεστῶτος τῶν Τιβερίου καὶ Λιβίας, Δρούσου Καίσαρος τέκνων is that Drusus the elder, father of Livia and Claudius, was never called Caesar (cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encyclopädie*, iii. 2705, Dittenberger in *Hermes*, vi, pp. 132 sqq.). For Livia on the other hand Λιβία Δρούσου Καίσαρος 'Livia wife of Drusus Caesar' was the normal title; cf. **127**. 26–7 and note *ad loc.*, C.I.L. 4349, 5226, 8899, &c.

11. Δρομῖ: cf. ll. 17–18, **126**. 13–14, and for the use of the dative, e.g. **139**. 17 as contrasted with **137**. 19.

16. ἐξ ὑπερβατῶν: cf. P. Fay. 110. 8–10 σκάψον ἐπὶ βάθος ἵνα μὴ εὐυπέρβατον ᾖι τὸ ἐλαιουργῖον.

20. ἀργαλε⟨ῖ⟩α: cf. P. Amh. 93. 20 [W. 314], Oxy. 1220. 17, Brit. Mus. 280. 10, 14 (ii, p. 193 [W. 312]), Flor. 158. 4.

22. σταθμία: cf. P. Tebt. 116. 23, note.

25–6. εἰς ἀγωρασμὸν γενῶν: cf. P. Giessen i. 75. 5–6 χάριν ἀγο[ρασμ]οῦ γενῶν.

139. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29·4 × 11·1 cm. A. D. 34.

Complaint of theft of corn. As in **131,** which is in the same hand, misuse of iota adscript is rather frequent.

Γαίωι Ἀρρείωι Πρίσκωι
ἐπιστάτηι φυλακιτῶν
παρὰ Ὡρίωινος τοῦ Σουχίωινος
τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐημερείας τῆς Θεμίσ-
5 του μερείδος. τῆι κε τοῦ Ἐπεὶφ
τοῦ ἐνεσ{σ}τῶιτος κ (ἔτους) Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ τὴν ἐπίσ-
κεψιν ποιουμένου οὗ εἶχον
σεννίου καὶ ψυγμοῦ πρὸς
10 τῆι Ληνῶι λεγονένῃ εὗρον
τὸν μὲν ψυγμὸν συνεψημένον
καὶ τὸ σέννιον κεκοσκεινευ-
μένον καὶ ἠρμένα εἰς λόγον
πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἕξ. ὑπο-
15 νοῶι οὖν τὸ τοιουτω γεγονέ-
ναι ὑπὸ τῶν καταγινομένων
ἐν τῆι Ληνῶι λεγομένῃ. διὸ
ἀξιῶι γράψαι τῶι τῆς κώιμης
ἀρχεφόδῳ ὅπως τὴν ἀ-
20 ναζήτησιν ποιήσηται
καὶ τοὺς τὸ τοιοῦτο δια-
πράξαντες ἀχθῆναι ἐπὶ
σὲ πρὸς τὴν ἐσομένην ἐπέ-
ξοδον. (2nd hand) εὐτύχ(ει).
25 Ὡρίων Σουχίωνος ἐπιδέδω-
κα τὸ προκίμεινον ὑπόμνη-
μα. (ἔτους) κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπὶπ κθ.

4. τ of των rewritten. 7. τ of την rewritten. 10. Between ληνωι and λεγονενη an erasure; l. λεγομένῃ. 12. ε and final ν of σεννιον rewritten. 14. τ of αρταβων rewritten. 15. l. τοιοῦτο. 26. l. προκείμενον ὑπόμνημα. 28. l. Ἐπείφ.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Horion son of Souchion of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 25th of Epeiph of the present 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, when I was making an inspection of the . . . and drying-floor which I had near the so-called Winepress I found that the drying-floor had been cleared, and the . . . sifted, and a matter of 6 artabae of wheat had been stolen. I suspect that this has been done by the inhabitants of the so-called Winepress. Wherefore I ask you to write to

the archephodus of the village that he may make an inquiry and that the authors of the outrage may be brought before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell. (Signed) I, Horion son of Souchion, have presented the aforesaid petition. The 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Epeiph 29.'

9. *σεννίου*: cf. l. 12. The word is possibly connected with *σινιάζειν* 'to winnow'; cf. P. Strassb. 45. 11–12 *εἰς τοὺς σεινίους τόπους*, and note.

10. *Ληνῶι*: cf. 137. 18–20.

21. *πρ* of *διαπράξαντες* was written, no doubt inadvertently, as a monogram, the loop of the *ρ* being affixed to the second upright of *π*.

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140. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29·1 × 8·4 cm. A. D. 36.

Complaint of theft of a pig.

[Γ]*αίωι* Ἐ*ρρίωι* Π*ρείσκωι*
ἐπιστάτῃ φυλακειτῶ[*ν*
παρὰ Αὐνήους τ[*οῦ* Ἀ*ν-*
χορίμφιος τῶν ἀ[*π'*] Εὐ*η-*
5 *μερίας δημοσίου γεωργ*[*οῦ*
γεωργοῦντος δέ μου καὶ
οὐσίας Ἀ*ντωνίας Δρούσου.*
τῇ ιη τοῦ ἐνεστῶτ[*ος*] *μην*(*ὸς*)
Νέ*ου Σεβαστοῦ τοῦ κγ* (*ἔτους*)
10 Τι*βερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ*
ἐκλέπη μου δέλφαξ
πυρρόχρους ἄξιο(*ς*) (*δραχμῶν*) *η*
ὑπό τινων λῃστρικῶι
τρόπωι ἐπὶ τῆς θύ-
15 *ρας μου. δι*⟨*ὸ*⟩ *ἀξιῶ γράψαι*
ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ
μέρους. εὐτύχ(*ει*).
Αὐ*νῆ*(*ς*) (*ἐτῶν*) λε, *οὐλ*(*ὴ*) *ἀντίχ*(*ειρι*) *ἀρι*(*στερῷ*).

1. l. Ἀ*ρρίωι*.

'To Gaius Arrius Priscus, chief of police, from Aunes son of Anchorimphis, a farmer of state land of Euhemeria, and also a farmer on the estate of Antonia wife of Drusus. On the 18th of the present month Neus Sebastus of the 23rd year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus a young tawny-coloured pig worth 8 drachmae was thievishly stolen from me by certain individuals at my very door. I therefore entreat you to write that an inquiry may be made into the matter. Farewell.

'Aunes, aged 35, having a scar on the left thumb.'

6–7. Cf. 141. 7. The petitioner is not styled *οὐσιακὸς γεωργός* since the *οὐσία* of Antonia was still a private one.

7. *Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου*: cf. **141.** 7, **171.** 4, P. Oxy. 244. 2, 15 (wrongly translated 'daughter of Drusus'), C. I. L. vi. 4327, 4350, &c. She was the second daughter of M. Antonius the triumvir and wife of Drusus (the adoptive son of Augustus and brother of Tiberius). Her children were Germanicus, the father of Gaius, and the emperor Claudius. On her Egyptian estates cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 121.

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141. PETITION TO THE CENTURION.

29·3 × 9·4 cm. A. D. 37.

Complaint of assault addressed to a centurion; cf. **124–52** introd. In the concluding formula this document differs from the rest of the group; possibly the divergence is due to the fact that the petitioner was a tax-collector, but it may be merely accidental.

Γαίωι Τρέβιωι Ἰούστωι
ἑκατοντάρχῃ
παρὰ Πετερμούθιος τοῦ
Ἡρακλήου τῶν ἀπ' Εὐημε-
5 ρίας δημοσίου γεωργοῦ
καὶ πράκτορος δημοσίων
γεωργοῦντος δὲ καὶ Ἀντωνίας
Δρούσου. τῆι β τοῦ ἐν-
εστῶτος μηνὸς Παχὼν
10 τοῦ α (ἔτους) Γαίου Καίσαρος
Αὐτοκράτορος λογοποι-
ουμένου πρὸς Παπον-
τῶν Ὀρσενούφιος καὶ Ἀπί-
ωνα λεγόμενον Καπαρεῖν
15 ποιμένας ὑπὲρ ὧν ὀφεί-
λουσί μου βλάβους κατα-
νεμήσεως διὰ τῶν ἑατῶν
προβάτων ἔδωκάν μοι
πληγὰς πλείους ἀναιδευ-
20 όμενοι μὴ ἀποδῶναι, καὶ
ἀπώλεσα ἃς εἶχον ἀπὸ τιμ(ῆς)
ὀπίου ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) μ καὶ ζώνην.
διὸ ἀξιῶι ἀντιλήμψεως
τυχεῖν ἵν(α) μηδὲν τῶν
25 δημοσίων διαπέσῃ.
εὐτ[ύ]χ(ει).

11. Second *ο* of *αυτοκρατορος* corr. 13. Second *α* of *απιωνα* corr. from *οσ*. 16. l. *μοι*. 22. Second *ν* of *ζωνην* corr. from *ς*. 23. Second *ι* of *αξιωι* corr. from *ς*.

'To Gaius Trebius Justus, centurion, from Petermouthis son of Heracleus of Euhemeria, a farmer of state land and collector of public dues, also a farmer on the estate of Antonia wife of Drusus. On the 2nd of the present month Pachon of the 1st year of Gaius Caesar Imperator, as I was talking to Papontos son of Orsenouphis and Apion called Kapareis, shepherds, concerning what they owe me as damages for grazing by their flocks, they belaboured me with blows, shamelessly refusing to pay, and I lost 40 silver drachmae which I had with me from the sale of opium, and my belt. Wherefore I pray to obtain succour, in order that no public interest may suffer. Farewell.'

7. For the *οὐσία Ἀντωνίας Δρούσου* cf. **140.** 7 and note.
8–10. Pachon 2 = April 27, and Gaius had succeeded Tiberius on March 16. Cf. **149.** 10, note.
14. *Καπαρεῖν*: or *κα⟨ὶ⟩ Παρεῖν*?

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142. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28·7 × 8·1 cm. A. D. 37.

Complaint of theft of hay belonging to the nomarch.

Ἀθηνοδώρωι ἐπιστάτῃ
φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Ἡρακλῆ̣ου τοῦ Πνε-
φερῶτος π[ρ]οσ[ο]δικ[ο]ῦ
5 *γεωργοῦ τῶν ἀ[π'] Εὐη-*
μερίας. νυκτὶ τῇ φερο(ῦ)-
σῃ εἰς τὴν κβ τοῦ ἐνε(σ)-
τῶτο(ς) μην[ὸ(ς)] Μεσορὴ
τοῦ α (ἔτους) Γαί[ο]υ Καίσαρος
10 *Σεβαστο[ῦ] Γερμανικοῦ*
ἐπιβαλόντες τινὲς
λῃστρικῷ τρόπωι εἰς
ὃν ἔχω ἐν οἷς γεωργ(ῶ)
ἐπὶ τοῦ α γύου προσ-
15 *οδικοῖς ἐδάφεσι χόρ-*
τον τεθηκοποημένο(ν)
εἰς τὸν λόγον τοῦ
νομάρχου ἰδιοσπορίᾳ
δημόσιον, ἤροσαν
20 *διὰ ὄνων εἰς λόγο(ν)*
δεσχῶ(ν) ἑξακοσίων.
διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι τῷ
τῆς κώμη(ς) ἀρχεφόδ(ῳ)
ἀναζητῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ
25 *μέρους.*
εὐτύχ(ει).
2nd hand *Ἡρακλῆς Πνεφερῶτος*
ἐπειδέτωκα τὼ προκείμ-
ενον ὑπώμνημα.

6. *φερ°* Pap. 7. *εὖ* Pap. 21. l. *δεσμῶν*. 28. l. *ἐπιδέδωκα τὸ προκείμενον ὑπόμνημα*.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Heracleus son of Pnepheros, farmer of revenue-land, of Euhemeria. On the night before the 22nd of the present month Mesore of the 1st year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus certain individuals made a thievish inroad on the hay which I have on the revenue-fields cultivated by me in the first plot, stored to the account of the nomarch, sown by myself and belonging to the State, and they carried off by means of donkeys a matter of six hundred bundles. I therefore beg you to write to the archephodus of the village that inquiry may be made into the matter. Farewell. I, Heracles son of Pnepheros, have presented the preceding petition.'

3. *Ἡρακλῆ̣ου*: in l. 27 he is called *Ἡρακλῆς*.
4. The land of which Heracles was farmer belonged to the category of the *προσόδου γῆ* (cf. ll. 14–15), on which see the note on **73.** 12–13. The *προσοδικοὶ γεωργοί* formed a distinct class of public cultivators, as P. Gen. 42. 16 shows: *καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν [δημοσίω]ν καὶ οὐσιακῶν καὶ προσοδικῶν [γεωργ]ῶν κώμης Φιλαδελφίας*; cf. also B. G. U. 85 [W. 345] and its interpretation by Wilcken in Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 216, note.

14. *α γύου*: cf. **87**. 7, **143**. 15, **207** (*a*). 3, 5, &c., P. Tebt. 82 (115 B. C.), where numbered *γύαι* occur in connexion with *ἱερὰ γῆ*, and ibid. 62. introd., 311. 18, note.

17–18. The stolen hay is described as credited to the nomarch and belonging to the state (*δημόσιον*). A tax called *μονοδεσμίας χόρτου* which is paid to the account of the nomarch occurs frequently in papyri; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, p. 597, P. Fay. 34, where a man undertakes *τὴν εἴσπραξιν ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἐκδῶναι σύμβολα μονοδεσμίας χόρτου καὶ ἄλλων εἰδῶν νομαρχίας*, B. G. U. 711, a receipt for *μονοδεσμίας χόρτ[ο]υ καὶ ἄλλων εἰδῶν* given by Aunes *πράκ(τωρ) νομαρχ(ικῶν) κώμης Βακχ(ιάδος)*, &c. In these texts the tax is always paid in money. It is, however, difficult not to admit some relation between the *μονοδεσμίας χόρτου* and the *χόρτον τεθηκοποιημένον εἰς τὸν λόγον τοῦ νομάρχου* here; perhaps the impost, first paid in kind, became subsequently a money-tax.

18. *ἰδιοσπορίᾳ*: cf. P. Amh. 131. 10, where the word was translated 'sowing of private land', a sense clearly inconsistent with the present passage. As Wilcken has pointed out in *Archiv* iv, pp. 449–50 in connexion with P. Flor. 64. 33 *ἰδιοσπορουμένη*, cultivation by the first lessee as opposed to sub-letting is probably implied. To suppose that what is meant is cultivation without a grant of seed from the government, is a less suitable interpretation.

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143. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

35·6 × 8·5 cm. A. D. 38.

Complaint of trespass and damage by sheep.

Διδύμῳ Ἱέρακος Ἀλθαιεῖ
τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουσείωι σειτου-
μένων φιλοσόφων ἀτελῶν
στρατηγῶι
5 παρὰ Ἡρακλᾶ τοῦ Διοδώρο(υ)
δημοσίου γεωργοῦ τῶν
ἀπ᾽ Εὐημερίας τῆς Θεμίστο(υ)
μερίδος. ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρμο(ῦθι)
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς) β (ἔτους) Γαίου
10 Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικο(ῦ)
Σερᾶς Παήους προβατοκτη-
νοτρόφος ἐπαφεὶς τὰ ἑατοῦ
πρόβατα εἰς ἃ γεωργῶ
περὶ τὴν κώμην δημό-
15 σια ἐδάφη ἐπὶ τοῦ ζ γύου
κατενέμησέν μου ἀρακο-
σπέρμου ἀρούρα(ς) β, ἐξ οὗ
βλάβος μοι ἐπηκ⟨ο⟩λούθησε
εἰς λόγον (ἀρταβῶν) κ. διὸ ἀξιῶι
20 γράψαι ἀκθῆναι τὸν ἐν-
καλούμενον ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς
τὴν δέουσαν ἐπέξοδ(ον).
εὐτύχ(ει).

20. l. ἀχθῆναι.

'To Didymus son of Hierax of the Althaean deme, one of the philosophers maintained in the Museum immune from charges, strategus, from Heraclas son of Diodorus, a cultivator of public land, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. Ever since Pharmouthi of the present 2nd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Seras son of Paës, herdsman, has let his flocks loose upon the public lands which I farm in the area of the village in the 7th plot and has grazed down 2 arurae of young aracus, from which damage has resulted to the amount of 20 artabae. Wherefore I request you to write that the accused man be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

2 sqq. Cf. e.g. B. G. U. 729. 2–3 *τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ σειτουμένων ἀτελῶν*, P. Oxy. 471. 143–4 *Καλλί[ν]εικός τ[ις τῶν] ἀπὸ Μουσείου φιλοσόφων*, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 714. 4 and note, Koschaker, *Z. Sav.-St.*, xxviii, pp. 261–2, San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 196, n. 5, 210.

11. *Σερᾶς Παήους*: cf. **147.** 11. For *προβατοκτηνοτρόφος* cf. **73.** 7, note.

15. *ζ γύου*: cf. **142.** 14, note.

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144. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

36·1 × 9 cm. A. D. 38.

Complaint of assault.

Ἀθηνοδώρωι ἐπιστάτῃ
φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Ἰσίωνος δούλου Χ[α]ι-
ρήμονος ἐξηγητοῦ. τῇ
5 *Σεβαστῇ β τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς)*
μηνὸς Παῦνι τοῦ β (ἔτους) Γαίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανι[κ]ο(ῦ)
παραγενομένου μου εἰς Εὐη-
μερείαν τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδ(ος)
10 *περὶ μετεώρων ἐλ[ογ]οποι-*
ήσαμην πρὸς Ὀννῶφριν
Σίλβωνος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς
κώμης ὑπὲρ οὗ ἔχω πρὸς
αὐτὸν ἐνεχύρου, ὃς δὲ
15 *ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου ἄλογον*
ἀηδίαν μοι ἐπιχειρήσας
παρεχρήσατό μοι πολλὰ καὶ
ἄσχημα καὶ ἐνειλούμενός
μοι ἀπώλεσα πινακείδα
20 *καὶ ἀργυ(ρίου) (δραχμὰς) ξ, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐτόλ-*
μησεν πθόνους μοι ἐπα-
γαγεῖν αἰτίας τοῦ μὴ ὄν-
τος. διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι ἀκθῆ-
ναι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς
25 *τὴν δέουσαν ἐπέξοδον.*
εὐτύχ(ει).

14. First 5 letters of ενεχυρου over erasure. 18. l. ἀσχήμονα? Cf. **150.** 11; but ἄσχημος is attested. 21. l. φθόνου. 23. l. ἀχθῆναι.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Ision, slave of Chaeremon, exegetes. On the 2nd, *dies augusta*, of the present month Pauni of the 2nd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, having gone to Euhemeria in the division of Themistes on some unfinished business, I entered into conversation with Onnophris son of Silbon, an inhabitant of the village, concerning a pledge I have against him, whereupon he opposing me made a brutal and odious attack upon me and subjected me to much shameful mishandling, and in the struggle I lost a writing tablet and 60 silver drachmae. Moreover he had the audacity to bring baseless accusations of malice against me. Wherefore I ask you to write that he may be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

5. Σεβαστῇ β: Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, pp. 336 sqq., identifies the ἡμέραι Σεβασταί with the monthly commemoration of the *dies imperii* and the *dies natales* of the reigning emperor and his predecessors; cf. Hohmann, *Chronologie der Papyrusurkunden*, pp. 74–7. In the present volume four such ἡμέραι Σεβασταί occur for the reign of Gaius:—

Sebastus (= Thoth) 3	(Aug. 31st)	A. D. 39	(**167.** 34)
Neus Sebastus (= Hathur) 6	(Nov. 2nd)	A. D. 40	(**230.** 13)
Pauni 2	(May 27th)	A. D. 38	(**144.** 5–6)
Soter (? = Thoth or Phaophi) 20	(?)	A. D. 40	(**151.** 21)

Of these Thoth 3 marks the anniversary of the birth of Gaius (born August 31, A. D. 12). The identification of the month Soter is uncertain (cf. **149.** 10, note), but the 20th in any case marks the monthly celebration of Gaius' accession (Mar. 16 = Phamenoth 20, A. D. 37). Neither the 2nd nor the 6th can be connected with any certain event, but perhaps one of them may be accounted for by the celebration of the birthday of the Empress Caesonia (married about A. D. 38) or of Drusilla (born about A. D. 38); cf. Blumenthal, *op. cit.*, p. 341. It is noteworthy that in **141.** 8 (A. D. 37) Pachon 2 is not called a ἡμέρα Σεβαστή. Cf. **202** (*a*). 4, note.

10. περὶ μετεώρων: cf. P. Oxy. 238. introd., P. Fay. 116. 12, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 99, *Chrestom.*, p. 232.

15–16. Cf. B. G. U. 22. 14–15 ἄλογόν μοι ἀηδίαν συνεστήσατο, P. Brit. Mus. 342. 6–7 (ii, p. 174). In Wessely, *Spec. Isag.*, 12. 5 [ἄλογ]ον ἀηδίαν should be restored.

18. Grammar requires ἐνειλουμένου: cf. ll. 8–10, where the reverse anacoluthon occurs.

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145. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

23·2 × 8·8 cm. A. D. 38.

Complaint of assault and robbery.

Ἀθηνοδώρωι ἐπιστά(τῃ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)
παρὰ Δ[ι]κτᾶτος τοῦ προ-
εστῶτος τῆς Θέωνος
τοῦ Θέωνος προσόδου.
5 Χαιρήμων Μ[ο]σχᾶτος
[γεν]άμενος ζυτοποιὸς
τῆς κτήσεως πλεί-
στας ὕβ[ρι]ς τοῖς παρ' ἐμοῦ
συντελῶν ἔτι καὶ
10 μὴ ἀρκ[εσ]θεὶς συνλαβὼν
Ἀρτεμίδωρον ὄντα μου

ζυτοποιὸν ἔδωκεν
πληγὰς πλείους εἰς
πᾶν μέρος τοῦ σώματος
15 καὶ ἀφήρπασεν παρ' αὐτοῦ
ὄνον θήλειαν καὶ σάκκο(ν)
πλήρηι κνήκωι καὶ ἀρ-
γυ(ρίου) μ καὶ ἱμάτια. ἀξιῶ γράφ(ειν)
τῷ τῆς Ταυρίνου ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) οὗ καὶ κα(ταγείνονται)
20 ἐκπέμψ(αι) τοὺς ἐνκαλ(ουμένους). εὐτ(ύχει).
2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδῳ)· ἔκπεμψο(ν),
Τῦβ(ι) γ
(ἔτους) γ Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ.

On the verso
ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) Ταυρεί(νου).

2. υ προ over an erasure. 3. η of της corr., the scribe having begun to write ω. 10. First ν of συνλαβων corr. from λ. 17. l. κνήκου.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Dictas, superintendent of the revenues of Theon son of Theon. Chaeremon son of Moschas, who was formerly a brewer on the estate, not content with heaping insults on my dependants, caught Artemidorus, now my brewer, and gave him many blows all over his body, and robbed him of a female donkey, a sack full of cnecus, 40 silver drachmae, and clothes. I beg you to write to the archephodus of Taurinus, where they live, to send up the accused persons. Farewell. (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send them up. Tubi 3, the 3rd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. (Addressed) To the archephodus of Taurinus.'

2–4. It is unlikely that there is any reference here to γῆ προσόδου (cf. **142**. 4, note); προεστώς is the regular term for the agent of private estates; cf. e. g. **132**. 3, **138**. 3.

6. ζυτοποιός: cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 251.

19. Ταυρίνου: cf. **237**. 14, P. Fay. 38. 9, Flor. 132. 3, &c.

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146. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29·5 × 8·4 cm. A.D. 39.

Complaint of housebreaking and robbery.

Ἀθηνοδώρωι ἐπιστάτηι
φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Τεσενούφιος τοῦ Πε-
τερμούθιος τῶν καταγεινο-
5 μένων ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐημερεία(ν)
ἐποικίωι λεγομένῳ Ἀμμίνωι
Θερμουθαρίου τῆς Λυκαρίωνο(ς).
τῆι ιδ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸ(ς)

Φαρμοῦθι τοῦ γ (ἔτους) Γαίου Καίσαρος
10 Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ ἐπι-
βαλόντες τινὲς λῃστρικῶι
τρόπῳ εἰς ὃν καταγείνομαι
οἶκον ἐν τῷ προκειμένωι
ἐποικίωι ἐξετόπισάν μου
15 ἐρίων σταθμία δέκα λευ-
κῶν καὶ κρόκης ὁμοίως
σταθμία πέντε καὶ στή-
μονος σταθμία δύο· καθυ-
ποποῶ δὲ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ἐποι-
20 κίῳ καταγεινομένους.
διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι ἀναζη-
τῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέρους
πρὸς τὴν δέουσαν ἐπέξοδ(ον).
εὐτύχ(ει).
25 Τεσενοῦφ(ις) ὡς (ἐτῶν) κη ο(ὐλὴ) κνήμῃ
ἀρισ(τερᾷ).

23. ε of δεουσαν written over the line.

'To Athenodorus, chief of police, from Tesenouphis son of Petermouthis, a resident in the farmstead called Sandy in the area of Euhemeria, the property of Thermoutharion daughter of Lucarion. On the 14th of the present month Pharmouthi of the 3rd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus certain individuals broke like robbers into the house I inhabit in the farmstead aforesaid and removed 10 measures of white wool, of a warp likewise 5 measures and of a woof 2 measures, and I suspect the residents in the farmstead. Wherefore I ask you to write that inquiry may be made into the matter with a view to befitting punishment. Farewell.

'Tesenouphis, aged about 28 years, with a scar on the left leg.'

6. Ἀμμίνωι: cf. P. Fay. 38. 6–7.
7. Cf. **152.** 12.
16–18. For κρόκης and στήμονος σταθμία cf. P. Tebt. 116. 26, &c.

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147. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

28·9 × 7·4 cm. A. D. 39.

Complaint of trespass and damage by sheep. One of the accused persons, Seras son of Paës, had already been implicated in a similar offence (**143.** 11).

Γαίωι Ἰουλίῳ Φόλῳ ἐπιστ(άτῃ)
φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ
Διδύμου νομογράφου
5 Εὐημερείας τῆς Θεμίστου
15 χοντά μοι περὶ τὴν
κώμην κλῆρον ἐν τῷ
λιβὶ μέρει ἐπαφεῖκαν
τὰ ἑατῶν πρόβατα
καὶ κατενέμησαν ἀπὸ

μερίδος. τῇ α τοῦ ἐνεστ-
τῶτος μηνὸς Παῦνι
τοῦ γ (ἔτους) Γαίου Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
10 ἐπιβαλόντες Δάρης
Πτολεμαίου καὶ Σεραῶς
Παήους καὶ Ὀρσεὺς Ἡρα-
κλήου λεγόμενος Φέλκις
ποιμένες εἰς τὸν ὑπάρ-
20 τῆς ἐν σπόρῳ κρειθῆς
καὶ δραγμάτων εἰς
λόγον κρειθῆς (ἀρταβῶν) ιβ.
διὸ ἀξιῶ γράψαι
ἀκθῆναι τοὺς ἐνκαλο(υμένους)
25 ἐπὶ σὲ πρὸς τὴν δέουσ(αν)
ἐπέξοδον.
εὐτύχ(ει).

24. l. ἀχθῆναι.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Ptolemaeus son of Didymus, clerk of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the 1st of the present month Pauni of the 3rd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Dares son of Ptolemaeus, Seras son of Paës, and Orseus son of Heracleus, called Phelkis, shepherds, having broken into my holding in the area of the village on the western side let loose their sheep upon it and grazed down young barley and sheaves to the amount of 12 artabae of barley. I therefore request you to write that the accused be brought before you for fitting punishment. Farewell.'

4. *νομογράφου*: cf. 88. 26 and note.
17. For this adjectival use of λίψ cf. e.g. C. P. Herm. 7. ii. 19.

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148. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

29·2 × 7·6 cm. A. D. 40.

Complaint of theft of anise.

Γαίωι Ἰουλίωι Φόλωι
ἐπιστάτηι φυλακειτῶν
παρὰ Χαιρήμωνος τοῦ
Ἀκουσιλάου τοῦ προεσ-
5 τῶτος τῆς Γαίου Καίσαρος
Αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ
οὐσίας καὶ τῆς Τιβερίου
Κλαυδίου Γερμανίκου
οὐσίας τῶν περὶ Εὐημερία(ν)
10 τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος.
νυκτὶ τῆι φερούσ⟨η⟩ι εἰς τὴν
ιη τοῦ Παχὼν τοῦ ἐνεστ-
τῶτος δ (ἔτους) Γαίου
Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτορος
15 Σεβαστοῦ ἐπιβαλόντες
τινὲς λῃστρικῶι
τρόπωι χρησάμενοι
εἰ⟨ς⟩ ἣν ἔχωι θήκην
ἀννήσου ἐν τοῖς κατοικικ(οῖς)
20 ἐδάφε(σι) ἐράβδισαν γόμους
κ, ὡς εἰς λόγο(ν) ἀννή(σου) (ἀρταβῶν) ι,
ὥστε μοι οὐκ ὀλίγου
βλάβους ἐπηκ⟨ο⟩λουθηκότος.
διὸ ἀξιῶι γράψαι τῶι
25 τῆς κώμη(ς) ἀρχεφόδωι
ὅπως τὴν ὑπὲρ τούτων
ἀναζήτησιν ποήσηται
καὶ ἐκπέμψῃ σοι τοὺς αἰτίους.
εὐτύχει.
30 Χαιρήμων Ἀκουσιλάου
ἐπιδέδωκα τὸ προκί-
μενον ὑπόμνημα.
(ἔτους) δ Γαίου Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτ(ορος)
Σεβαστοῦ Παχὼ(ν) ιθ.

3. l. Χαιρήμονος. 7. β of τιβεριου corr. from ο. 16. ληστρικωι over erasure. 17. η of χρησαμενοι corr. 28. η of εκπεμψη corr. from α. 30. Second ο of ακουσιλαου corr. 32. ο of -μενον corr., the scribe apparently having commenced to write ν.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Chaeremon son of Acusilaus, superintendent of the parts of the estates of Gaius Caesar Imperator Augustus and Tiberius Claudius Germanicus lying in the area of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. On the night before the 18th of Pachon of the present 4th year of Gaius Caesar Imperator Augustus certain individuals broke thievishly into a store of anise which I have on the catoecic lands and threshed out 20 loads, amounting to 10 artabae of anise; whereby I have suffered no slight damage. I therefore beg you to write to the archephodus that he may make an inquiry into the matter and send the guilty parties to you. Farewell. (Signed) I, Chaeremon son of Acusilaus, have presented the aforesaid petition.' Date.

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149. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

28·8 × 7·3 cm. A. D. 39–40.

Complaint of damage to crops by sheep. The official to whom it is addressed combines in his person the offices of strategus, exegetes, and high-priest of the reigning Emperor; cf. note on ll. 1 sqq.

Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ ἀρχιερεῖ Γαίωι
Ἰουλίωι Ἀσκλᾶι ἐξηγη(τῇ)
καὶ στρατηγῶι
5 παρὰ Πεθεῦτος πρεσ
βυτέρου τοῦ Πεναῦτος
δημοσίου γεωργοῦ
τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐημερείας
τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος.
10 τῶι Σωτῆρι μηνὶ τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος δ (ἔτους) Γαίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ ἐπαφέντες
τὰ ἑαυτῶν πρόβατα
15 Ἡρᾶς Ἀπύγχιος καὶ Ὀρσεῦς
Ἡρᾶτος καὶ Ὀρσενοῦφις
Ὀννώφρις καὶ Ὠφελίων
Ἀπολλωνίου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς
κώμης εἰς ⟨ἃ⟩ γεωργῶι δημό(σια)
20 {δημόσια} ἐδάφηι κατενέ-
μησαν ἀφ' οὗ εἶχον λαχανοσπ(έρμου)
σ̣κ̣υβάλου εἰς λόγον (ἀρταβῶν) ε.
ἀξιῶι καταστ(ῆσαι) αὐτο(ὺς) ἐπὶ σὲ
πρὸς τὴν ἐσομ(ένην) ἐπέξοδον.
25 εὐ(τύ)χ(ει).

10. τ of τωι corr. from σ. 15. υς of ορσευς corr. from νο. 16. ηρ of ηρατος corr. from και. 22. σ of σκυβαλου corr. from κ (?) and βα from λο.

'To Gaius Julius Asclas, high-priest of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, exegetes and strategus, from Petheus elder son of Penaus, cultivator of public land, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. In the month Soter of the present 4th year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Heras son of Apunchis, Orseus son of Heras, Orsenouphis son of Onnophris, and Ophelion son of Apollonius, inhabitants of the village, let their flocks into the public lands which I cultivate and grazed them on the gleanings of my vegetable-seed crop, to the amount of 5 artabae. I beg you to bring them before you for the ensuing punishment. Farewell.'

1 sqq. The titles of officials holding plural office are given in ascending order; cf. Preisigke, *Städt. Beamt.*, pp. 30 sqq. The order of precedence thus given here is in accordance with the evidence of P. Amh. 124 [W. 152], where it appears from the number of παλαιστροφύλακες respectively allotted to them that while the ἀρχιερεὺς Σεβαστῶν was of the same dignity as the ἐξηγητὴς the ἀρχιερεῖς of individual emperors or

empresses (e. g. ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀδριανοῦ and ἀρχιερεὺς Φαυστίνης) were of the standing of the ἀγορανόμος; cf. Blumenthal, *Archiv* v, p. 333. For the combination of secular and priestly functions in one person cf. P. Amh. 124. 22–3. The union, however, of the στρατηγία and ἐξηγητεία is very unusual.

Gaius Julius Asclas appears also in a Rainer papyrus (R. 172) cited by Wessely, *Karanis und Soknopaiu Nesos*, p. 66. The reading there given should be amended in accordance with **149** Κ[λαυδίου (or Γ[αίου?) Καίσ]αρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερ[μανι]κοῦ ἀρχιερεῖ Γαΐῳ Ἰουλ[ίῳ] Ἀσκλᾷ ἐξηγητῆι [στρατηγ]ῶι. Otto's criticism of Meyer (cf. *Hirschfeld's Festschrift*, pp. 157–8, *Priester und Tempel*, p. 58, n. 3) is thus shown to be groundless.

10. Σωτῆρι: the month Soter occurs in the reign of Gaius (B. G. U. 1078. 16, 3rd year, **149**. 10, 4th year, **150**. 18, **151**. 21, **231**. 12, B. G. U. 787. 2, C. P. R. 242. 2, republished by Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*, p. 123, where read Σωτῆρ[ος, 5th year) and in that of Claudius (cf. *Ost.*, ii. 1378 and 1381, 3rd year). It has generally been identified with Soterius (Pauni) which is found in the reigns of Nero and Domitian (cf. Hohmann, *Chronologie der Papyrusurkunden*, p. 72). The resemblance in form is, however, not in itself an argument for this identification; Γερμανικός and Γερμανικεῖος, for instance, indicated different months. There are, moreover, several objections to it. (*a*) On the supposition of identity, in **150**, **151**, **231**, B. G. U. 787 it has to be assumed that after an interval of 5 months and upwards the death of Gaius was still unknown in the Fayûm, and this conflicts with the general evidence concerning the dissemination of such news; cf. **141**. 8–10, note, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 800 sqq., Hohmann, *op. cit.*, pp. 48 sqq. (*b*) If the inundation (βροχή) mentioned in **231**. 9 refers to the Nile flood, Pauni is excluded. (*c*) C. P. R. 242 shows that Soter was one of the first four months of the Egyptian year (see below).

On these grounds the accepted view is discredited, but a satisfactory identification is not easily obtained. Besides Soter a whole series of honorific month-titles seems to have been introduced in the reign of Gaius. These are, in each case with the date of the earliest reference, Δρουσιεύς (= Pauni or Epeiph, probably the latter; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 893 introd. *ap.* **231** below, C. P. R. 242. 16, 36), A. D. 40; Ἰουλιεύς (= Choiak or Tubi, probably the latter, since the interval Ἰουλιεύς—Δρουσιεύς represents seven months in C. P. R. 242. 15–19, 33 sqq.), A. D. 40; Καισαρεῖος (= Mesore; cf. C. P. R. 242. 11, 32, Hohmann, *op. cit.*, p. 69), A. D. 40; Νερωνεῖος (P. Oxy. 355, B. G. U. 713. 26, 41, Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1555), A. D. 40–1; Γαιῆος (P. Tebt. 492), reign of Gaius; Θεογεναῖος (B. G. U. 713. 3), A. D. 41–2; Γερμανικεῖος (= Pachon; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1171 verso (*c*). 13, Hohmann, *op. cit.*, pp. 66–7), A. D. 42. Δρουσιεύς, Ἰουλιεύς, Καισαρεῖος, Νερωνεῖος, and Γαιῆος are therefore Gaian creations; Γερμανικεῖος on the ground of Suet. *Cal.* 15. 2 may also be ascribed to him, and the solitary mention of Θεογεναῖος in conjunction with Νερωνεῖος in B. G. U. 713 in the 2nd year of Claudius implies a backward reference. In general the failure of all except Καισαρεῖος and Γερμανικεῖος to survive beyond the 2nd year of Claudius is significant of their origin, while the fact that at no other period is there a similar outburst in month nomenclature points to special circumstances. It thus becomes tempting to enlarge the statement of Suetonius and to suppose that, in addition to a title commemorating his father Germanicus, Gaius created Δρουσιεύς and Νερωνεῖος in memory of his grandfather Drusus and his great-grandfather Tiberius Claudius Nero, that on his mother's side he proved his descent through Julia (Ἰουλιεύς) to Augustus (Καισαρεῖος = Mesore, his accession month), and that at the foot of the tree he founded Γαιῆος, Θεογεναῖος, and Σωτήρ in his own honour. Other months may have been renamed at the same time.

Such a theory must, however, remain conjectural. The further identification of Soter depends on the analysis of C. P. R. 242. If the month in which the contract was completed (Soter) is held to have preceded directly that in which the payment of instalments was to commence (Ἰουλιεύς), then Soter should be connected with Hathur or Choiak in accordance with the identification preferred above for Ἰουλιεύς. But apart from the fact that both Σωτήρ and Νέος Σεβαστός, the earlier honorific title of Hathur, are used by the writer of **230–1** in the same correspondence in the same year (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1374), the warning about the inundation would be as meaningless with these months as with Pauni. It may therefore be urged that, after the signing of the contract, no instalments were to be paid during the first months of the lease, and that Soter may thus be connected with Thoth and the *dies natalis*. This would well accord with the date of the inundation; moreover the order of **230** and **231** would then be reversed and the two mentions of the loaves might be referred to one and the same incident. This, however, is not decisive, since **229**, written two years previously and containing equally a reference to loaves, shows that this demand was a recurring feature of the correspondence (cf. also P. Brit. Mus. 893 *ap.* **231**). Furthermore a ἡμέρα Σεβαστή in Σεβαστός (= Thoth)

occurs in **167.** 34 (A.D. 40), and a scribe who knew that a day was Σεβαστή was not likely to omit the Gaian honorific title of the month. On general grounds an identification with Phaophi is perhaps the least objectionable, since this month is otherwise unpledged, there is no reference to it by its Egyptian name in documents of the reign of Gaius later than his second year (**160** (*b*). 11, Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 378), and the allusion to the βροχή in **231** is still intelligible. Moreover, with regard to the loaves in **230** and **231** the request and its fulfilment would take place in consecutive months, and in C. P. R. 242 the 40 dr. rent could be regarded as a charge of 4 dr. per month (not counting the month in which the contract was concluded), the payments for the first two months being carried over to be added to that for the last (Mesore) and perhaps paid after the vintage. In any case C. P. R. 242 is decisive that Soter was one of the first four months of the Egyptian calendar, and that it is one of the first two is further suggested by *Ost.*, ii. 1378 and 1381, which record two payments for χωματικόν in Soter of the 2nd year of Claudius. Analysis of such receipts shows that payments for χωματικόν were usually made either at the end of the current, or retrospectively at the beginning of the new, financial year. Thus the ostraca published by Wilcken and Milne give 2 instances of payment in Pachon, 19 in Epeiph, 19 in Mesore, 12 in Thoth, 21 in Phaophi, 8 in Hathur, 3 in Choiak, 3 in Tubi (for *Ost.*, ii. 1393 see below: in nos. 484, 485, 534, 1247 payments are equally at the end or beginning of the year though their relation to the financial year is different). In 1378 obviously the payment for χωματικόν in Soter was in the new financial year, following as it does entries for poll-tax in Mesore. Hence the fact that there are two instances of payment in Soter, just at the time when the use of these month-titles was in vogue, points to an identification with Thoth, Phaophi, or Hathur; and of these Hathur is excluded.

As regards Νερωνεῖος, it is probable that the use of this name was short-lived, and that in Nero's time Νερωνεῖος Σεβαστός and Νερωνεῖος were used indifferently of a new creation. In spite of Hohmann's attempt to connect it with Pharmouthi (*op. cit.*, pp. 71–2), the later Νερωνεῖος Σεβαστός is undoubtedly Choiak. To the clear evidence adduced by Preisigke (*Archiv* iv, pp. 106–7) may be added *Ost.*, ii. 1393, recording a payment made in Νερ. Σεβ. of the 6th year of Nero for the χωματικόν of the preceding year; for while a payment in Choiak is normal, as shown above, one in Pharmouthi would be unique out of nearly 100 instances. For the identification of the Gaian Νερωνεῖος there is no clue, except that from B. G. U. 713 it is known to have been later in the year than Θεογεναῖος (also unidentified), and several months may be supposed to have intervened between the two for the purposes of the loan. In *Ost.*, ii. 1555. 5 we prefer to read μη(νὸς) Νερωνή(ου) [Σεβα]σ(τῆ) γ, and to suppose a reference to the *dies natalis* of Gaius; for the order cf. **167.** 34, **144.** 5, note. An identification of the month occurring in A.D. 40–3 with that found in Nero's reign is improbable. At the earlier date there would be no reason for the addition of Σεβαστός, and the gap in the use between the 2nd year of Claudius and the reign of Nero would be difficult to account for.

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150. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

A.D. 40. Plate 6.

Complaint of insult and injury.

Γαίωι Ἰουλίῳ Φόλῳ ἐπ(ιστάτ)ῃ φυλακιτῶ(ν),
παρὰ Σόφου Μάρκου Σα-
τορνίλου. Δίκαιος
Χαιρήμονος τῶν ἀπὸ
5 Εὐημερείας τῆς
Θεμίστου μερίδος
περιγενάμενός με
ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ὕβρισεν
οὐ μετρίως καὶ ἐκα-
10 κολόγησεν πολλὰ καὶ
ἀ[σ]χήμονα καὶ ἐν τῇ

ἐμπλοκῇ ἀπώλοντό μο(υ)
ἀργ(υρίου) μ. ἀ̣ξ̣(ιῶ) γράψ(αι)
τῷ τῆς κώμ(ης) ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) κ̣ε̣ρ̣( ) . . α̣( ) . .
15 μ̣η̣δὲν . . . . . χ̣( ) . . ( ) μ̣.
2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδῳ)· ἔκπεμψ(ον).
(ἔτους) ε Γαίου Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτορος
Σεβαστοῦ μη(νὸς) Σωτῆ(ρος) κβ.

On the verso

ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) Ε̣ὐ̣η̣(μερίας).

11. ε of εν corr. from α̣. 13. ξ of αξ(ιω) corr.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Sophus son of Marcus Saturninus. Dicaeus son of Chaeremon, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, encountering me in the village insulted me immoderately with much shameful abuse, and in the scuffle I lost 40 silver drachmae. I beg you to write to the archephodus of the village . . . (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send him up. The 5th year of Gaius Caesar Imperator Augustus, the 22nd of the month Soter. (Addressed) To the archephodus of Euhemeria.'

1. Where the address or set formulae (cf. ll. 13 sqq.) are concerned the hand differs widely in its extreme cursiveness from that of the body of the document, where it is large and clear. The document is, however, probably the work of the same scribe; cf. **124.** 16–18, note, **132.** 17–18, note.

13. For the omission of the drachma sign cf. **151.** 17.

14–15. Cf. **132.** 17–18, note. On the analogy of **132.** 17–18, **151.** 16–17 κέρ(μα?) should be followed by δεξα( ), and it seems just possible that the scrawl . . α( ) is meant for that word. The next two letters might be read as κε for καί. At the end of l. 15 the sign which precedes the doubtful μ (which could equally well be read λε) most resembles that for πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι. To suppose that the preceding . χ( ) represents εὐ(τύ)χ(ει) is hardly satisfactory.

18. For the month Soter see the note on **149.** 10.

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151. PETITION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

24·1 × 8·9 cm. A. D. 40. Plate 6.

Complaint of assault and robbery.

Γαίωι Ἰο[υλίωι Φό]λωι ἐπισ(τάτηι) φυλ(ακιτῶν)
παρὰ Ἡρ̣α̣κ̣λ̣ή̣ο̣υ̣ τ̣ο̣ῦ̣
Πετερμούθιος τῶν ἀπὸ
Εὐημερεία[ς] τῆ[ς Θεμίστου
5 μερίδος. Ἡραΐς γυνὴ
Ἡρακλᾶτος τοῦ̣ Π̣[. .] . . .
τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης
εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν ὑ̣[πάρ]χ̣ο(υσαν)
ἐν τῇ κώμῃ οἰκ[ίαν
10 καὶ συνλαβὼν τὴν θυ-
γατέρα μ[ο]υ ἔδ[ωκ]εν
πληγὰς π[λ]είους εἰς πᾶν

μέρος καὶ περιέ[σ]χι-
σεν χιτῶνα πορφυροῦν
15 καὶ ἀπηνέγκατο ἀφ' ὧν
χιρίζω τοῦ γυμνα[σ]ιάρχ(ου)
ἀργυ(ρίου) ρ. διὸ γρ(άψον) ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) κ̣[ε]ρ̣ . α̣
δεξα( ).

2nd hand ἀρχ(εφόδῳ)· ἔκπεμψον.

20 (ἔτους) ε Γαίου Καίσαρ[ος Α]ὐτοκράτ[ορ]ος Σεβαστ[ο(ῦ)
Σωτῆ[ρ]ος κ Σεβαστῇ.

On the verso

ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) Ε̣ὐ̣[ημ(ερείας).

8–10. l. εἰσελθοῦσα . . . συνλαβοῦσα.

'To Gaius Julius Pholus, chief of police, from Heracleus son of Petermouthis, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. Heraïs wife of Heraclas son of P . . ., an inhabitant of the village, having entered the house which I possess in the village seized my daughter, gave her numerous blows all over her body, tore her purple tunic, and carried off 100 drachmae from the money of the gymnasiarch which I administer. Therefore write to the archephodus . . . (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send them up.' Date, and address on the verso.

17–18. Cf. **132**. 17–18, note.
21. Cf. notes on **144**. 5, **149**. 10.

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152. PETITION TO THE STRATEGUS.

29·2 × 8·4 cm. A. D. 42.

Complaint of damage done to crops by an inroad of sheep. Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus, the official addressed, was both στρατηγός and ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν.

Τιβερίωι Κλαυδίῳ Φιλοξέ(νῳ)
στρατηγῶι καὶ ἐπιστά(τῃ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)
παρὰ Παῆτος κηπουροῦ
Θερμουθαρίου. ἐπαφέντε(ς)
5 οἱ ποιμένες Ὠφελίωνος
καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Παποντῶς
καὶ Ὠφελίων τῶν
ἀπὸ Εὐημερίας τῆς
Θεμίστου μερίδος
10 ἃ ἔχουσι πρόβατα εἰς
ἃς ἔχωι νομὰς ἐν ἐλαιῶ(νι)
Θερμουθαρίου τῆς Λυκαρίω(νος)
κατενέμησαν καὶ κατέ-
φαγαν καὶ τοῖς ὅλοις ἠφά-
15 νισαν καὶ βλάβος ἐποίη(σαν)

οὐκ ὀλίγον. ἀξιῶι γρ̣ά̣(ψαι)
τ̣ῷ̣ ἀρχεφόδῳ κώμη̣ς· καὶ ἐκρα-
νοκόπησαν πλῖστα φυτ(ά).

2nd hand ἀρχε(φόδῳ)· ἔκπεμψο(ν).
20 (ἔτους) β Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος Φαρμο̣(ῦθι) θ.

On the verso
ἀρχ(εφόδῳ) Εὐημ(ερίας).

6. οι υιοι corr. from ο υιος. 9. θε of θεμιστου over erasure. 11. ελαιῶ Pap. 17. Between κωμης and και there are two short horizontal strokes.

'To Tiberius Claudius Philoxenus, strategus and chief of police, from Paës, gardener of Thermoutharion. The shepherds of Ophelion, and his sons Papontos and Ophelion, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes, let their flocks into the pasturage which I have in the olive-yard of Thermoutharion daughter of Lycarion, and overran, cropped, and utterly destroyed it, doing no slight damage. I beg you to write instructions to the archephodus of the village. And they cut the heads off very many young trees. (Endorsed) To the archephodus: send them up. The 2nd year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharmouthi 9. (Addressed) To the archephodus of Euhemeria.'

2. Cf. **149**. 1 sqq., note. It appears therefore that the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν was superior in rank to the strategus.

16–18. ἀξίωι . . . κώμης: the hand up to this point has been a clear upright one, but these words are in a sloping cursive. This is more probably due to the scribe's familiarity with the formula (cf. **132**. 17–18, note) than to the work of another hand, especially since from ἐκρανοκόπησαν to the end there is a reversion to the original style.

ἐκρανοκόπησαν; apparently a new compound.

D. WILL.

153. WILL OF A HERMOPOLITE.

Hermopolis. 28 × 30 cm. A. D. 138–61.

This long document, of which the beginning is lost, contains the will of an unnamed person, no doubt an athlete (cf. l. 25 and note). The part which is preserved begins with bequests to different friends of the testator, consisting in annual grants of corn; provision is also made for a certain ceremony to be performed at the grave of the deceased. The right of using a room and its furniture in the testator's house is conferred upon a freedman, while the testator's wife and some other relatives and friends are allowed the use of the rest of the same and its fixtures. Apart from these special bequests, the testator's son Hellanicus is left heir to all the property. As he was still a minor being brought up at Smyrna, guardians were appointed to act for him until he attained his legal majority, if by that time

he had returned to Hermopolis (cf. note on l. 19). His mother was to have the property and service of all the slaves as long as the son was not of age, and was apparently to keep some or all of them during her lifetime. Further provisions are made concerning a slave called Myron which are not easily understood owing to a gap in the papyrus. In the case of the death of Hellanicus without issue or intestate, the inheritance falls to his mother Claudia Leontis, or in the case of her predecease to the testator's sister. The will is followed by the names of six witnesses. It does not show the Latin formulae found in B. G. U. 326 [M. 316] and P. Oxy. 907 [M. 317], but rather resembles P. Oxy. 489 and P. Leipzig 29 [M. 318], which, like **153**, is from Hermopolis. The will was drawn up in the reign of Antoninus (l. 26), but at the bottom is a signature in red ink, followed by a date in the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Verus corresponding to March 27, A.D. 169. This is preceded by a couple of lines written by a different and very minute hand also in red ink. The whole document closes with the signature of an official in the archives of Hermopolis. The meaning and cause of these additions is obscure, since owing to the extreme cursiveness of the writing the text is here partially undeciphered. The body of the will was written by a very careless scribe, and many of his blunders, but not all, have been subsequently corrected in red ink in a hand resembling that of ll. 50–1. The alterations noted in the critical apparatus appended to the text are to be regarded as emanating from the corrector unless they are ascribed to the first hand (h. 1).

. . . . . .

[. . . . . .]ο . [.]α̣π̣α̣ . . [

[. . . . . .]ς κ[α]τ' ἔτος ἐφ' [ὃ]ν̣ . . . . [. . . . .]ς ὁ Μάξιμος ἐπιζή[σ]ῃ μοι χρ̣ό̣ν̣ο̣ν̣ . . [. . . .] . π̣υ̣ρ̣ο̣ῦ̣ ἀρτάβας δ[έ]κα καὶ τῷ

[. . . . . τῷ αὐ]τ̣ῷ̣ ἀπελευθέ[ρῳ] . . . ῳ ἐπιμ̣[έ]νοντι ὡς προγέγραπται τῇ πατρίδι μου κατ' ἔτος ἐφ' ὃν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπι{σ}ζήσῃ μοι

[χρόνον ὑπὲρ μ]ὲν τροφίων ὁ̣μ̣ο̣ί̣ω̣ς πυ[ρο]ῦ ἀρτάβας δέκα ὑπὲρ δὲ ἱ̣μ̣α̣τ̣ι̣σ̣μοῦ καὶ παντὸς λόγου ἀργυρίου δ[ρ]αχμὰς

5 [. . . . . .] παραβάλλο̣ν̣[τα] ἐ̣ν̣ ταῖς ἐ̣π̣[ισ]ῄ̣μ̣οις τοῦ ὅρους ἡμέραις εἰς τὸν τ̣άφον μου τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄμμον τοῦ Σαρα-

[πιείου τοῦ ἐπὶ τ]ῆς Ἑρμοῦ π[όλ]εως ποιοῦ[ν]τα τὰ νενο{σ}μισμένα τοῖς κατοιχομένοις. ἕξι δὲ ⟨ὁ⟩ αὐτὸς ἀπελεύθερος

[. . . . . ἐφ'] ὃν περίεστι χρόνον ἀκ[ω]λύτως ἄνευ ἐνοικίου οἴκησιν καὶ χρῆσιν οὗ νῦν ἔχει τόπου ὄντος ἐπὶ τοῦ

[. . . . . τῆς τε]τρασ{σ}τέγης τ̣ῇ̣[ς ὑ]παρχού[ση]ς μοι οἰκίας καινῆς καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ ἀνηκόντων πάντων ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλι [ἐ]π' ἀμφόδου

Φρουρίου Λιβὸ[ς, καὶ] ἡ̣ προγεγραμμέ̣ν̣η τε γυν[ή] μου Κλαυδία Λεοντὶς καὶ ὁ φίλος μου Μάξιμος Ἑρμείου καὶ ἡ ὁμ[ο]μητρί-

10 α μου ἀδελφὴ [Ἀλί]νη Σαραπίων[ος] καὶ ὁ κατὰ μητέρα μου ἀνεψιὸς Ἀχιλλεὺς Σαβουρίωνος τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου κα[ὶ] αὐτὸς εὐ-

νοήσας ἐμα[υτῷ κ]αὶ τῷ πατρί μ̣ο̣ῦ̣ Ἀμμων[ί]ῳ ἐν πολλοῖς καὶ ὑπηρετήσας πράγμασι ἡμῶν καὶ ὠφέλιμος ἡμεῖν

γενόμενος [παρ]ὰ τὴν ἡμῶ[ν] εἰς τοὺς ἔξω [τό]πους ἀποδημυλη καὶ πατρί μου Ἀμμωνίῳ ἐπι-
δημήσαντι τῇ ἰδίᾳ,
ᾧ πολλὴν χά[ριν] οἶδα, ἔξουσιν ὑ̣ν̣ τοῖς τοῦ αὐ[τοῦ] ἀνεψιοῦ μου Ἀχιλλέως ἰδίοις πᾶσι καὶ τῷ
κληρονόμῳ μου τὴν τῶν λ[οι]πῶν τό-
πων πάντων [καὶ τ]ῶν χρηστηρίω[ν] τῆς αὐτῆς καὶ προκ[ε]ι̣μένης οἰκίας καινῆς καὶ αὐλῆς
οἴκησιν καὶ χρῆσιν ἐφ' ὃν περίεστιν χρόνον
15 ἀκωλύτως ἄν[ευ ἐ]νοικίου. κλ[η]ρονόμον δὲ̣ [τ]ῶ̣ν ἐμῶν πάντων ὧν τε νῦν ἔχω καὶ ὧν ἐὰν ἐπι-
κτήσωμαι ἢ προσγένηταί
μοι καθ' ὁνδ[ηπο]τοῦν τρόπον καὶ πρὸς πᾶν εἶδος καὶ ἧς ἐὰν ἀπολίπω ἐνδομενίας πάσης καὶ
ἀποθέτων κ[αὶ] ἄλλων
καὶ τῶν ὀφι̣λο̣[μέν]ων μοι ἢ κα[ὶ] ὀφιληθησομένων ἀποδίγνυμι τὸν ἀφήλικά μου υἱὸν Ἑλλάνικον
ἐκ μητρὸς τῆς προγεγραμ-
μένης Κλαυδ[ίας Λ]εοντίδος ὃ̣ν̣ κατέλιψα ἐν Ζμύρνῃ τῆς Ἀσίας παρὰ τροφῷ θηλάζοντα, οὗ καὶ
καθίστημι ἐπιτρόπους
[ἄχ]ρ̣ι̣ ο̣ὗ̣ γένη̣[ται τῆ]ς ἐννό[μο]υ̣ [ἡ]λικίας [[ἢ]] μετὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡλικίαν δόξῃ αὐτῷ παραγένεσθαι
εἰς Ἑρμοῦ πόλε̣ιν οὓς
20 [οἶδα ἐπιτηδείου]ς καὶ ἀξίου[ς τ]ῆς ἐπιτροπῆ[ς τ]οὺς προγεγραμμ[έν]ους Μάξιμον Ἑρμαίου φίλον
μου καὶ Ἀχιλλέα Σαβου-
[ρίωνος ἀνεψιόν μο]υ ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτ[ο]ὺ̣ς̣ τρέφειν κ[αὶ] ἱματίζειν τὸν προγεγραμμένον μου υἱὸν καὶ
κληρονόμον ὡς ἐὰν αὐτοὶ δο-
[κῶσι χορηγοῦντα]ς κ[α]ὶ διδόντα̣ς̣ τοῖς προγεγ[ρ]αμμένοις ὅσα ἑκάστῳ ἠθέλησα δοθῆναι ὡς
πρόκειται ἄχρι οὗ ὁ υἱός μου
[Ἑλλάνικος γέν]ηται τῆς ἐν[ν]όμου ἡλικία[ς ἢ] παραγένηται εἰς Ἑρμοῦ πόλιν· ἐπὰν δὲ γένηται
τῆς ἐννόμου ἡλικίας ἢ μετὰ
[ταύτην τὴν ἡλικί]αν παραγέν[η]ται εἰς Ἑρμοῦ [π]όλιν, καὶ αὐτὸς χορηγήσει τοῖς αὐτοῖς τὰς αὐτὰς
ἐφ' ὃν ἕκαστον αὐτῶν περίεστιν
25 [χρόνον ὡς προγέ]γ̣ρ̣α̣π̣τ̣α̣ι̣. ὅ̣σ̣[ο]υ̣ δὲ χρόνου [ἐν]οφίλεταί μοι ὀψώνια ὑπὲρ οὗ ἔσχον ἀθλητικοῦ
στεφάνου ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρξάντων τῆς
[Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως καθὼς] διέταξα[ν] ὁ̣ κύριος ἡμ[ῶ]ν Ἀντωνῖνος Καῖσαρ καὶ ὁ θεὸς αὐτοῦ πατὴρ
Ἁδριανός, ταῦτα οἱ προγεγραμμέ-
[νοι ἐπίτροποί] μου κα[ὶ κ]ληρονόμ[οι] μετελεύσονται καὶ προσθήσουσιν τῷ υἱῷ μου. ἄχρι
δὲ οὗ ὁ αὐτὸς υἱός μου κα[ὶ
[κληρονόμος γένητ]αι τῆς ἐ[ννό]μου ἡλικίας ἢ μετὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡλικίαν παραγένηται εἰς Ἑρμοῦ
πόλιν, ἕξι ἡ προγεγρα[μ-
[μένη μου γυνὴ αὐ]τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ [δὲ μήτηρ] Κλαυ[δί]α Λεοντὶς τ̣ὴ̣ν̣ [τ]ῶ̣ν ἐμῶν δούλων πάντων δουλίαν
τῶν δούλων χωρηγου-
30 [μένων ὑπὸ τῶν προγεγραμμένων ἐπιτρ]ό̣πων τὸ μότημα [κα]ὶ̣ τὸν ἱματισμὸν ἐκ τ[ο]ῦ̣ τοῦ υἱοῦ
μου καὶ κληρονόμου λόγου
[23 letters ἐπὰν δὲ γένη]ται τῆς ἐννόμου ἡλικίας ἢ καὶ μετ⟨ὰ τ⟩αύτην τὴν
ἡλικίαν παραγένητ[α]ι εἰς Ἑρ-
[μοῦ πόλιν, ἕξι ἡ προγεγραμμένη μήτηρ α]ὐτοῦ Κλαυδ[ί]α Λεοντὶς ἐφ' ὃν αὐτὴ περίεστιν χρόνον
τὴν τῶν αὐτῶν δούλων δουλί-

[αν χορηγουμένων ὡς προγέγραπται ὑπ]ὸ μόνου το[ῦ] υἱοῦ μου. ἐπὰν δὲ ὁ μητρικός μου δοῦλος Μύρων ἐκ μητρὸς Συρι-

[34 letters]ανεξ[. . . . .]ησ[. .] τοῖς προγεγραμμένοις τοῦ υἱοῦ μου καὶ κληρονόμου ἐπιτρό-

35 [ποις 29 letters]υ ἀπὸ φόρων τοῦ παρωχημένου χρόνου ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς τριακοσίας εἴκο-

[σι . . . . . .] . [20 letters] αὐτῷ περὶ ὧ[ν] ὁ πατήρ μου Ἀμμώνιος Σύρου παρὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀποδημίαν ἀπε-

[. . . . . ἐὰν δ]ὲ ἀπιθῇ ὁ [Μύρων καὶ μὴ ἀπ]οδοῖ ταύτας ἐν τῇ προκειμένῃ προθεσμίᾳ, κατασχεθήσεται τῷ κληρονόμῳ

[. . . . . .] . τὴν καταχ[. . .] . σο . [. . . . .]ς, ἐὰν βούλητ[α]ι, καὶ ὑπηρετήσει τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ μου γυναικεὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοι[ς

[μου δούλοις. ἐ]ὰν δέ, ὃ μὴ γέ[νοι]το, ἀνθρ[ώπι]νόν τι συνβῇ τῷ υἱῷ μου καὶ κληρονόμῳ Ἑλλανίκῳ ἀτέκνῳ ὄντι καὶ μηδὲν

40 [ᾠκονομηκότ]ι μηδὲ δια[θε]μένου περὶ ὧν καταλίπω αὐτῷ ἢ καὶ τέκνα μὲν ἔ{ι}χοντι ἐπιμεταλ⟨λ⟩άξῃ δὲ καὶ τὰ τέκνα

[. . . . . ἔσ]ται πάντων τ[ῶν] ἐ[μῶ]ν κληρονόμος ἡ προγεγραμμένη μου γυνὴ Κλαυδία Λεοντίς, ἐὰν περιῇ, ποιοῦσα πάντα τὰ προγε-

[γραμμένα. ἐὰν] δὲ μὴ περι[ῇ, ἔσ]ται ὁμοίως πάντων κλ[η]ρονόμος ἡ προγε[γ]ραμμένη μο(υ) ὁμομητρία ἀδελφὴ Ἀλίνη Σαραπίωνος ποιοῦσα καὶ

[αὐτὴ τὰ προγ]εγραμμένα. [κ]ύριος γὰρ ὢν τῶν ἰδίων οὕτως ἤρημαι διατέσθαι. ἡ διαθήκη κυρία. ἐπέγραψα δὲ Εὐδαίμονι Ἑρμαίο(υ)

[τοῦ . . . . .] μη[τρὸ]ς Ἰσιδώρας τ[ῆ]ς καὶ Τασέβθιος Τιθοήους Ἑρμοπολίτῃ ἀναγραφομένῳ ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Φρουρίου Ἀπη-

45 λι[ώ]του φίλῳ μο[υ . .]πολ . ( ) γράψαι ὑπὲρ ἐμο[ῦ] τῆς ὑπογραφῆς τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὴν περὶ ἐμὲ ἀσθένιαν. μάρτυρες Τιθόις Ἀνουβίωνος

ὡς ἐτῶν τεσ[σ]αρ[άκ]οντα πέντε μέσος μελίχρως μακροπρόσωπος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ παταρσον ἀριστερὸν ὀφθα⟨λ⟩μόν. Ἑρμαῖος ὁ καὶ

Φιβίων Ἀμφο[. . .]ωνος ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκοντα ἓξ μέσος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ τραχήλῳ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν. Σαραπίων Ἑρμίου ὡς ἐτῶν τριά-

κοντα μέσος [εὐθ]ύριν φακὸς ὑπὲρ ὀφρὺν ἀριστεράν. Ἑρμαῖος Πτολεμαίου ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα δύο μέσος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ

ὑπὲρ μῆλον [δ]εξιόν. Ἡρώδης Εὐτυχίδου ὡ[ς] ἐτῶν εἴκοσι δύο μέσος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ ῥινί. Ἑρμαῖος Ἑρμαίου ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκον-

50 τα πέντε μ[έσ]ος εὐθύριν οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίῳ δεξιῷ. (2nd hand.) Κλαύδιο(ς) προκ(ειμένος) διὰ Διο(δώρου) προκ(ειμένου) ἀπὸ Λιβ(ὸς?) ἐπιγ( ) κυριεύειν τῶν παρακει( ) ὄντι κατοι( ) πωλεῖν τ . υς κατ' ἄνδρα . αὐτοῦ

δ . . . . . κ . . . [. .] . . μου ὑπο . . . με . α( ) μ[. .] (3rd hand) Φλαύιος Ἀγαθ( ) Δαρείου συμφω(νῶ) τῷ ἐπ( ). (ἔτους) θ Ἀντωνείνου καὶ Οὐήρου Καισάρων

τῶν κυ(ρίων) Φαρ(μοῦθι) α. (4th hand) Ἀρτεμίδωρος β[οη(θὸς)] καὶ ὑπ(ηρέτης) βιβλ(ιοθήκης) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου).

On the verso

]νίου [ ] . . . δ( ) Ἡρωδ( ) . . . . ( )

3. *επιμενοντι* corr. from *επιμενων*. *ε* of *εφ* corr. h. 1. 5. First *ο* of *ορους* corr. from *ω* h. 1. l. *τῆς ἄμμου*. 6. *κατοιχομενοις* corr. from *επερχομενοις*. 8. *παντων* added above the line. 9. l. *Ἑρμαίου* (cf. l. 20). Second *μ* of *ομ[ο]μητρια* corr. 11. Second *ω* of *αμμωνιω* corr. 12. *υ* of *αποδημυλη* corr. from *ι*; l. *ἀποδημίαν*. 13. *αυ[του]* and *μου* added above the line. 14. *παν* of *παντων* corr. from *και*. *χρηστηριων* corr. from *κριτηριων*. *αυτης* added above the line. l. *περίεισιν*. 15. First *ν* of *παντων* added above the line. 16. *ης* corr. from *ην*. 18. *ζμυρνη* corr. from *σμυρνη*. *η* of *θηλαζοντα* corr. from *α* h. 1. *ου και* corr. from *νυν*. *καθιστημι* corr. from *κατιστημη*. *επιτροπους* corr. from *επι τοπου*, the *ρ* added by h. 1. 19. *ο* of *ου* corr. from *τ* (?). *ο̣τ̣α̣ν̣* written over [[*η*]]. 20. Final *ς* of *προγεγραμμενους* added above the line. *ερμαιου* corr. from *ερμεινου*. 21. *αυτ[ο]υς* corr. from *αυτ[ο]ν* (?). *ιματιζειν* corr. from *ειματισαιν*. 22. *αχρι ου* corr. from *ακρι ουν*. 23. *μετα* corr. from *μεμψα*. 24. l. *ἕκαστος*. 25. *α* of *οψωνια* corr. from *ου*. *υπερ ου* corr. from *ου*. 26. *ς* of *αδριανος* corr. from *υ*. 27. *αχρι δε ου* corr. from *μητε ου*. *υ* of *μου* corr. h. 1. 28. *δε* after *εξι* crossed out. 29. *την* corr. *γ* of *χωρηγου* corr. from *κ*; l. *χορηγου-*. 32. *αυτων* corr. from *εξ*. 35. *ω* of *παρωχημενου* corr. h. 1. 37. l. *ἀποδῶι*. *προθεσμια* corr. from *προσθεσμια*; 2nd *σ* corr. from *μ* h. 1. 38. *τ* of *υπηρετησει* corr. from *θ*. *η* of *τη* corr. from *ω* h. 1. 39. *τεκ* corr. from *δ̣ι̣α̣* (*ἀδιαθέτῳ*) h. 1. 40. *μηδε* corr. from *μηδεν*. l. *δια[θε]μένῳ*. *τεκνα* corr. from *τεκνω*. *ειχοντι* corr. from *ειχεντι*. 41. *αι* of *εσται* corr. from *ω*. *παντων των* corr. from *παντα*. *προγε[γ]ραμμενη μου* corr. from *προγε[γ]ραπται*. *εαν* corr. h. 1. 42. *η προγεγραμμενη μο(υ)* added above the line. *σ* of *ποιουσα* corr. h. 1. 43. l. *διαθέσθαι*. 44. *τασεβθιος τιθοηους* corr. from *ταβ . β̣τ̣απεστιος θετηους*; *θ* of *τιθοηους* retouched by h. 2, *ς* corr. by h. 1. *ερμοπολιτη αναγραφομενω* corr. from *ερμοπολιτης αναγραφομενος*. 45. *πολ . ( )* added in a blank space left between *μο[υ* and *γραψαι*. *τιθοις* corr. from *θο̣τ̣η̣ς*. 46. l. *οὐλὴ παρὰ τόν*. *θ* of *οφθα⟨λ⟩μον* corr. from *λ* h. 1. *αι* of *ερμαιος* corr. from *ι* h. 1. 47. First *ι* of *φιβιων* rewritten. Above *ω* of *]ωνος* an insertion (. *δι* ?).

3–33. '. . . the said freedman, while he remains as aforesaid in my native city, shall also receive annually, for so long as he too survives me, for victuals likewise 10 artabae of wheat and for clothing and all other expenses . . . drachmae of silver, provided that on the high days of the cemeteries he goes to my tomb in the sand of the Serapeum at Hermopolis and performs the accustomed rites for the departed. The said freedman . . . shall have as long as he lives the right of dwelling in and using without hindrance, free of rent, the room which he now has on the . . . of the four-storied new house and yard and all appurtenances belonging to me in Hermopolis in the quarter of the Western Guard-house. My aforesaid wife Claudia Leontis and my friend Maximus son of Hermaeus and my sister on my mother's side Aline daughter of Sarapion and my cousin on my mother's side Achilles son of Sabourion son of Apollonius (who also has showed himself well disposed towards me and my father Ammonius on many occasions, and has been of service in our affairs and useful to us on the occasion of our absence abroad and to my father Ammonius when he was living at home and to whom I owe much gratitude) shall have together with all the relations of my aforesaid cousin Achilles and with my heir the right of dwelling in and using all the remaining rooms and the fixtures of the same new house and yard aforesaid as long as they survive, without hindrance, free of rent. I designate as heir to all the property which I now possess or may acquire or which may accrue to me in any way soever and in whatsoever form and to all the furniture which I leave and my stores and other property and to the sums which are or shall be due to me, my son Hellanicus by my aforesaid wife Claudia Leontis, who is a minor and whom I have left at Smyrna in Asia being yet a foster-child. I appoint as his guardians until he attains the legal age, or until he thinks fit to come to Hermopolis after his attainment of the legal age, the aforesaid persons whom I know to be suitable and worthy of the office, my friend Maximus son of Hermaeus and my cousin Achilles son of Sabourion, upon condition that they shall provide my aforesaid son and heir with food and clothing as they think fit, supplying and giving to the aforesaid persons what I desired to be given to each of them as stated above, until my son attains the legal age or comes to Hermopolis. When he attains the legal age or after attaining it comes to Hermopolis, he himself shall supply to the said persons the said provisions as long as each of them survives as aforesaid. The allowances due to me from the property of Hermopolis on account of my athletic crown, according to the ordinances of our lord Antoninus and his deified father Hadrian, shall be claimed by my aforesaid guardians and heirs and delivered to my son. Until my said son and heir attains the legal age or after attaining it comes to Hermopolis, my aforesaid wife, his mother, Claudia Leontis shall enjoy the service of all my slaves, who shall be supplied by the aforesaid guardians with linen (?) and clothing from the account of my son and heir . . . When he attains the legal age or after attaining it comes to Hermopolis,

his aforesaid mother Claudia Leontis shall retain for so long as she survives the services of the said slaves, who shall then be supplied as aforesaid by my son alone. As soon as my mother's slave Myron son of . . .'

39 sqq. 'If, which may the gods forbid, my son and heir Hellanicus suffers the fate of mankind, being yet childless and having neither dealt with nor disposed by will of the property which I am leaving to him, or, if he has children, in the case of the decease of those children . . ., then my aforesaid wife Claudia Leontis shall be heiress to all my property, if she survives, fulfilling all the aforesaid provisions. If she does not survive, my aforesaid sister on my mother's side, Aline daughter of Sarapion, shall be likewise heiress to everything, she too fulfilling the aforesaid provisions. Being master of my own property, I so choose to dispose of it. This will is valid. I have directed Eudemon son of Hermaeus son of . . ., his mother being Isidora also called Tasebthis, daughter of Tithoës, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Eastern Guard-house, my friend, . . . to write for me the body of the subscription on account of my illness. Witnesses: Tithois son of Anubion, aged about 45, of medium height, having a fair complexion, a long face, a straight nose, and a scar near the left eye; Hermaeus also called Phibion, son of A . . ., aged about 36, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar on the left side of the neck; Sarapion son of Hermias, aged about 30, of medium height, having a straight nose and a mole above the left eyebrow; Hermaeus son of Ptolemaeus, aged about 42, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar above the right cheek; Herodes son of Eutychides, aged about 22, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar upon it; Hermaeus son of Hermaeus, aged about 35, of medium height, having a straight nose and a scar on the right shin.' Signatures.

5. *ἐπ[ισ]ήμοις . . . ἡμέραις*: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 77. 58 (i, p. 234) *τὰς τοῦ θανάτου ἐπισήμους ἡμέρας*, P. Leipzig 30. 1 [W. 500], Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 421 sq. For *ὅρους* cf. P. Oxy. 274. 27, note, and for the *Σαραπιεῖον* at Hermopolis, the restoration of which at the end of this line was suggested by Wilcken, e.g. C. P. Herm. 127. verso ii. 9.

12. *εἰς τοὺς ἔξω [τό]πους*: cf. B. G. U. 1139. 13 *συνιδὼν τὸν Πάρθον ἐν τοῖς ἔξω τόποις ὄντα.*

ἀποδημυλη (l. *ἀποδημίαν*). For some reason the copyist after first writing *μι* corrected the *ι* into *υ* covering the right half of the *μ* with the loop of the *υ*. He then proceeded as though he were completing the word *αὐλή*.

18. *Ζμύρνῃ*: games called *κοινὰ τῆς Ἀσίας* were held in the town (cf. C. I. G. iii. 5804. 26, 5913. 26, 27), and since Hellanicus' father was an athlete (l. 25) it is possible that the birth took place when the father was engaged in them.

19. *[ἄχ]ρι οὗ γένη[ται κτλ.*: the meaning of this phrase here and in the other passages where it recurs (ll. 22, 27, 31) is apparently that the provision was to be valid up to the time of Hellanicus' attaining the legal age if he had previously come to Hermopolis, but in the case of his attaining his majority abroad, the provision was to hold good up to the time of his arrival. It is evident that while absent abroad he could not supply allowances of corn to citizens of Hermopolis (ll. 22–3), or use slaves residing there (l. 29). The sentence is accordingly to be regarded as elliptic and 'if he is then at Hermopolis' is to be supplied after 'when (or until) he attains the legal age'.

After *ἡλικίας* the second hand has strangely crossed out the disjunctive *ἤ* and superscribed *ὅταν*. As *ὅταν* makes no sense and is at variance with the formula where it recurs, the *ἤ* of the first hand is retained in the text.

25–6. This passage shows that the author of the will was an athlete (cf. l. 18 and note), and perhaps he was a member of the well-known athletic club called according to P. Brit. Mus. 1178 (iii, p. 214 [W. 156]) *ἡ ἱερὰ ξυστικὴ περιπολιστικὴ Ἀδριανὴ Ἀντωνιανὴ σύνοδος τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα*, since he here mentions a privilege connected with his athletic crown and granted to him in accordance with the ordinances of the reigning Emperor Antoninus and his deceased father Hadrian. Kenyon has already noticed that the club without doubt owed its name of *Ἀδριανὴ Ἀντωνιανή* to the privileges conferred upon it by these two emperors, some of which are recorded in C. I. G. iii. 5906–7. These inscriptions, however, only mention the gift to the club of certain buildings in Rome in which to keep their archives. The privilege alluded to in **153**, which adds a further reason for the names *Ἀδριανὴ Ἀντωνιανή*, is of a different nature. It refers to allowances (*ὀψώνια*) granted to the crowned athletes, and consisting in monthly payments apparently from the *πολιτικὸς λόγος*; cf. two *σιτήσεις* granted to victors at the *Ἀντινοεῖα* in P. Brit. Mus. 1164 (*i*). 12 (iii, p. 165). Several papyri from Hermopolis contain requests addressed to the *βουλή* by athletes claiming the payment of *ὀψώνια* due to them; cf. C. P. Herm. 54 [W. 157] and 69–80, *Archiv* iii, p. 544. In C. P. Herm. 54, for instance, a claim is

made for the accumulated ὀψώνια of nearly three years at a rate of 180 drachmae a month (in 69 the ὀψώνια amount to 200 drachmae a month). It is thus probable that the author of the present will had likewise not claimed his ὀψώνια, the accumulated amount of which was to come after his death to his son and heir. If l. 26 is rightly restored (cf. C. P. Herm. 54. 6 *α]ἰτο[ῦμαι ἐπιστ]αλῆναί [μοι] ἀπὸ πολιτικοῦ λό[γου ὑπὲρ ὀ]ψω(νίων)*), Hadrian and Antoninus conferred upon victorious athletes the right of being entertained at their city's expense; the aorist *ὑπαρξάντων* however is strange and perhaps to be emended.

30. *μότημα* is a new word, apparently meaning some kind of linen garment; cf. *μοτός, μοτόν, μότωμα.*

39–40. Cf. P. Strassb. 87. iii. 6 in *Archiv* iv, p. 130 *ἐὰν δέ, ὃ μ[ὴ γέν]οιτο, συμβῇ [τοὺ]ς προγεγραμμ[ένου]ς υἱοὺς . . . [τ]ελευτῆσα[ι γ]ενεὰν μὴ ἀπολιπ[όντ]ας μηδὲ ᾧ[κο]νομηκότας μηδ[ὲ δι]αθεμέ[νους] περὶ τῶν προσ[ενεχ]θέντων τ[οῖς] αὐτῶν γ[ο]νεῦσι . . .*

45. The foregoing text is clearly too long and elaborate to be a mere signature, and this, therefore, must be supposed to have been omitted. It is also to be noticed that ll. 45 sqq. give a list of the witnesses, not their actual signatures. **153** is thus not the original will, but a partial copy.

E. CONTRACTS.

(*a*) Marriage Contract, etc.

154. CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE.

Bacchias (Arsinoïte nome). A. D. 66. Plate 8.

A copy of a marriage contract between the bridegroom Chaeremon and Sisoïs father of Thaisarion the bride. As in B. G. U. 183 [M. 313] and 1045 [M. 282] the formal union here concluded had been preceded by a period of cohabitation under the terms of an *ἄγραφος γάμος*. The document is drawn up in great detail, and on lines familiar from other members of the group from the Fayûm; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 218 sqq. The settlement made by the father on his daughter is tripartite, consisting of *φερνή, παράφερνα,* and a gift in usufruct (l. 10 *εἰς καρπίαν καὶ ἐν προσφορᾷ*) of $10\frac{3}{4}$ arourae of catoecic land. Provision is made for the return of both *φερνή* and *παράφερνα* to the daughter in case of a separation, while detailed regulations are attached to the *προσφορά* both as to administration during the term of the marriage and as to reversion in case of divorce.

[Ἀν]τίγραφον [συνγραφῆ]ς. (ἔτους) ιγ Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορο(ς)

[μη]νὸς Ἀπελλα[ίου κβ Φαῶ]φι κβ, ἐν Βακχ[ι]ά̣δι̣ τῆ[ς Ἡρ]ακλείδου μερί[δο]ς τοῦ Ἀρσινοίτου ν[ο]μ̣ο̣ῦ̣. [ὁμ]ολογεῖ

[Χαι]ρήμων Ἀπολ[λωνίου Π]έρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆ[ς] ὡς (ἐτῶν) λδ οὐλὴι ῥινὶ μ[ε]σηι Σισόιτι Πετε̣ή̣σ̣[ι]ο̣ς̣ [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) οα

[οὐλ]ὴι ὀφρύι ἀριστε[ρᾶι ἔχειν] παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῆ[ι αὐ]τοῦ θυγατρὶ προούση[ι] κ̣[αὶ] συνούσηι τοῦ Χα[ιρήμονος] γ̣υ̣ν̣α̣ι̣κ̣ὶ̣

5 [Θαι]σαρίωι φερνῆς̣ [ἀργυ]ρί[ο]υ ἐπισήμου δραχμὰς [ἑκατὸ]ν καὶ παραφέρνων ἐν[ωτ]ί̣ων χρυσῶν ζε[ῦγος τετα]ρ̣τ̣ῶ̣ν

[τεσσ]ἀρων καὶ μη[νίσκο]ν [χρυ]σοῦν τεταρτῶν [τριῶ]ν καὶ δακτύλια χ[ρυσᾶ] δύο τεταρτῶν [δ]ύ[ο καὶ] ψελ[ί]ων

[ἀργ]υρῶν ζεῦγος ὁ[λκῆς] ἀσήμου δραχμῶν τεσσ[αρ]άκοντα τεσσάρων καὶ κ[λ]ά[λ]ι[α δύο ὁλκῆς ἀσ[ή]μ[ου δρα]χμῶν

[δέ]κα ἓξ καὶ ἱμα[τίω]ν σ[τ]ολὰ[ς] δύο, λευκὴι μία [ναρ]κ[ι]σσίνη μία, καὶ πάλλ[ι]α πέντε καὶ χαλκώμ[ατ]α καὶ

[. .]λουτρίδιον, ἐ[πὶ τ]ὸ αὐτὸ μνῶν τεσσάρων, [κ]α[ὶ] ἄνευ σταθμοῦ εδρυσ . α[ι] χαλκαῖ δύο καὶ κασσι[τέρο]υ μναῖ

10 [πέν]τε, καὶ ἄνευ δι[ατε]ιμήσ[ε]ως εἰς καρπίαν κ[α]ὶ ἐν πρ[οσφ]ορᾷ ἀπ[ὸ] τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ιγ (ἔτους) [Ν]έρων[ος Κλ]α[υδίου

[Καί]σαρος Σεβασ[το]ῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος τὸν ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῶι Σισ[όι]τι περὶ Βακχιάδα κ[λῆρ]ον

[κατ]οικικὸν ἀρο[υ]ρῶν δέκα ἡμίσους τετάρτου ἐν δυσὶ σφραγεῖσι, ἀφ' ὧν ἐν τῶι λεγομέν[ωι] Σάδηι [κλ]ήρ[ο]υ

[ἄρο]υραι ἑπτὰ ἥμισ[υ τ]έτ[α]ρτον, ὧν γείτονες τούτ[ω]ν νότου πρότε[ρ]ον Ἡρα[κλεί]δου τοῦ Ζωί[λο]υ κλῆρ[ος βορρᾶ

[Ἀπολ]λωνίου τοῦ Στράτωνος κλῆρος λιβὸς διῶρυξ λεγομένηι Ἀρχείου δι' οὗ ἀποχεῖ{ε}ται ὁ κλῆρ[ο]ς ἀπ[η-

15 [λιώ]του Πεθεῦτο[ς] τοῦ Πτόλλιδος κλῆρος, ἀνὰ μέσον ὄντος κοινοῦ ὑδραγώγου δι' οὗ ποτίζεται [ὁ] κλῆ[ρος,

[τῆ]ς δὲ δευτέρας σφ[ρ]αγεῖδος τῶν λοιπῶν ἀρουρῶν τριῶν ἐν τῶι λεγομένωι Πιενηούιος, γε[ί]τονε[ς

[δὲ] καὶ τούτων νό[του] Βακχί[ο]νος τοῦ Ἀμμω[νίου] κλῆρος β[ορρ]ᾶ Πα[. . . .]εῦτος τ[οῦ . .] . ιν[. . . . .]

[κλ]ῆρος λιβὸς διῶρυξ εἰς ὃν εἰσχεῖτα[ι] ὁ κλῆρ[ος] ἀπηλιώτος Π[ι]σιστρά[το]υ κλήρου. συμ-[β]ιούτω[σαν ο]ὖν

[ἑα]υτοῖς ἀλλήλο[ις ο]ἱ γ[α]μοῦντες ἥ τε Θαισάριον καὶ ὁ Χα[ι]ρήμων ἀμεμψιμοιρήτως καθότι π[ρότ]ερον

20 [συ]νεβίουν, τοῦ Χ[αιρ]ήμονος ἄγοντος τὰ κατ' ἔ[τ]ος γεωργικὰ ἔργα πάντα τῶν τῆς προσφορᾶς κλή[ρ]ου

[ἀρο]υρῶν δέκα ἡμίσ[ο]υς τετάρτου καὶ κατασπείροντας καὶ ἀποφέροντας τὰ περιεσόμεν[α] ἐκ τ[ούτω]ν κατ' ἔτος γενήματα καὶ ἐπιγενήματα ἀπ[ὸ] τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνεστῶ[τος] ἔτους καὶ ε[ἰ]σφέρ[ον]τος

[εἰς] τὸν κοινὸν τῆς [σ]υμβιώσεως οἶκον κα[ὶ τ]ελοῦντας τὰ ὑπὲρ τούτων κατ' ἔτ[ο]ς δημόσια [πά]ντα

[σι]τικά τε καὶ ἀργυρι[κ]ὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους. ἐὰν δὲ διαφορᾶς αὐτοῖς γεναμένης

25 [χ]ωρίζονται ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἤτοι τοῦ Χαιρήμονος ἀποπέμποντος τ[ὴ]ν Θαισάριον ἢ καὶ αὐτῆς ἑκουσίω[ς

[ἀ]παλλασσομέν[η]ς [ἀ]π' αὐτοῦ, ἔστωι τοῦ τῆ[ς] Θα[ι]σαρ[ί]ου πατρὸς Σισόιτος, ἐὰ[ν] δὲ [ο]ὗτος μὴ περιῆι, αὐ[τῆς] Θ[α]ισαρί[ου

[ὁ] σημαινόμενο[ς κλῆρ]ος τῶν ἀρουρῶν δ[έκα] ἡμίσους τετάρτου καθὼ[ς] πρόκειται· ἔτι δὲ καὶ προ[σα]πο-

δώσιν αὐτῆι ὁ Χ[αιρ]ήμων καὶ τὴν προγ[εγρα]μμένην φερνὴν καὶ τὰ παράφερνα οἷα ἐὰν ἐκ τῆς τρί-

ψεως ἐγβῆι, ἐπ[ὶ μὲν] τῆς ἀποπομπῆς πα[ραχρῆ]μα, ἐπὶ δὲ {του}τῆς ἑκουσ[ίο]υ ἀπαλλαγῆς ἐν ἡμέρα[ι]ς τριά-

30 [κο]ντα ἀφ' ἧς ἐὰ[ν ἀπαι]τηθῆι. ἐν ὧι δ' [ἂ]ν ἔτι [τὰ κατὰ] τὸν ἀπ' ἀλλ[ή]λων τῶν [γα]μούντω[ν χ]ωρ[ι]σμὸ[ν] γέ[νη-

[τ]αι, ἀπ[ο]μερισθ[ήσεται] τὰ ἐκφόρια τοῦ κλήρ[ο]υ [εἰς] τὴν δωδε[κά]μην[ο]ν τῆν τοῦ τῆς [ἀ]πο-πλοκῆς ἔ[τους

[κα]ὶ ἕξε[ι] ὁ μὲν Χα[ιρήμω]ν κατὰ τὸ ἀνὰ λόγον τ[ῶν μ]ηνῶν ὧν ἐὰν ἦι ἡ Θαισ[άριο]ν μεμε-νηκυῖα ἐν τῶ[ι κ]οινῶι

[οἴκω]ι, ὁ δὲ Σισόις τὸ ἐπίλοιπον, πρ[ό]τερον ἀνταναιρεθ[έ]ντων τῶν τοῦ κλήρου δημοσίων καὶ σπερμά[τω]ν, γει-

[νο]μένης τῆς πράξ[ε]ως τῶν κατὰ τὴν συνγραφὴν τῶι Σισόιτι ἤ, μὴ περιόν[το]ς, τῆι Θαισαρί[ωι] καὶ τοῖς [παρ' α]ὐτῆς

35 [ἐκ] τοῦ Χαιρήμ[ονο]ς καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς πάντων καθάπερ ἐγ δίκης. ὑπογραφεὺς τοῦ Σ[ι]σόιτος

[. . . .]ν Ἑρμᾶτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) μα οὐλ(ὴ) μετώπωι ἐγ δεξιῶν, τοῦ Χαιρήμονος εἰδότος γ[ρά]μματα.

8. l. λευκὴν μίαν κτλ. 14. l. δι' ἧς. 18. l. εἰς ἣν . . . ἀπηλιώτου . . . κλῆρος. 21. l. κατασπείροντος καὶ ἀποφέροντος. 22. τ of επιγενηματα corr. 23. l. τ]ελοῦντος. 25. l. [χ]ωρίζωνται. 30. l. ἔτει.

'Copy of agreement. The 13th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, the 22nd of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 22, in Bacchias in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Chaeremon son of Apollonius, a Persian of the Epigone, aged about 34 years, with a scar on the middle of the nose, acknowledges to Sisoïs son of Peteësis, aged about 71 years, with a scar on the left eyebrow, that he has received from him as dowry upon his daughter Thaisarion, who has formerly lived with Chaeremon as his wife, a hundred drachmae of silver coin, and as *parapherna* a pair of gold ear-rings weighing four quarters, a gold crescent of three quarters, two gold rings of two quarters, a pair of silver armlets to the weight of 44 drachmae of unstamped metal, two bracelets to the weight of 16 drachmae of unstamped metal; in raiment two robes, one white, one narcissus, and five mantles; and bronze utensils and a bath, to the total weight of four minae, and without weight two bronze . . ., and five minae of tin; and without valuation in usufruct as a gift from the present 13th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator the catoecic holding of $10\frac{3}{4}$ arurae the property of Sisoïs in the area of Bacchias in two plots, consisting of $7\frac{3}{4}$ arurae of a holding in the place called Sade, the boundaries of which are, on the south the holding formerly belonging to Heraclides son of Zoïlus, on the north the holding of Apollonius son of Straton, on the west the dyke called that of Archias by which the holding is drained, on the east the holding of Petheus son of Ptollis, separated by a common water-channel by which the holding is irrigated, and the second plot containing the remaining 3 arurae situate in the place called after Pieneouis, the boundaries of which are on the south the holding of Bacchion son of Ammonius, on the north the holding of Pa . . . eus son of . . ., on the west the dyke into which the holding drains, on the east the holding of Pisistratus. Let both Thaisarion and Chaeremon the parties to the marriage live blamelessly together as in their previous married life, Chaeremon carrying out all the yearly work of cultivation connected with the holding of $10\frac{3}{4}$ arurae presented, sowing and harvesting the yearly produce and surplus produce resulting from them from the said present year, and carrying it to the home of their common wedded life, paying thereon all yearly public charges both of corn and money from the said present year. But if any difference arises between them and they separate the one from the other, either Chaeremon divorcing Thaisarion or Thaisarion withdrawing of her own free will, then the before-mentioned holding of $10\frac{3}{4}$ arurae shall belong to Thaisarion's father Sisoïs, or, if he be no longer living, to Thaisarion herself; and Chaeremon shall also restore the dowry aforesaid and the *parapherna* as they emerge from wear and tear, in the case of divorce forthwith, and in the case of voluntary withdrawal within 30 days from the day on which the demand is made to him. In what year soever the separation of the parties to the marriage takes place the proceeds of the holding for the twelve months of the year of separation shall be

divided, and Chaeremon shall receive in proportion to the months during which Thaisarion shall have remained in the common house and Sisoïs the remainder, the public dues on the holding and seed-loans having first been deducted. As regards the terms of the contract Sisoïs, or, if he does not survive, Thaisarion and her assigns shall have the right of execution upon Chaeremon and all his property, as if in accordance with a legal decision. The subscriber of Sisoïs is . . . son of Hermas, aged about 41 years, with a scar on the right side of the forehead, Chaeremon being literate.'

4. *προούση[ι] . . . γυναικί*: cf. ll. 19–20 *καθότι π[ρότ]ερον [συν]εβίουν*, B. G. U. 183. 28 [M. 313], where *συνούσης καὶ προούσης* (not *προ⟨γα⟩μούσης*) *μου γυναικός* was doubtless meant, 1045. 7–8 [M. 282] *τῇ [προούσῃ κ]αὶ συν[ού]σ[ῃ] αὐτῷ ἀγράφως γυ[ν]αικ[ί*. In B. G. U. 183. 4 the lacuna may be filled *αὐτ[ὴ ἡ προοῦσα καὶ συνοῦ]σα*.

7. *ὁ[λκῆς] ἀσήμου*: cf. **125**. 18, note. For *κ[λ]άλ[ι]α*, a form of *κλάνια*, cf. P. Oxy. 114. 11, 796, Tebt. 550 *κράρια*.

8. For *[ναρ]κ[ι]σσίνη* cf. P. Brit. Mus. 928. 12 (iii, p. 191), and for *χαλκώμ[ατ]α* P. Hamb. 10. 34, note.

9. *λουτρίδιον*: cf. P. Rain. inv. no. 1583 in C. P. R. i, p. 125 *λουτρίδιον χαλκ(οῦν) μέγα*. A compound form, e. g. *[ἀπο]λουτρίδιον*, may here have been used, or possibly *[ἐν] λουτ.* should be read.

10. *ἐν πρ[οσφ]ορᾷ*: for *προσφορά* cf. **155**, introd., and l. 7, note.

12. *[κλ]ήρ[ο]υ*: may be a mistake for *κλήρῳ*, but we prefer to regard *Σάδηι* here and *Πιενηούιος* in l. 16 as names of *τόποι* rather than of *κλῆροι*.

17. E.g. *Πα[νεσν]εῦτος* or *Πα[νομγ]εῦτος*.

19. *ἀμεμψιμοιρήτως*: cf. C. P. R. 28. 5 [M. 312].

22. *γενήματα καὶ ἐπιγενήματα*: cf. B. G. U. 197. 13; Wilcken, *Ost.* i, p. 194, suggests that *ἐπιγένημα* was surplus produce in excess of expectation, of which partition was made between lessor and lessee in accordance with the terms of the particular contract in question. The insertion of the phrase here merely emphasizes the completeness of the usufruct granted.

28–9. *οἷα ἐὰν ἐκ τῆς τρίψεως ἐγβῆι*: the same clause occurs in C. P. R. 27. 20 [M. 289], 235. 4–5, B. G. U. 717. 22; cf. also **167**. 27 sqq. The clause in marriage contracts brings out the inherent distinction between *φερνή* and *παράφερνα*: for the *φερνή* the husband was absolutely responsible and, in case of separation, was bound to restore its exact value, whereas the *παράφερνα* were more peculiarly the property of the woman and not similarly guaranteed by the husband; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 220–1.

29–30. It is usual for the discriminatory clause *ἐπὶ μὲν . . . ἀπαιτήθῃ* to apply only to the *φερνή*, the *παράφερνα* being in either case refunded immediately; cf. e. g. C. P. R. 27. 20 [M. 289], Castelli, *Parapherna*, p. 21.

ἐν ἡμέρα[ι]ς τριά[κο]ντα: for the variation of the time limit allowed cf. Mitteis, *op. cit.*, p. 222, n. 1.

30–3. Parallel stipulations occur in C. P. R. 22. 25–6, 27. 20–22 [M. 289].

31. The word *ἐκφόρια* suggests that Chaeremon would lease the land, not farm it himself as was implied by ll. 20 sqq.

[εἰς τ]ὴν δωδεκάμηνον . . . ἔ[τους: cf. C. P. R. 22. 25 *καὶ καταδιαι[ρεῖ]σθαι τὰς προσόδους τοῦ τοῦ χωρισμοῦ ἔτους*, 27. 21 [M. 289] *καὶ κατα[διαιρείσθω] ἡ πρόσοδος . . . εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἔ[τ]ους τοῦ χωρισμ[οῦ] δωδεκάμηνον*. *ἀποπλοκή* as a synonym of *χωρισμός* is apparently not found, but the verb occurs in this sense, and in papyri the phrase *γενόμενος καὶ ἀποπεπλεγμένος* is a euphemism for death, e.g. B. G. U. 118. ii. 11, Fay. 27. 6, Gen. 19. 3.

32. *[κατὰ τὸ ἀνὰ λό]γον* should perhaps be restored in place of *[τὸ ἐπιβάλ]λον* in C. P. R. 27. 22 [M. 289].

33. *ἀνταναιρεθέντων . . . σπερμάτων*: for the sense of *ἀνταναιρεῖν* cf. P. Tebt. i, p. 561. *σπέρματα* refers to loans of seed made to the lessees; cf. l. 31, note. For such loans in private contracts, especially those relating to catoecic land, cf. the note on **166**. 13–14.

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155. GIFT OF HOUSE PROPERTY.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 20·3 × 18·8 cm. A. D. 138–61. Plate 13.

A deed by which a woman named Thases conveys parts of two houses and a share in a *παστοφόριον* to her daughter Thasos. The nature of the transaction is a *προσφορά* or 'deed of gift'—a method of procedure governed apparently by certain ordinances or

indulgences (cf. l. 7 *κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ φιλανθρώπων προστάγματα* and note). The relationship existing between the contracting parties and the fact that *προσφέρειν* and *προσφορά* in papyri are used technically in marriage settlements are prima facie arguments for supposing in this case a reference to a dowry, although the age of Thasos—42 years—does not suggest that she was a bride. A similar interpretation was assigned by the editors to P. Oxy. 273 [M. 221], a cession (*συγχώρησις*) of land from mother to daughter. Possibly such deeds were an alternative to a marriage settlement (cf. B. G. U. 742. ii. 1–2 *ἀντὶ φερνῆς ἡ παραχώρησις ἐγένετο*) or were independent of it. Or again it may be suggested that where *προσφοραί* of real property were included in the marriage agreement these reproduce the terms of deeds independently executed. Of the latter **155** would then be an example. The convenience of some such system for the *βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων* is obvious. In any case that the gift of property is made directly to the daughter (and not to the husband) is consistent with the theory of the *φερνή* in Graeco-Egyptian usage; cf. C. P. R. 22. 9, 24. 11 [M. 288], Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 220.

The length of the lines can be gauged from l. 3, where the restoration is nearly certain.

[Ἔτους . . . . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσ]αρος Τίτο[υ] Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς μηνὸς

[28 letters] δ ἐν Ἡ[ρακ]λείᾳ τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτ[ο]υ νομοῦ.

[ὁμολογεῖ Θασῆς Πάτρωνος τοῦ Σατα]βοῦτος ἱ[ε]ρεια ἀπὸ κώμης Σο[κ]νοπαίου Νήσου ὡς (ἐτῶν) ξε οὐλὴ . . . . .

[. . . . . μετὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐφ' ὑπογραφῆ]ς [τ]οῦ [αὐτῆ]ς υ[ἱο]ῦ Ἀπύγχεως τοῦ Ἁτοτοήτιο[ς ὡ]ς (ἐτῶν) λβ οὐλὴ μετ̣ώπ̣[ῳ

5 [ἐξ ἀριστερῶν τῇ ἑαυτῆς θυγατρὶ Θα]σῶτι Πε̣[. . . . . .] . τοῦ Ὀννόφρεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) μβ οὐλὴ ποδὶ δεξιῷ μ̣ετ̣ὰ κ̣[υρίου

[27 letters] . [.]τ̣ος [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) κ[. οὐλ]ὴ ὑπὲρ ὀφρὺν ἀριστεράν, τὴν ὁμολογοῦσ[α]ν̣ ε̣ . [. .

[19 letters προσενη]ν̣ε̣[χ]θ̣αι Θασῶτι ἐν προσφορᾷ κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ φιλανθρόπων προσ[τάγ-

[ματα . . . . . κυριευτικ]ῷ̣ς ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἀναφα[ί]ρετον τὸ ὑπάρχον αὐτῇ ἐν κώμῃ Σοκνοπαίο[υ

[Νήσῳ ἥμισυ . . . . . μέρος . . . . . .]ς̣ οἰκίας τριστέγου καὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων καὶ τέταρ-

10 [τον . . . . . μέρος πατρικῆς οἰ]κίας ὁμ[ο]ίως τριστέγου καὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων

[24 letters μέρος] παστοφ[ο]ρί[ω]ν ἐντ[ὸς] περιβόλ[ο]υ ἱερο̣ῦ, ὧν γείτων[ε]ς τῆς̣ μ̣ὲ̣ν [.] . .

[. . . . . οἰκίας νότου δημοσ]ί̣α̣ π̣λ̣ατεῖα βορρᾶ Γ̣αλλίωνος οἰκία ἀπηλιώτου Βελλῆτος Κ̣ά̣σ̣τ̣ο̣ρ̣ος̣

[. . . . . λιβὸς ῥύμη] βασιλ[ι]κή, καὶ τῆς πατρικῆς οἰκίας γείτονες νότου Κι̣μ̣ε̣κ̣ις̣ οἰκία

[βορρᾶ . . . . . οἰκ]ί̣α̣ ἀπηλιώτου [δ]ημο̣σία πλατεῖα λιβὸς Κουεῖτος οἰκία καὶ ο̣ἰ̣κ̣ό̣π̣ε̣-

15 [δα . . . . . καὶ ὥστε ἐὰν αἱρῆτα]ι [ἡ] Θασῶς ἀπ[ο]γράψ̣ε̣ι̣αι πάντα τὰ προκίμενα διὰ τῆς τῶν ἐνκτήσε-
[ων βιβλιοθήκης μετενεχθέντος] ἀντιγράφου τ̣[αύτης τ]ῆ̣ς προσφορᾶς κ̣α̣ὶ̣ μ̣ὴ προσδεομένη{ς} ἑτέρου
[τινὸς αὐτῇ συναπογραφομένο]υ ἀ̣λ̣λ̣ὰ ἐ̣ν̣τ̣[εῦ]θε[ν ε]ὐ̣δοκ̣ῖν τὴν μητέρα Θασῆν καὶ μὴ ἐ̣π̣ε̣λ̣εύ-
[σεσθαι τῇ Θασῶτι τρόπῳ μηδε]ν̣ὶ δι[ὰ] τ̣ὸ̣ ἐ̣[π]ὶ̣ τούτ[οις τ]ὴν προσφορὰν γεγ[ο]νέναι. Θασῆς Π̣ά̣[τ]ρ̣[ωνο]ς με-
[τὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐφ' ὑπογρα]φῆς τ[ο]ῦ ἑ̣α̣υ̣τ̣[ῆ]ς υἱοῦ Ἀπύγχεως τοῦ Στοτοήτιος ὁμολογῶ προσενηνέχθαι
20 [τῇ ἐμαυτῆς θυγατρὶ Θασῶτι ἐ]ν̣ προσφορᾷ ἀπὸ τ[ο]ῦ ν[ῦ]ν ἀναφαίρετον τ[ὸ] ὑ[π]άρχον μοι ἥμισυ̣ . [. . . .] . [.] .
[. . . . . καὶ μέρος πατρι]κ̣ὰ̣ς οἰκ[ί]α̣ς καὶ μέ[ρο]ς παστοφορίων καὶ ὥστε ἐὰν αἱρῆται ἡ [Θα]σ̣[ῶ]ς ἀ̣π̣[ο-
[γράψεται πάντα τὰ προκίμεν]α̣ διὰ τῆς τῶν [ἐν]κτήσεων βιβλ[ιοθ]ήκης καθὼς πρ[όκι]τ̣[αι.
[26 letters ἔγρα]ψα ὑ[πὲ]ρ αὐτῆς κα[ὶ] τοῦ κυρίου φαμένων μὴ εἰδ[έν]αι γράμ[ματα.

[24 letters ἐντέ]τακται [διὰ τοῦ ἐ]ν Ἡρακλείᾳ [γ]ραφείου.

On the verso two red stamps.

5. l. Ὀννώφρεως. 7. l. φιλανθρώπων. 11. γ of γειτων[ε]ς corr.; l. γείτον[ε]ς, and so in l. 13. 21. l. πατρι]κῆς.

'The . . . year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius . . ., in Heraclia in the division of Themistes of the Arsinoïte nome. Thases daughter of Patron son of Satabous, a priestess, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, aged about 65 years, with a scar . . . having as guardian, and with the subscription of, her son Apunchis son of Stotoëtis, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the left side of his forehead . . ., acknowledges to her daughter Thasos by . . . son of Onnophris, aged about 42 years, having a scar on the right foot, with her guardian . . ., aged about 2[.] years, having a scar over the left eyebrow, that she the acknowledging party . . . has conveyed to Thasos by deed of gift in conformity with the decrees concerning indulgences . . . with full and undisturbed rights of possession henceforward the . . . share of a three-storied . . . house and all appurtenances belonging to her in the village of Socnopaei Nesus, and the . . . share of a paternal house, likewise of three stories, and all appurtenances, and a . . . part of priest's lodgings within the precincts of the temple; the boundaries of the . . . house are, on the south a public street, on the north the house of Gallio, on the east the . . . of Belles son of Castor, on the west a royal road, and the boundaries of the paternal house are on the south the house of Kimekis (?) . . ., on the north the house of . . ., on the east a public street, on the west the house of Koueis and . . . building plots. Thasos shall register as she pleases all the property aforesaid through the property record-office by producing a copy of this deed of gift, and having no need of the concurrence of any other person, but her mother Thases approves and will not proceed against Thasos in any way, because the deed of gift has been made on these terms.' Subscription of Thases and docket of the record-office of Heraclia.

2. ἐν Ἡ[ρακ]λείᾳ: although Thases was an inhabitant of Socnopaei Nesus and at any rate part of the property was situated in that village (l. 8) yet the deed is drawn up in Heraclia. For the close connexion of these villages cf. Tebt. ii, pp. 377–8.

4. ἐφ' ὑπογραφῆ]ς: cf. l. 19 and e. g. B. G. U. 13. 16 [M. 265].

4–5. It appears certain from l. 17 that Thases and Thasos, the contracting parties, were mother and daughter. Thases, therefore, must have been twice married, since the name of the father differs in the case of son and daughter.

7. προσενη]νέ[χ]θαι: for the middle used in an active sense both here and in l. 19 cf. C. P. R. 26. 8. During the first centuries of the Roman era προσφέρειν is habitually used with reference to the dowry in

marriage contracts; cf. e.g. P. Strassb. 87 in *Archiv* iv, pp. 130 sqq., Cols. ii and iii *passim*. The substantive *προσφορά* is far less common. It is used of the gift of real property in a marriage settlement, or on the occasion of a marriage, in C. P. R. 24. 8 [M. 288], 26. 10, 236. 4, P. Tebt. 351. 1. Cf. also P. Oxy. 1208. 16, where a cession (*πρᾶσις καὶ παραχώρησις*) of real property is involved. In Byzantine times we find in use the more general sense of 'gift' or 'offering', e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 77. 57 (i, p. 234), and especially in Coptic; cf. Crum, *Coptic Ostraca*, 135, note, P. Munich 8. 5, note.

κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ φιλανθρόπων προσ[τάγματα: decrees of indulgences (*φιλάνθρωπα*) in Ptolemaic times occur in P. Tebt. 5 (cf. 73. 3), 124, and are alluded to in P. Tor. 1. v. 21 sqq., vii. 13 sqq., ix. 20 sqq. [M. 31]. There is, however, no extant statute amongst these dealing with the conveyance of property. It is not known whether such ordinances became incorporated in a body of law lasting into Roman times or whether they were reformulated under the emperors. It is certain, however, that in the Augustan period the *φιλάνθρωπα* were used as a means of evading legal obligations, and to avoid this danger it was found necessary to insert a clause in contracts; cf. B. G. U. 1053. ii. 4 sqq. [M. 105] *καὶ μὴ καταφεύξεσθαι . . . ἐπὶ πρόσταγμ[α] φιλανθρώπων*. In the second century A. D. P. Tebt. 351. 1 sqq. contains a payment for *ἐγκύκλιον* on the gift (*προσφορά*) of a house by mother to daughter on the occasion of the latter's marriage. The formula is unusual and the sum paid only 4 drachmae. Possibly, therefore, in place of the usual 10% (cf. **163**. 15, note) a reduced rate was charged on this form of gift, and it was in the grant of such privileges that the 'indulgences' consisted.

9. Some adjective such as *παππικῆς* or *μαμμικῆς* must have preceded *οἰκίας*; cf. l. 11, where the slight vestiges at the end of the line are sufficiently consistent with [*μ*]*αμ*. The corresponding passage in the *ὑπογραφή* gives little help, being much condensed.

15–17. Cf. P. Oxy. 273. 19–24 [M. 221] *ἃς καὶ ἐξέσ[ται] . . . ἀπὸ τῆσδε [τῆς ὁμο]λογίας δι' ἑαυτῆς μετεπιγράφεσθαι [διὰ τῶν κ]αταλοχισμῶν, μὴ προσδεηθε[ίσῃ τῆς] τῆς μητρὸς . . . συ[νεπιγρα]φῆς*, and 373. 20 sqq. quoted in the note *ad loc.*, B. G. U. 1127. 30 sqq. *ἐξῖναι . . . μετενεγκόντι ἀντίγραφον τῆσδε τῆς συνχωρήσεως . . . τὴν εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἢ εἰς οὓς ἂν αἱρῆται παραχώρησιν ποιεῖσθαι . . . μὴι προσδεηθέντι τῆς αὐτοῦ παρουσίας*; cf. also B. G. U. 1129. 26–7 [M. 254], 1131. 20 sqq., P. Strassb. 52. 7, Pap. Rain. in *Anz. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss.* Phil.-Hist. Cl., Wien, 1901, pp. 106 sqq., P. Oxy. 1208. 24–5, and note on l. 22 below.

It is probable that unless a special exemption was thus given the consent of the person selling property was essential to the *ἀπογραφή* by the purchaser; cf. Lewald, *Beiträge z. Kenntnis d. röm.-ägypt. Grundbuchrechts*, pp. 60 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 100, *Chrestom.*, no. 254, introd., Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 124 sqq.

19. The supplement is short, but the scribe has a habit of considerably prolonging the horizontal stroke of a final *α*.

20–1. The description of the houses in the *ὑπογραφή* was obviously much curtailed, so that a restoration of the text is impossible. Perhaps the fraction which precedes the *μέρος πατρικῆς οἰκίας* in ll. 9–10 was here omitted like the qualifying term expected before *μέ[ρο]ς παστοφορίων*.

22. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1179. 110 (iii, p. 147) (Lewald, *op. cit.*, p. 61) *ὁπόταν*] *ἡ Ἀπολλώ[ν]ια αἱρῆ[τ]αι, ἀπο[γ]ράψεται διὰ [τοῦ βιβλιοφυλακείου*.

(*b*) Divisions of Property.

156. DIVISION OF LAND AND HOUSE.

Oxyrhynchus. 32·7 × 14·3 cm. First century A. D.

A fragmentary deed for the division of some property between several persons; cf. P. Oxy. 503. Their signatures are appended as well as a list of their names, ages, and distinguishing marks; cf. P. Oxy. 504. On the verso, in a different hand, is another similar but longer list of names and parts of fourteen lines of demotic.

. . . . . .

]ᾳν τοὺς ὑπάρχοντας αὐτ[ο]ῖ[ς] . [
Ὀξυρ]ύνχων πόλει Σαραπείου ἐν λαύρᾳ Ι . [
]νει κοινῶς ἐξ ἴσου ἥμισυ μέρος τῶ[ν] μεμετρη[μένων
]υτο νότου Σαραπίωνος καὶ δημοσία ῥύμη βορρ[ᾶ
5 Διονύ]σιον καὶ Σαραπίωνα καὶ Ἔρωτα ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ εἰς τὰ ἑαυτ[ῶν
] ἐν οἷς καμάρα ὧν μέτρα βορρᾶ ἐπὶ νότον μέχρι [
]α ἐπὶ νότον πήχεις εἴκοσι δύο δίμοιρον δωδέκατον λιβὸς ἑ[π' ἀπηλιώτην
τὰ α]ὐτοῖς ἐπιβάλλοντα μέρη ὡς προσεσήμανται τοὺς λοιποὺς τόπ[ους
] τοῦ ἀπὸ νότου μέρους οὗ κεκλήρωνται οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἡρώδιον πύργου ἐνη[
10 πή]χεις δέκα τέσσαρες τρίτον τετρακαιεικοστόν, τῆς δὲ δευτέρας σφραγ[ῖδος
] δίμοιρον ἕκτον δωδέκατον λιβὸς ἐπ' ἀπηλιώτην πήχεις δέκα [
τοῦ] ἐπὶ βορρᾶ μέρους τῆς δευτέρας σφραγῖδος λιβὸς [δὲ] ὧν κεκλήρων[ται
λιβὸς 'π' ἀπηλιώ]τ̣ην ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς λιβικῆς γωνίας τοῦ πύργο[υ π]ήχεις πέντε τρ[ίτον
] . . καὶ μὴ ἐπιβληθῇ τῷ Ἔρωτι εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ δέ[κατ]ο̣ν μέρος οἰκί[ας
15] κ̣α̣ὶ̣ δ̣ι̣α̣ι̣ρῶνται οὓς κεκλήρωνται ὡς πρόκ̣[ει]ται τόπους ἕξει ὁ Ἔρ̣[ως
ἀ]π̣[ὸ το]ῦ̣ νῦν ἕκαστον τῶν ὁμολογούντων σὺν τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῖ⟨ς⟩ κρατ[εῖν
ὧν λελόγχασ]ι̣ ἐπὶ τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον καὶ χρ[ᾶσ]θ̣αι καὶ διοικεῖν περὶ αὐτῷ[ν
μηδ' ἐνκα]λέσειν μηδ' ἐπελεύσα[σθαι ἀ]λλήλοις μηδὲ τοῖς παρ' [αὐτῶν
] ἀπὸ τοῦ βελτίστου γεγενημέν[ου μηδὲ] περὶ ἄλλου μηδενὸς ἁπλῶ[ς
20 ἄκυρο]ν̣ [εἶ]ν̣α̣ι̣ ἔτ̣[ι δὲ κα]ὶ̣ ἐκτίν[ειν τ̣ὸν παρ]αβάντα τι τούτων ἢ [
] . . [. . .]χιλία[ς καὶ εἰς τὸ] δημόσιο[ν τὰς ἴ]σας καὶ μηθὲν ἧσσον τ̣[ὴν διαίρεσιν κυρίαν μένειν.
] . σ̣τ̣αδημο̣ν̣ Σι̣[. . . . . .] Ἰ̣ουνίου . [. . . . .] μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ αὐτοῦ . [
ἀδε]λ̣φῶν αὐτῆς καθότι πρὸς ἀλλή[λους
2nd hand Σαραπίων καὶ] Διονύσιος ἀμφότεροι Σα̣ρ̣[α-πίωνος
25 ἔγραψ]α ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ βρατύ-τερ[ον γράφειν
]

3rd hand [Τα . . .] . ε̣ῡ̣ . [. . . . . .] Ἡρ̣ῳ̣νος πεποίημαι σὺν [τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν διαίρεσιν καθότι πρόκειται.

['Απολλώνιος (?) . . . ἐπιγέγραμ]μαι τ̣[ῆς μ]ητρὸ[ς] κύριος. Διονύσιος Λ̣[έ]ο̣[ντος ἔγραψα

4th hand] πεπόημ[αι σὺν] τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν διέρεσιν καθ[ό]τ̣[ι πρόκειται.

] . [.]ς̣ γέγραφα ὑπὲρ [αὐ]τῶν μὴ εἰδότων γράμματα. [

30 5th hand [Ἔρως . . . πεποίημαι σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν διαίρεσιν] καθότι πρόκειται. Λεοντᾶς Λέωνος γέγραφ[α ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα.

6th hand πεποίημαι σὺν τοῖς] ἄλλοις τὴν διαίρεσιν καθότι πρόκειται. (7th hand) Θαμ[ούνιον

ἐπιγέγραμμαι αὐτῆς κύριο]ς̣ καὶ γέγραφα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ εἰδυίας γράμματα. [

8th hand] ε̣ἰ̣κ̣(ονισμοῖ)· Σαραπίων ὡς (ἐτῶν) λθ μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λὴ) ὑπὸ γένειο(ν).

Διονύσιος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) {μελίχ(ρως)} μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λὴ) μετώπ(ῳ) μέσ(ῳ).

35 Ἡλιόδωρος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λὴ) μετώπ(ῳ) ἐγ δ[εξ(ιῶν).

Λέων [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) ιθ μέσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λὴ) ὀφρ(ύει) δεξ(ιᾷ).

Θαμούνιον (ἐτῶν) κ μέση μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) ἄση(μος).

25. l. βραδύτερον. 28. l. διαίρεσιν.

2. λαύρᾳ I . [: or λαύραι . [, but the writer does not elsewhere use iota adscript.

27 sqq. The names restored here are taken from the list on the verso, which is much fuller than that in ll. 33–7. On the verso the names are given in the following order: [. .]μίδης aged 55, Sarapion, Dionysius, Eros, Τα̣ . . . ρ̣τ̣[. . aged 45, ὁ κύ(ριος) (sc. of the preceding woman) 'Απολλώ(νιος) aged 24, Τ̣α̣μ̣ε̣σ̣ . [. . . aged 40, ὁ κύ(ριος) Σαραπίω[ν] aged 48, ὁ γρ(άφων) Μ . . ις aged 35, ὁ γρ(άφων) Σαραπίων aged 39, ὁ γρ(άφων) Διονύ(σιος) Λέοντο[ς aged 30 (?), ὁ γρ(άφων) ὑπ(ὲρ) Ἔρωτ(ος) Λεο̣ν̣[τᾶς aged 19 (?), Μ̣α̣τ̣ρ̣α̣( ) aged 20, Thamounion, the last two being added at an interval in larger letters.

33. εἰκ(ονισμοί): cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1059. 7 Μοῦσα . . . ἧς τὰ ἔτη καὶ αἱ εἰκόνες ὑπόκειν̣ται, P. Oxy. 1022. 7–8 *nomina eorum et icon[i]smos.*

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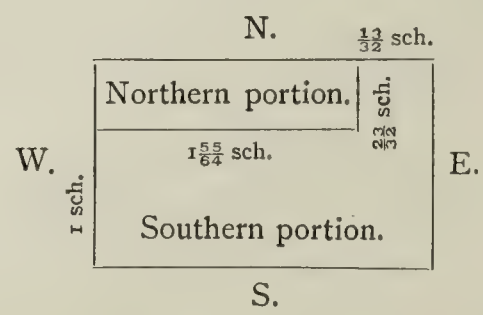
157. DIVISION OF PROPERTY HELD ON LEASE.

Hermopolite nome. 19·6 × 27·6 cm. A.D. 135. Plate 15.

A contract between two sisters, Eudaemonis and Soëris, each acting through her husband, for the division of a vineyard belonging to the Imperial estates (οὐσιακὸν κτῆμα) which they had leased from the Government. Soëris receives the southern portion, and the area of this only is given and is somewhat complicated, the land being of an irregular shape. The measurements commence at the south-western corner of the vineyard, and the length of the western boundary is given as 1 schoenion, and from this point to the east as $1\frac{55}{64}$ sch.; this, however, was not the full width of the plot, for at

that point the boundary turned to the north for a distance of $\frac{23}{32}$ sch., and then resumed its eastward direction until it finally reached the eastern wall after a distance of $\frac{13}{32}$ sch.; consequently the southern portion projected to the north. The fact that no measurements are given for the northern portion implies that this formed a rectangle. The vineyard was accordingly divided as in the following plan:—



The northern part being considerably smaller, Eudaemonis to whom it was allotted received from Soëris an indemnity of 210 drachmae of silver. The expenses for the maintenance of water-wheel and walls and the taxes were to fall equally upon both sisters. Further provisions are made concerning their right of passage and of conducting water through each other's portion at certain times and under certain circumstances. Since nothing is said about the period during which the present division was to remain valid we may assume that it was to last as long as their lease of the vineyard.

The scribe shows a tendency to mark pauses in the sense by short blank spaces; in one place (l. 23) something like a stop occurs.

[Εὐδαιμονὶς] ἡ καὶ Τετῆς καὶ Σοῆρις ἡ καὶ Σουεροῦς ἀμφότεραι Ἡρώδου τοῦ καὶ Τιβερίου Ἥρωνος ἡ μὲν

[Τετῆς δ]ιὰ Διονυσίου τοῦ καὶ Πλάντα ἐπικαλουμένου Λούπ̣ου Διονυσίου ἀνδρὸς ἡ δὲ Σουεροῦς διὰ Διοσκουρίδου

[τοῦ καὶ . . . . .] Π̣λ̣ούτωνος ἀνδρὸς ἀλλήλαις χα[ί]ρειν. ὁμολογοῦμεν διῃρῆσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος

[ὃ ἔχομεν ἐ]ν̣ μισθώσει οὐσιακ[ὸ]ν ἀμπελικὸν κτῆμα ἐν κώμῃ Θραγὴ τοῦ Περὶ Πόλιν Ἄνω ἐκ τοῦ Ξένωνος κλήρου

5 [. . . . . ὅσου] ἐ̣σ̣τ̣ὶ̣ν ἀρουρηδοῦ ἐν ὧι πωμάριον καὶ κεκληρῶσθαι τὴν μὲν Σοῆριν τὴν καὶ Σουεροῦν τὴν νοτίνην

[μερίδα δοῦσ]α̣⟨ν⟩ [ὑ]πὲρ ἐκλογῆς τῇ Εὐδαιμονίδι παραχρῆμα ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς διακοσίας δέκα, ἧς ἐστιν σχοινισμὸς

[. . . . . ἀ]ρχομένου̣ νότου ε[ἰ]ς β[ο]ρ̣ρᾶ ἐντὸς τείχους τοῦ κτήματος ἐν [σ]τ̣αδίωι δευτέρωι μετὰ λιβικὸν τεῖχος

[σχοινίον ἕν,] ἀπὸ τείχους λιβικο[ῦ] εἰς ἀπηλιώτην ἐπί τι σχοινίον ἓν ἥ[μισ]υ τέταρτον ἑκκαιδέκατον δυοτριακοστὸν

[τετρακαιεξηκ]οστόν, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὁρίου ἐκβά[σ]εως εἰς βορρᾶ σχοινίου ἥμισυ̣ ὄγδο[ο]ν̣ [ἑ]κκαιδέκατον δυοτρια-

10 [κοστὸν καὶ ἀπ]ὸ τούτου τοῦ ὁρί[ο]υ εἰς ἀπηλιώτη[ν μ]έχρι τε[ί]χους ἀπηλιωτικοῦ ὅ ἐστιν ὅρι[ο]ν τοῦ κτήματος

[τοῦ παντὸς ἐ]κ̣βάσεως σχ[ο]ινίου τέταρτον ὄγδοον δυοτριακοστόν, τὴν δὲ Εὐδαιμο̣ν̣[ί]δα τὴν καὶ Τετῆν κε-

[κληρῶσθαι] τὴν βορρίνην μερίδα, λαβ[ο]ῦσα⟨ν⟩ παρὰ τῆς Σουεροῦτος ὡς πρόκ̣ειται τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρί[ο]υ δραχ(μὰς) διακοσίας δέκα

[κατὰ τοὺς πρ]οκειμένους σχοινισμοὺς τ[ῆ]ς νοτίνης μερίδος ὅσο̣υ̣ ἐστὶν ἀρουρηδοῦ. ἔσται δὲ̣ ἡ ἀνόρθωσις τῶν

[νῦν ἀποκαθι]στανομένων κοινῶν [τ]ειχῷ̣[ν] ἀ̣[πὸ κ]ο̣ι̣νῶν λ[η]μ̣μ̣ά̣τ̣ων. ποτιεῖ [δὲ] ἑκάστη ἡμῶν τὴν ἴδιαν μερίδα

15 [. . . . . .]σ̣ι καὶ κυκλευταῖς καὶ ἀ[ν]τ̣ηρευτα[ῖ]ς̣ [ἀπὸ το]ῦ κοινοῦ ἡμῶν λάκκου ὄντος ἐν κτήματι ἰδί[ω]ι ἡμῶν ἀπὸ λιβι-

[κοῦ τείχους τοῦ ο]ὐσιακοῦ κτήματος [.] . σ̣ . π̣α̣ρ̣[. . . .] ἡ̣μ̣έ̣ρ̣αν, τῆς δαπάνης τῆς τε ἐπισκευῆς καὶ κατασκευῆς τοῦ ξυλικοῦ

[ὀργάνου καὶ ὁμ]οίως λάκκου καὶ ἀναψη̣[σμοῦ οὔσης π]ρ[ὸ]ς ἀμφοτέρας. παρέξει δὲ ἡ λαχοῦσα τὴν ν[ο]τίνην μερίδα τῇ λαχούσῃ

[τὴν βορρίνη]ν πρ[ὸ]ς μόνας τὰς ἡμ[έ]ρας τῆς τρύγης εἴσ[ο]δον καὶ ἔξοδον διὰ ἀπηλιωτικ[ο]ῦ τείχους π[ρὸ]ς βορρίνωι ὁρίωι αὐτῆς,

[καὶ ὁμοίως] ἡ̣ [λ]α̣χοῦσα τὴν βορρίνην π[αρ]έξει τῇ λαχούσῃ τὴν νοτίνην τὸ ὑδραγωγεῖσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ διὰ τοῦ προόντος ὑδρα-

20 [γωγοῦ το]ῦ̣ πρὸς τῷ λιβικῶι τείχε[ι] τοῦ κτήματος πρ[ὸ]ς τὸ ποτίζεσθαι ὅλην τὴν νοτίνην μερίδα, καὶ ὁμοίως, εἰ χρεία γείνοιτο

[ποτίσαι ἐ]ν̣ ἀναβάσει ἀπὸ ποδὸς τὴν αὐτὴν νοτίνην μερίδα, παρέξει ἡ λαβοῦσα τὴν βορρίνην μερίδα τὸ ὑδραγωγεῖσθαι δι' αὐ-

[τῆς, τῶν] δημοσίων πάντων τοῦ κτήματος σιτικῶν τε καὶ ἀργυρικῶν τῶν ἔμπροσθεν καὶ τῶν ἐπεσομένων χρόνων καὶ

[τῶν ἀνη]κόντων τῷ φίσκωι ὄντων πρὸς ἀμφοτέρας διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ τούτοις συμπεφωνηκέναι. ἡ διαίρεσις κυρίαι μέν[ο]ντος

[ἡμῖν τοῦ λόγ]ου περὶ ὧν ἔχομεν πρὸς ἀλλήλας. (ἔτους) ιθ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ Σεβα[σ]τοῦ Ἐπεὶφ τετρὰς καὶ εἰκάς.

2nd hand

25 [Εὐδαιμον]ὶς ἡ καὶ Τετῆς Ἡρώδ[ου τ]οῦ καὶ Τιβερίου Ἥρωνος διὰ Διονυσίου τοῦ καὶ Πλάντα ἐπικαλουμένου

[Λούπου Διον]υ̣σ̣ί̣[ο]υ̣ ἀ̣ν̣δ̣ρ̣ὸς [διῃ̣ρ̣ημα]ι̣ [κ]αθὼς πρόκειται.

. . . . . .

9. ημισυ corr. from ημισους. 13. ου of οσου corr. from ης (?). 14. ϊδιαν Pap.; so in l. 15. 19. ι of νοτινην corr. ὕδραγωγεισθαι Pap.; so in l. 21. ὕδωρ . . . ὕδραγωγου Pap. 23. συμπεφωνηκεναι Pap. l. κυρία.

'Eudaemonis also called Tetes and Soëris also called Souerous both daughters of Herodes also called Tiberius, son of Heron, Tetes acting through her husband Dionysius also called Plantas surnamed Lupus, son of Dionysius, and Souerous acting through her husband Dioscurides also called . . ., son of Pluton, mutual greetings. We acknowledge that we have divided between ourselves at the present time the domain-land vineyard which we hold on lease at the village of Thrage in the toparchy of the Upper Suburb being part of the holding of Xenon . . . whatever the extent of its acreage is, containing an orchard, and that Soëris also called Souerous has been allotted the southern portion, having paid for the choice forthwith to Eudaemonis 210 drachmae of silver. Its measurements are . . . beginning from south to north inside the wall of the plot

in the second stade, following the western wall 1 schoenion, from the western wall to the east for a certain distance $1\frac{55}{64}$ sch., and from this same boundary projecting to the north $\frac{23}{32}$ sch., and from this same boundary to the east as far as the eastern wall which is the limit of the whole plot a projection of $\frac{13}{32}$ sch., and that Eudaemonis also called Tetes has been allotted the northern portion, having received from Souerous as aforesaid the 210 dr. of silver, in accordance with the aforesaid measurements of the southern portion, whatever the extent of its acreage is. The restoration of the common walls now being reconstructed shall be paid out of our common revenues. Each of us shall irrigate her own portion by means of . . . and men working at the water-wheel and regulating the channel, taking the water from our common reservoir which is in our private plot bordering the western wall of the domain-land plot . . ., the cost of keeping and repairing the wooden water-wheel and likewise the reservoir and of cleansing it being borne by us both. The recipient of the southern portion shall permit the recipient of the northern portion entrance and exit through the eastern wall by her northern boundary during the time of the vintage only, and likewise the recipient of the northern portion shall allow the recipient of the southern to conduct water by means of the existing channel by the western wall of the plot in order to water all the southern portion, and likewise, if need arises at the inundation to water the same southern portion with the foot, the recipient of the northern portion shall give the right of conducting water through it. All public imposts upon the plot both in kind and in money for the past and future and the dues to the Treasury shall be borne by us both, since we have agreed to these terms. The division is valid, without prejudice to other matters pending between us. The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Epeiph 24. I, Eudaemonis also called Tetes, daughter of Herodes also called Tiberius, son of Heron, acting through my husband Dionysius also called Plantas surnamed Lupus, son of Dionysius, have made the division as aforesaid.'

4. *Ξένωνος κλήρου*: cf. P. Amh. 95. 3, 20, where the holding of Xenon is said to be *ἐν τῶι Περὶ Πόλιν Ἄνωι περὶ Πεμκύριν*.

5. *ἀρουρηδοῦ*: cf. l. 13, **322**. 7, P. Oxy. 729. 31 (where supply *ὅσου ἐστίν*), B. G. U. 234. 17, 282. 28, C. P. R. 24. 15 [M. 288]; the word must mean the surface measured in arourae, the acreage.

6. *ὑπὲρ ἐκλογῆς*: cf. P. Flor. 47. 14 [M. 146] and introd., B. G. U. 1013. 16.

7. *ἐν [σ]ταδίωι δευτέρωι*: the reading seems certain, but what is meant remains quite obscure.

9. *ἐκβά[σ]εως*: in Ptolemaic and Roman land-surveys the word *ἐκβαίνειν* is used of a piece of ground that projects along another; cf. P. Tebt. 84. 91, note, 86. introd., Brit. Mus. 267. 104 (ii, p. 134).

15. *κυκλευταῖς*: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131 recto. 573 (i, p. 187) *κυκλευτῇ κυκλεύο(ντι) τὸ ὄργ(ανον)*.

ἀντηρευταῖς: the *ἄνδηρον* is a bank or dyke and the *ἀνδηρευτής* must accordingly be a workman concerned with the banks, perhaps regulating the flow of the water by opening or stopping the channel. Cf. P. Flor. 16. 28, *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* xiii. (1905), p. 366, l. 9.

16. Cf. e. g. P. Flor. 50. 107. Some similar phrase meaning 'on alternate days' apparently occurred here, but *ἑκάστη* cannot be read after *κτήματος*.

21. *ἀπὸ ποδός*: in *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* xiii. (1905), p. 366, l. 6 (cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 455) a lessee binds himself to] *κ(αὶ?) τὸν ἄντλητον* [.]*π*[.] . . . . . *ἀπὸ Φαρμοῦθι νεομηνίας μέχρι* [*τοῦ*.]*ησομένου* (*γεν*]*ησομένου?*) *ἀπὸ ποδὸς ποτισ*[*μ*]*οῦ τοῖς ἐπιβάλλ*[*ο*]*υσι τῷ ἀμπελ*(*ῶνι*) *κηλονίοις*. Prof. Moulton cites also Deut. xi. 10 *γῆ Αἰγύπτου . . . ὅταν σπείρωσιν τὸν σπόρον καὶ ποτίζωσιν τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν*. What exactly is meant is uncertain.

(*c*) Sales and Cessions.

158. SALE OF A DONKEY.

Ibion Eikosipentarouron (Arsinoïte nome). 15·2 × 5·7 cm. A. D. 138 (?).

The left half of this document is lost throughout. There is, however, little doubt that it contains the deed of sale of a donkey since *κάμηλον* in l. 13 would be too long. For the restorations cf. P. Grenf. ii. 46 [M. 259] and B. G. U. 527 [M. 262].

[Ἔτους πρ]ώτου Αὐτοκράτορος
[Καίσαρος Τίτου] Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ
[Ἀντωνείνου Σ]εβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς
[μηνὸς Καισαρείο]υ δ ἐν Ἰβιῶνι (Εἰκοσιπενταρούρων)
5 [τῆς Πολέμ(ωνος) μερί]δος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου.
[ὁμολογεῖ Ἥρ]ων Ἥρωνος τοῦ
[. . . . . ὡς (ἐτῶν) τεσσ]αράκοντα πέντε
[ο(ὐλὴ) δακτύλῳ . . . .]ῳ χειρὸς ἀριστερᾶς
[Φλακκέωνι πρ]εσβυτέρου Δωρίω-
10 [νος οὐλὴ μετώπ]ῳ μέσῳ πεπρα-
[κέναι τὸν ὁμολογοῦν]τα τῷ Φλακκέωνι
[ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν εἰς τὸν] ἅπαντα χρόνον
[ὄνον ἕνα μυ]όχρουν τοῦτον τοιοῦτον
[ἀναπόριφ]ο̣ν καὶ ἀπέχιν αὐτὸν
15 [παρὰ τοῦ Φλ]ακκέ[ωνο]ς τὴν συμπεφω-
[νημένην τιμ]ῆ̣[ν πᾶσ]α̣ν ἀργυρίου
[δραχμὰς . . . . . τέ]σσαρες καὶ βεβαι-
[ώσειν αὐτὸν κα]ὶ̣ τ̣ο̣ὺ̣[ς] παρ' αὐτοῦ
[τῷ Φλακκέωνι] κ̣α̣ὶ̣ τ̣[οῖς] παρ' αὐτοῦ
20 [πάσῃ βεβαι]ώ̣σ̣ι̣· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ βεβαιοῖ
[αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἥρων, ἀπ]οτίσει τῷ Φλακ-
[κέωνι ἐν ἡμέραις τρ]ιάκοντα ἣν εἴ-
[ληφεν παρ' αὐτοῦ τι]μ̣ὴν διπλῆν
[καὶ ἐπίτιμον ἀργυρίου δραχ]μὰς
25 [. . . . . καὶ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰ]ς ἴσας
. . . . . .

'The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the 4th of the month Caesareus, at Ibion Eikosipentaruron in the division of Polemon of the Arsinoïte nome. Heron son of Heron son of . . ., aged about 45, having a scar on the . . . finger of the left hand, acknowledges to Flacceon son of the elder Dorion, having a scar on the middle of the forehead, that he, the acknowledging party, has sold to Flacceon from the present time for ever one mouse-coloured donkey, just as it is, irrevocably, and that he has received from Flacceon the full price agreed upon, [.]4 drachmae of silver, and that he and his assigns will guarantee (the sale) to Flacceon and his assigns with every guarantee. If Heron does not guarantee it to them, he shall pay to Flacceon in 30 days double the price which he has received from him and as a fine . . . dr. of silver, and to the treasury an equal sum . . .'

1. The shortness of the supplement is easily explained by supposing that the initial letter was enlarged.

4. *Καισαρείο]υ*: the restoration is based on the fact that Epeiph and Mesore were the only months included in the first year of Antoninus. But possibly the year was the 21st; cf. the preceding note.

22. It is difficult to refer *τρ]ιάκοντα* to anything but the time within which the penalties should be paid. *ἐν ἡμέραις τρ]ιάκοντα* would thus correspond to the word *παραχρῆμα* which occurs in the same place in deeds of sale of land, e.g. C. P. R. 21 [M. 220]. In marriage-contracts a period of 30 days is commonly allowed for the return of the dowry in case of separation; cf. **154**. 29–30, note. A similar clause, however, does not occur in any of the published contracts for sale of animals, and in comparison with them **158** is remarkable for the details into which it enters concerning the *βεβαίωσις*.

159. CESSION OF CATOECIC LAND.

Oxyrhynchus. 38·3 × 7·5 cm. A.D. 31–2.

An agreement for the cession of five acres of catoecic land. In spite of difference in date this papyrus is very similar in form to P. Oxy. 504, and restoration is therefore in most cases possible. Some light is thrown upon a doubtful passage at the commencement of the Oxyrhynchus text where the papyrus is much broken and defaced (cf. note on ll. 5–7).

[Ἔτους ὀκτωκαι]δεκάτου Τιβερίου Καίσαρος [Σεβαστοῦ
[. . . . . ἐν] Ὀξυρύγχ[ω]ν πόλει τῆς Θηβ[αΐδος. ὁμολογεῖ
[Μενέλαος Ἀλ]εξάνδρου [Ζ]ηνειος [Τ]αχόιτι Δίνχ[ωνος μετὰ
[κυρίου τοῦ] ἑαυτῆς [υ]ἱοῦ Ψόιτος τοῦ Ἀλλο[ῦτος ἐν ἀγυιᾷ
5 [παρακεχωρηκέ]ναι αὐτῇ ἀκολούθως τοῖς [προστεταγμέ-(?)
[νοις διὰ τῶν] ἐκ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ ἀφ' οὗ ἐπιδ[έδωκεν . . . . .
[. . . . . ὑπομ]νήματος τῷ πρὸς τοῖς κατ[αλοχισμοῖς τὰς
[ὑπαρχούσας αὐ]τῶι περὶ Πέλα τῆς πρὸς λίβ[α τοπαρχίας ἐκ
[τοῦ . . . . . κ]λήρου ἀπὸ κοινῶν καὶ ἀδι[αιρέτων . . . . .
10 [. . . . . ἀ]ρουρῶν πέντε κατοικικ[ῆς γῆς σιτο-
[φόρου σπορίμο]υ ἐξ ὀρθογωνίου ἀρούρας δύ[ο, ὧν γείτονες
[νότου . . . . . .] πέντε βορρᾶ Διογένι[ους . . . . . .
[. . . . . .]ος τ[ο]ῦ Θοώνιος ἀπηλ[ιώτου . . . . . .
[. . . . . .]ονος, ἵν' ὑπάρχωσι τῇ [Ταχόιτι αἱ παρα-
15 [χωρούμεναι ἄ]ρουραι σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις τε[κμηρίοις . . . .
[. . . . . κυρί]ως τὸν πάντα χρόνον [ἀκολούθως τοῖς
[περὶ τούτων προ]στεταγμένοις καὶ ἐπ[εσταλμένοις
[. . . . . ἀνθ'] ὧν ἔλαβε παρὰ τῆς Τα[χόιτος . . . . . .
[. . . . . τοῖς δέο]υσι καιροῖς καὶ μηθὲν [παρασυνγραφή-
20 [σειν μηδὲ κακο]τεχνήσειν μηδ' ἐν[καλέσειν τῇ Ταχόιτι
[μηδὲ τοῖς παρ' αὐ]τῆς τρόπῳ μηδενί, ἀ[λλὰ καὶ παντελῶς?
[παρέξεσθαι τ]ῇ Ταχόιτι καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐ[τῆς τὰς αὐτὰς ἀρού-
[ρας διὰ παντὸς] μὲν βεβαίας καθαρὰς ἀ[πὸ πάντων δη-
[μοσίων καὶ τῶν] ἄλλων τελεσμάτω[ν πάντων ἀπὸ τῶν
25 [ἔμπροσθεν χ]ρόνων μέχρι Μεσορὴ [ἐπαγομένων ε τοῦ
[διελθόντος ἐπ]τακαιδεκάτ[ο]υ ἔτους καὶ [αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐπ-
[τακαιδεκάτου] ἔτους Τιβ[ερίου] Καίσαρος Σ[εβαστοῦ. ἐὰν
[δέ τι τούτων ὁ] Μενέ[λαο]ς παρασυνγρα[φῇ, ἄκυρον ἔστω
[καὶ προσαποτι]σάτω τῇ Ταχόιτι καὶ το[ῖς παρ' αὐτῆς καθ'
30 [ὃ ἐὰν παρασυν]γραφῇ εἶδος τά τε βλάβη [καὶ ἐπίτιμον ἀργ(υρίου) δρα
[χμὰς . . . . . καὶ] εἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἴσα[ς, καὶ μηδὲν ἧσσον
[τὰ προγεγρα]μμένα κύρια ἔστω κ[αθάπερ ἐκ συμ-
[φώνου συνεχώ]ρησαν. (2nd hand) Μενέλαος [Ἀλεξάνδρου

[. . . . . .] τέθειμαι τὴν ὡμ[ολογίαν
35 [καὶ παρα]κεχώρηκα τῇ Τ[αχόιτι ἀρού-
[ρας δύο οὔσ]ας περὶ Πέλα ἐκ τ̣[οῦ . . . . . .
[. . . . . κλή]ρ̣ου καὶ ἀπέχω τ[ὸ παραχω-
[ρητικὸν κ]αὶ βεβαιώσω κα[θὼς προγέγρα-
[πται. (3rd hand) Ταχ]όις Δί̣ν̣χωνος παρ[ακεχώρημαι
40 [ὡς πρόκει]ται. Ψόις Ἀλλοῦτος . [. . . . . .
[. . . . . .] Δί̣δ̣υ̣μ̣ος Π̣τ̣ο̣λ̣ε̣μαίο[υ . . . . . .
[. . . . . .] . ε̣ρ[. .] . . . [.]ψ̣ο̣τ̣ε̣μ̣ο̣[. . . . . .
[. . . . . .] . ν̣. (4th hand) Μενέλαος ὡς (ἐτῶν) λβ̣ μέσ(ος) μελ(ίχρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) φ[ακ(ὸς)?
[Ταχόις ὡς (ἐτῶν) . .] . μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) . . . . ( ) οὐ(λὴ) πήχ(ει) δεξ(ιῷ).
45 [Ψόις ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . μ]έσο(ς) μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) οὐ(λὴ) ὑπ' ὀφθ(αλμὸν) δεξιόν. [
[Δίδυμος ὡς (ἐτῶν) . .] μ̣έ̣σ̣ο̣(ς) μελίχ(ρως) μα(κρο)πρ(όσωπος) ἀναφά(λαντος) οὐ(λὴ) μετώ(πῳ) μέσῳ. [

On the verso ends of two lines followed by five lines in a different hand, giving ages and descriptions of three persons. At the bottom slight remains of three lines of demotic.

29. τ of τη corr. (?). 34. l. ὁμ[ολογίαν.

'The 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus . . . at the city of Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaïd. Menelaus son of Alexander of the Zeneian deme acknowledges to Tachoïs daughter of Dinchon with her guardian her son Psoïs son of Allous, in the street, that he has ceded to her in accordance with the instructions issued through the cavalry office, consequent on a petition presented . . . to the director of official assignments, two arurae belonging to him in the area of Pela in the western toparchy in the holding of . . ., being part of 5 arurae, common and indivisible, of catoecic land forming a rectangle, corn-bearing and arable, the boundaries of which are on the south . . ., on the north the holding of Diogenes son of . . ., on the west the holding of . . . son of Thoönis, on the east . . ., in order that the arurae ceded may appertain to Tachoïs with all other titles . . . by a valid deed for ever in accordance with the ordinances and authorizations thereon, in return for the . . . which he received from Tachoïs at the proper times; and that he will in no wise violate the contract nor attempt any fraud nor make any claim upon Tachoïs or her assigns in any way whatsoever, but will absolutely deliver the said arurae to Tachoïs and her assigns fully guaranteed and free from all public imposts, and all other dues from previous times up to the fifth intercalary day of Mesore of the past 17th year and including the 17th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus. If Menelaus violates any of these provisions, his action shall be invalid, and he shall forfeit to Tachoïs and her assigns for every specific breach both the damages and a fine of . . . silver drachmae and to the State the like sum, and nevertheless the contract shall be valid in accordance with their harmonious agreement.' Signatures of Menelaus, Tachoïs, and Psoïs, followed by a list of the persons concerned, with their ages and distinguishing marks.

3. Ζήνειος: cf. **164.** 20, P. Hamb. 14. 6, note.

5–7. On this analogy P. Oxy. 504. 8–10 can be restored πα[ρα]κ[εχωρηκέναι αὐτῷ ἀκολούθως τοῖς προστεταγ(?)]μένο[ι]ς διὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ ἀφ' οὗ ἐπιδ[έδωκεν . . . τῷ πρὸς] τοῖς καταλοχισμοῖς ὑπομνήμ[α]τος. The phrase διὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ here and in P. Oxy. *l. c.* seems to imply the existence of officials not otherwise known. Perhaps in some way they supervised the ἱππικοὶ σταθμοί and κλῆροι. For these cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 383–7, and for the organization of the ἱππεῖς, *op. cit.*, pp. 388–9. That the old military classification survived into Roman times, at any rate in name, is shown e. g. by C. P. R. 57. 21 ἱππικῷ [κλ]ήρῳ, P. Oxy. 482. 18 ἐν ἱππικῷ σταθμῷ, **202.** 5, note, **213.** 22, note.

10–11. Cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 45. 11 [M. 222], 46. 23–4.

15. τε[κμηρίοις: the parallel formula in P. Oxy. 504. 15 is σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις σημίοι[ς, where the σημεῖα may possibly refer to 'boundary marks'; cf. Strabo xvii, p. 787, Preisigke, *Das σημεῖον* in *Archiv für Stenographie* (Neue Folge), i, p. 308. But 'title-deeds' is also a suitable meaning.

29–30. καθ' ὃ ἐὰν παρασυν]γραφῇ εἶδος: cf. P. Oxy. 270. 44, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, p. 74.

160–160 (*d*). EARLY CONTRACTS FROM SOCNOPAEI NESUS.

Of the group of early contracts next printed (cf. **305** sqq.) two, which are bilingual, have already been published in full by Griffith in the Catalogue of the Rylands Demotic Papyri. The Greek texts of these have now been revised with the aid of the facsimiles there published, and some additional fragments have been fitted on to them. Like many other documents from Socnopaei Nesus of this period the group is marked by great illiteracy as far as the Greek is concerned. Contracts from the same locality of approximately the same date and on general grounds comparable are P. Spec. Isag. 1–30, P. Brit. Mus. 262 (ii, pp. 176–7; cf. P. Spec. Isag. tab. 1 (*a*) and 1 (*b*), Reich, *Ein demotisch-griechischer Kontrakt* in *Sphinx*, xiv, pp. 1 sqq.), 277 (ii, pp. 217–18), 1273 (iii, p. 174), B. G. U. 713, 854, 910–12, C. P. R. 242 (Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*, pp. 123–4).

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160. SALE AND CESSION.

28·3 × 34 cm. A. D. 28–9.

This is a revised text of the Greek ὑπογραφή of P. Rylands dem. 44. Two fragments which belong to it have been added.

Demotic sale and cession, 32 lines.

Ἑριέως τῆς Λαούσις μητρὸς Ταπετεσούχου ὁμολογῶι πεπρακέναι Ε[ἰ]σαροῦτει τῇ{ς} Ὀννώφριος [μητρὸς Ἑριέ]ως τὸν ὑπάρχ[ο]ντά μοι μέρη [δύο ἀπὸ μερῶν πέντε
τῆς οἰκίας διστήκους καὶ αὐλῆς ἐκ τοῦ ἀπ[ὸ] ἀπηλιώτου καὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων κοιν[ῶν καὶ ἀδιαιρέ]τον ἐν τῇ Σοκ[ν]οπαίου Νήσο ṭῇ[ς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος,
ὃν τὰ μέτρα ὅλης τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἃ πρόγειται, ὃν γίτονος ὅλ[η]ς τῆς [ο]ἰ[κί]ας καὶ αὐλῆ[ς νότου Τεσενο]ύφις Πραλῆṭος οἰκία{ς} ἧς ἐπ[ικρατεῖ τὰ τέκνα καὶ Τα-
ήσις οἰκία{ς} καὶ αὐλὴ{ς} βορρᾶ εἴσοτος καὶ ἔκ̣ξοτος ἀπηλιώτης Τε[σ]ῆς Ṇ[.] . . ṇῇβις οἰκία{ς} κα[ὶ αὐλὴ ὧν ἐπι]κρατεῖ τὰ τ[έκ]να λιβὸς Θασ[ῆτος Πανεφρύμμιος
5 οἰκίᾶ{ς}, καὶ ἀπέχω παραχρῆμα τὴν συνκεχωρημένην διμὴν πᾶσαν ἐκ πλήλους καὶ βεβ[αιώσω πάσῃ β]εβαιώσι{ν} ἀṭṭὸ τῆς ἐνεστ[ώσης ἡμέρας εἰς τὸν
ἅπαντα χρόνον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιήσομαι καθότι προγέγραπται καὶ ἐπιτέτα⟨χα⟩ τοῖς μαρτύροις γ[ράφειν καὶ τ]ῷ πρὸς το γρ[αφε]ίῳ χ̣αράξ̣ạ̣ṭ[τι ἀποδοῦναι. ἔγραψεν

ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς Λαοῦ[σι]{ο}ς Ἑριέως διὰ τὸ μὴ [εἰ]δέναι αὐτῆς γράμματα. (2nd hand) Ἰσαροῦτει τῆς [Ὀννώφριος μη]τρὸς Ἑριεὺς [ἡγόρ]ακα τὰ [προκίμενα μέρη
δύο ἀπὸ μερῶν πέντε τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καθὼς πρό[κει]τ[α]ι. ἔ[γρα]ψεν ὑπὲρ α[ὐτῆς Στο]τ̣ο̣ῆ̣ς Θ . . [. . . . . διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὴν
γράμμ[α]τα. (3rd hand) πρᾶ[σ]ις καὶ ἀπωστα[σίου] μέρη δύο ἀπὸ [μερῶν π]έντε τῆς [οἰκίας καὶ] αὐλῆς κα̣[ὶ τῶν συνκυρόντων πάντων
10 ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαί[ο]υ Νήσ[ο]υ τῆς Ἡρακλ[ε]ίδου μερίδος, ὧ̣[ν τὰ μέτρ]α καὶ αἱ̣ γ̣ι̣[τνίαι ὡς πρό]κειτα[ι, ἃς ποιεῖται Ἑριεὺς Ὀννώφριος
μητρὸς Ταπετεσούχου ὡς (ἐτῶν) κ̣ε φακὸς μετόπῳ [. . . . . τῇ] Ἰσαρ[οῦτι τῇ Ὀν]νώφρ̣[ιος μητρὸς Ἑριέως ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . ο(ὐλὴ) . . . .
ἀριστερᾷ. ὑπογραφεὺς Λαοῦσις [Ἑ]ριεὺς ὡς (ἐτῶν) να ο(ὐλὴ) [. . . . . .]ωι καὶ αλ̣[. . . . . .] . . [30 letters.
ἐξ ἀριστερᾶ⟨ς⟩. ἔτους πεντεκαιδεκάτου Τιβερ[ίου Καίσαρο]ς Σεβαστοῦ [μηνὸς . . . . . ἀναγέγραπται διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου
Νήσου γραφίου.

1. l. Ἑριεὺς ἡ Λαούσιος and τά for τόν. 2. η of διστηκους corr.; l. διστέγου . . . ἀδιαιρέ]των . . . Νήσῳ. 3. l. ὧν for ὁν. κ of οικιας corr. A smudge after final ι of προγειται; l. πρόκειται, ὧν γείτονες. 4. l. εἴσοδος καὶ ἔξοδος ἀπηλιώτου Τε[σ]ῆτος. 5. l. τιμήν . . , πλήρους. 6. l. μάρτυσι . . . πρὸς τῷ . . . χαράξαν[τι. 7. l. αὐτήν . . . Ἰσαροῦς ἡ . . . Ἑριέως. 9. l. ἀποστα[σίου] μερῶν. 10. l. Νήσῳ. 11. φακος corr. from μετ. l. μετώπῳ. 12. Second α of αριστερα corr. from ωι. l. Ἑριέως. 14. l. Νήσῳ.

'I, Herieus daughter of Laousis and Tapetesouchus, acknowledge that I have sold to Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus the two parts belonging to me out of five parts of the two-storied house and court on the east side and of all appurtenances, being common and undivided, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides, of which the measurements and adjacent areas of the whole house and court are as aforesaid. Adjacent to the whole house and court are on the south the house of Tesenouphis son of Prales, which is in the possession of his children, and the house and court of Taësis, on the north the entrance and exit, on the east the house and court of Teses son of N . . . nebis, which are in the possession of his children, on the west the house of Thases daughter of Panephrummis; and I have received in immediate and full payment the price agreed upon and I will guarantee the sale with every guarantee from the present day for ever and will fulfil the other provisions as aforesaid, and I have instructed the witnesses to sign and to pay the clerk of the record-office when he has endorsed the deed. Laousis son of Herieus wrote for her as she is illiterate. I, Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus, have purchased the aforesaid two parts out of five of the house and court as aforesaid. Stotoës son of . . . wrote for her as she is illiterate. Sale and cession of two parts out of five of the house and court and all appurtenances in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides, of which the measurements and adjacent areas are as aforesaid, which sale and cession Herieus daughter of Onnophris and Tapetesouchus, aged about 25 years with a mole on the . . . forehead, concludes with Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus, aged about . . . years with a scar on the left . . . The subscribers are Laousis son of Herieus aged about 51 years with a scar on . . . and . . . The 15th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, the . . . of the month . . . Drawn up through the record-office in Socnopaei Nesus.'

1. The genitive in place of the nominative and other cases is a very common error in documents of this period from Socnopaei Nesus; cf. e. g. **160** (*c*). ii. 12, note.

3. ἃ πρόγειται: for the superfluous relative cf. **160** (*a*). 1, (*b*). 8, and P. Spec. Isag. 30. 26, where ὡς πρόκειται is in the same position.

ἧς ἐπ[ικρατεῖ τὰ τέκνα: cf. l. 4, **160** (*b*). 3, (*c*). i. 6, 15. For the juristic meaning of ἐπικρατεῖν, which apparently includes all rights over real property short of actual ownership, cf. Lewald, *Grundbuchrecht*, p. 78.

Τα]ήσις is restored from the demotic.

4. N[.] . . *νήβις*: the translation of the demotic has Nekhtnêbf, a name which is variously Graecized, e. g. *Νεκτενῖβις*, *Νεκθενῖβις*, *Νεκτνῆφις*, *Νεστνῆφις*, &c. The particular form here used is hardly to be identified in the facsimile. At the end of the line *Πανεφρύμμιος* is restored from the demotic.

6. For the formulae cf. **160** (*a*). 5–6, (*c*). i. 8–9, note, **310**. 7, B. G. U. 854. 4–5 (l. *ἐπιτέ[ταχα . . . γρα]φίου χαράξαντι ἀπ[ο]τάξασθ[αι]*, Schubart and Lobel), P. Spec. Isag. 30. 22–3 (from the hand copy l. *καὶ ἐπιτέταχα [τοῖ]ς μάρτυσι γράψε* (= *-ψαι*) *καὶ τῶι πρὸς τῶι γραφίῳ [χαράξ]αντι ἀποδῶναι*), also 29. 22 (l. *καθότι προγέ]γραπται, καὶ ἐπ[ι]τέταχ[ε τ]ῶι πρὸς τῶι γραφ[είωι] χαράξαι*). In spite of the directions to the witnesses their signatures are notably absent in contracts of this period; cf. Griffith, *op. cit.*, iii, p. 178. Possibly, therefore, this is a survival of a stereotyped formula after its utility was gone. In B. G. U. 1002. 16 (55 B. C.), however, the statement is explicit, *ἐπεγράφησαν ἐκ τῶν ὀπίσω μαρτύρω(ν) δέκα ἕξ*. The sense of the second part of the clause is not clear. *ἀποτάξασθαι* in B. G. U. 854. 4–5 shows that *ἀποδοῦναι* means 'to pay' not 'to return the contract'; and if it is supposed that the witnesses are equally the object of this further direction, the reference may be to the fees paid to the *γραφεῖον* for notarial services (cf. P. Petrie 53 (*s*). 5, Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.*, 46. 12–13, B. G. U. 277. ii. 11, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 353, P. Oxy. 44. 6, note). The phraseology of P. Spec. Isag. 29. 22, however, is in favour of taking *τῷ πρὸς τῷ γραφείῳ* directly with *ἐπιτέταχα*, but the reference to a disbursement then becomes obscure. It cannot be concerned with any mediation of the *γραφεῖον* in the payment of the *ἐγκύκλιον*, which fell on the purchaser, not the seller.

9 sqq. At this point commences the endorsement by the *γραφεῖον* (the *χαραγμός*; cf. **160** (*a*). 10, note) of the contents of the demotic sale and cession; cf. **160** (*a*). 10 sqq., (*b*). 7 sqq., P. Spec. Isag. 6. 11 sqq., 30. 24 sqq., Brit. Mus. 262. 1–2 (ii, p. 177), and B. G. U. 910. i. 12 sqq., which can be readily restored on this analogy (in l. 16 perhaps *οὐλὴ μή]λῳ ἀρι(στερῷ)*, Lobel). For the dual form of the purely Egyptian sale cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 167 sqq.

10. The *ἃς ποιεῖται* of **160** (*a*). 13, P. Spec. Isag. 6. 12, Brit. Mus. 262. 1 (ii, p. 177) is preferable grammatically to the *ἣν ποιεῖται* of **160** (*b*). 8 and P. Spec. Isag. 30. 26.

11. From the facsimile it is impossible to tell whether the dark mark before *Ἰσαρ[οῦτι* is fibre or ink. In default, therefore, of a revision of the original we have preferred to enclose *τῇ* in the lacuna and to suppose that the papyrus is defaced. In **160** (*a*). 13 Hisarous is described as *οὐλ(ὴ) ποδὶ ἀ[ρ]ιστερῶι*.

12. Perhaps *ἄλ[λη*, sc. *οὐλή*; but *ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς* at the beginning of l. 13 shows that another name preceded, so that Αλ[is at least as probable.

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160 (*a*). SALE AND CESSION.

9·4 × 19·7 cm. A. D. 14–37.

A copy of the Greek subscription of an Egyptian contract. One of the sellers, Hisarous daughter of Onnophris and Herieus, figured as the buyer in **160**. The Greek is unusually good for a document of this class.

. . . . . .

[*οἰκία*]ς *καὶ* [*α*]*ὐλῆ*[*ς ἃ*] *πρόκειται*, [*ὧ*]*ν γίτονες ὅλη*[*ς*] *τ*[*ῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆ*]*ς νότ*[*ο*]*υ* [. .] . *σιος* Σ . [. . .]*ρ* . . *σ* . . [. .

[. . . . .] . *οἰκία καὶ αὐ*[*λὴ*] *καὶ Ὀρσενούφι*[*ο*]*ς τοῦ πρὸς μη*[*τρὸς ἀνε*]*ψιοῦ* . *ικρ* . . . . . *καὶ ἐπί τι μέ-*

[*ρος κ*]*οπ*[*ρ*]*ία βορρ*[*ᾶ*] *ἴ*[*σ*]*οδος καὶ ἔξοδος λιβὸς Θασῆτο*[*ς οἰκία* (?) *ἀ*]*πηλ*(*ιώτου*) *Νεστνή*[*φ*]*ιο*[*ς*] *Θασῆτος καὶ τῶν*

[*ἀδελφ*]*ῶν οἰκί*[*α*] *καὶ αὐλή, κ*[*αὶ*] *ἀπέχομ*[*ε*]*ν παραχρῆμ*[*α τὴν σ*]*υνκεχωρημένην τιμὴν πᾶσαν*

5 [ἐκ πλή]ρου[ς] κ̣αὶ βεβα[ι]ῶ̣[σο]μεν πάσῃ [β]εβαιώ[σ]ει ἀπὸ τ[ῆς ἐν]ε̣[σ]τώσης ἡμέρας ἐπ[ὶ] τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνο(ν)

[καὶ τὰ ἄ]λλα ποήσομεν [καθ]ὼ̣ς προγέγ[ρ]α[π]ται καὶ ἐπιτε[τάχα]μεν τοῖς μάρτυσι γράφειν καὶ τῶι πρὸς τῶι

[γραφί]ω̣ι χαράξαντι ἀπ̣[ο]δοῦναι. ἔγρα[ψ]εν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν Π̣απεῖς Τεσενούφιος διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτοὺς

[γράμματ]α. ἀ[ν]τ̣ί̣[γ]ρ̣(αφον) [τῆ]ς̣ ὑ̣π̣ο̣γ̣ρ̣(αφῆς)· Χαιρήμων [Σω]κ̣ρά[τ]ο̣υς μητρὸς Θαήσιος ἠ[γ]όρακα τὰ προκείμε(να)

[μέρη τρία ἀ]πὸ μερῶν τ[εσσάρ]ων ἀπὸ πέμπτου μέρου[ς] οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καθὼς πρόκιται.

10 [ἀντίγρ(αφον) χ]αραγμοῦ· π[ρᾶ]σις καὶ [ἀ]πο[στα]σ[ί]ου μερῶ[ν] τρ̣ιῶν ἀπὸ [μερ]ῶν τεσσ[ά]ρων ἀπὸ πέμπτου

[μέρους] οἰκίας διστέγου καὶ αὐλῆς ἀπὸ ἀπηλ(ιώτου) καὶ τ̣[ῶν] συνκυρ[όν]των πάντων κοινῶν καὶ

[ἀδιαιρέ]των ἐν τ[ῇ] Σοκνοπαίου Νήσῳ τῆς Ἡ[ρακ]λείδου με[ρί]δος, ὧν τά τε μέτρα καὶ αἱ γιτνίαι

[ὡς πρόκι]ται, ἃς ποιεῖται Ὀννῶφρις ὡς (ἐτῶν) μβ οὐλ(ὴ) δακ(τύλῳ) [. . . ( )] χ̣ι̣ρ̣[ὸ(ς)] δ̣ε̣ξ̣[ιᾶς καὶ] Ἰσαροῦς ὡς (ἐτῶν) ν οὐλ(ὴ) π̣ο̣δ̣ὶ ἀ[ρ]ιστερῶι

[καὶ . . . . .]ις ὡς ἐτῶν με οὐλ(ὴ) πήχ(ει) [ἀ]ρ̣[ισ(τερῷ) οἱ] τρεῖς Ὀννώφρ[ι]ος μητρὸ(ς) Ἑρ[ιέ]ω̣ς καὶ ἡ τοῦ Ὀννώφριος γ[υ]νὴι

15 [Τανέφρ]εμμις Τεῶτος μητρὸ(ς) Τασῆτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) μα οὐλ(ὴ) ἀντικ(νημίῳ) ἀριστερῶι Χαιρήμονι Σωκράτους

[μητρὸς] Θαήσιος ὡς (ἐτῶν) κζ οὐλ(ὴ) μη̣ρῷ̣ι δεξιῶι. ὑπογρα(φεὺς) Παπ[εῖ]ς Τεσενούφιος ὡς (ἐτῶν) ξ οὐλ(ὴ) . . ( ).

[(ἔτους) .] Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπεὶφ β, ἀναγέγρα(πται) διὰ το(ῦ) ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσωι γραφίου.

7. παπεις corr. from παπος. 8. ου of [σω]κρα[τ]ους corr.

1. A thin vertical stroke before πρόκειται is supposed to belong to the preceding line. For the preceding ἃ cf. **160**. 3, note.

3. A Νεστνῆφις Τεσήους or Τεσῆτος occurs in P. Spec. Isag. 8, 9, 12, 17.

6–7. Cf. **160**. 6, note.

10. Reference to the hand-copies shows that χαραγμοῦ, not χαράγματος, is the correct reading in P. Spec. Isag. 5. 11, 15. 10, 30. 34; in 6. 11 l. χαραγμ[ο(ῦ)]. Should χαραγμοῦ be read also in C. P. R. 4. 37?

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160 (*b*). SALE AND CESSION.

Fr. 1 26·3 × 17·8, Fr. 2 27·1 × 4·9 cm. A. D. 37. Plate 22.

Another example of a Greek ὑπογραφή of an Egyptian contract. The demotic cession is almost wholly lost, but of the sale considerable portions survive, and a transcription by Mr. Griffith is printed in Appendix I.

Demotic sale and cession, 8 + 16 lines.

[Τανομμιεὺς Ἐργέως μητρὸς . . . εὗτος ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέναι Σατ]αβοῦς καὶ Τεσενούφι{ς} ἀμφότερον Ἐργεὺς μητρὸς Ταν[εφρύμι]ς τὸν ὑπάρχον-

[τά μοι οἰκίαν τρίστεγον καὶ τὰ συγκύροντα πάντα ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαί]ου Νήσου [τ]ῆς Ἡρακλείτου μελίτος, ὧν κείτονος ὧ̣λ̣η̣ς [τῆς οἰκί]ας νότου καὶ ἀπη-

[λιώτου ῥύμη βασιλικὴ βορρᾶ Παήσιος Ὥρου οἰκία ἧς ἐπικρατεῖ τὰ τέ]κνα λιβὸς Θ̣ᾳ̣σῇ⟨το⟩ς τῆς Ὥρου οἰκία, καὶ ἀπέχω τὴν συνκ̣ε̣[χωρημ]ένην τιμὴν

[πᾶσαν ἐκ πλήρους καὶ βεβαιώσω πάσῃ βεβαιώσει ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεσ]τ̣ό̣τ̣η̣ς ἡμέλα[ς] ἐ̣π̣ὲ̣ὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιή[σω καθ]ώτι προκέκρα-

5 [πται. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς 20 letters διὰ τὸ] μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὴ⟨ν⟩ γράμματα. (2nd hand) Πανοῦρις Ἐργεὺς μητρὸς Τεσενούφις α̣[ὐτῆς(?) ἀν]τ̣ρὸς εὐτυκῶ τῇ {ν}

[προκιμένῃ πράσει ὡς προγέγραπται. (3rd hand) Σαταβοῦς καὶ Τεσενοῦ]φις ἀμπώτε(ραι) Ἐργέως μητρὺς Τανεφρύμις ἠγώλακε κ̣αθὼ(ς) προ̣κ̣έ̣κ̣ρα[πται.] (4th hand) Ἁρπαγάθης Ὥρου

[13 letters εὐδοκῶ ὡς προγέγραπται. (5th hand) πρᾶσις καὶ ἀποστασ]ίου οἰκίας τριστέγου καὶ τῶν συνκυριώντων πάντων [ἐ]ν̣ [Σο]κ[νοπαίο]υ̣ Νήσοι τῆς Ἡρα-

[κλείδου μερίδος, ὧν τά τε μέτρα καὶ αἱ γειτνί]α⟨ι⟩ αἳ πρόκινται, ἣν ποιεῖται Τανομμιεὺς τῆς Ἐργεὺς [μητρὸς . . .]εῦτος ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν)

[. . ο(ὐλὴ) 20 letters εὐδοκοῦντος τοῦ ἑαυ]τῆς ἀνδρὸς Παν[ο]ύρις Ἐρεὺς μη(τρὸς) Τεσενούφις ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν) [. . ο(ὐλὴ) . . . .]ωι μέσωι

10 [Σαταβοῦτι ὡ(ς) (ἐτῶν) . . ο(ὐλὴ) . . . . . καὶ Τεσεν]ούφι{ς} ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν) κβ ο(ὐλὴ) ὑπὸ ἀστραγάλωι ποτὶ δεξειῶι ἀμ[φοτέραις Ἐργ]ε̣ός μη(τρὸς) Τανε-

[φρύμις εὐδοκοῦντος Ἁρπαγάθου Ὥρου μη(τρὸς) . . . . . .]ς̣ ὁ(ς) (ἐτῶν) μ ο(ὐλὴ) μήλωι ἀριστερῶι. ἔτους β Γαίου Καίσ[αρος Σεβαστοῦ] Φαῶφι ι.

[ἀναγέγραπται διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσῳ γρα]φίου. Demotic signature.

1. l. Σατ]αβοῦτι . . . ἀμφοτέραις Ἐργέως . . . τὴν ὑπάρχου[σαν. 2. l. Νήσῳ . . . Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος . . . γείτονες ὅλη . 4. l. ἐνεσ]τώσης ἡμέρα[ς] . . . καθ]ότι προγέγρα[πται. 5. l. Ἐργέως . . . εὐδοκῶ. 6. l. ἀμφότε(ραι) . . . μητρὸς . . . ἠγοράκα(μεν) . . . προγέγρα[πται. 7. l. συνκυρόντων . . . Νήσωι. 8. l. ἡ for τῆς. l. Ἐργέως; so in ll. 9, 10. l. ὡ(ς); so also in ll. 9, 10, 11. 10. l. ποδί.

1. Σατ]αβοῦς: restored from the demotic. We have regarded the name here as feminine, as e. g. in P. Brit. Mus. 262. 2 (ii, p. 177); if it is masculine, ἀμφοτέροις, ἀμφότε(ροι), and ἀμ[φοτέροις should be read in ll. 1, 6, and 10.

3. The supplement is based on the demotic.

5. ἀν]δρός: the genitive, as frequently happens in these documents, replaces the nominative; l. 9 shows that Panouris was the husband of Tanommieus.

6. For the abbreviation of words in this line without suspension of letters cf. **82.** 6, note.

8. For αἳ πρόκινται cf. **160.** 3, note, and for ἣν ποιεῖται, note on **160.** 10.

9. εὐδοκοῦντος]: or μετὰ κυρίου. So also in l. 11.

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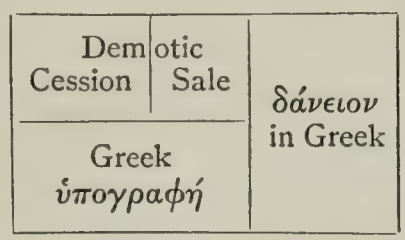
160 (*c*). LOAN ON SECURITY.

29 × 27·8 cm. A. D. 32.

Copies, apparently, of a deed of sale (Col. i) and of a deed of loan (Col. ii) contained on one large sheet of papyrus. The sale and loan were completed on the same day, and in the former Thaësis sells a house to Tanephrummis and in the latter Tanephrummis lends 100 dr. to Thaësis. The copies are in the handwriting of the same scribe and were doubt-

less made for one of the parties interested. In the sale it is noteworthy that the body of the deed practically does not differ from the ὑπογραφή, both containing a statement of sale by Thaësis and of purchase by Tanephrummis in the first person. In explanation of this reasons are given in the note on ll. 8–9 for supposing that the original of the sale and cession was in demotic, and that the copyist in place of translating it contented himself with constructing a body in Greek out of the existing Greek ὑπογραφή.

The identity of date and parties in the sale and loan suggests a close connexion between the two, and further evidence on this point is supplied by **160** (*d*). i, ii, **310**, and B. G. U. 910. i, ii, where precisely the same arrangement occurs of documents in other respects parallel. A recognized form of documentation, therefore, would appear to be the following :



In **160** (*d*) the second hand of the Greek ὑπογραφή, i. e. that of the docket of the γραφεῖον, is the first hand of the loan, and the second hand of the loan is the first hand of the ὑπογραφή of the sale ; and the same is true perhaps of **310**, B. G. U. 910. i, ii, and of the original of **160** (*c*). The arrangement can scarcely be accidental, and the nature of the connexion requires closer examination. There can be no question here of a fictitious loan, i. e. deferred payment (cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 117, 171, 187), directly connected with the sale ; for in each case it is the purchaser himself who lends the money (for the reconstruction of B. G. U. 910. i cf. **160**. 9 sqq., note). Nor again is it possible to suppose that the completion of the sale, in the ordinary sense, was made a condition of the loan ; for the borrower could better obtain a loan by the mortgage of the house without having recourse to a sale, or by retaining it unpledged as security against ultimate execution. The solution appears to be that in such cases the sale and the loan are in fact the two phases of a form of hypothecation, the ὠνὴ ἐν πίστει ; cf. especially P. Heidelb. 1278 [M. 233], Oxy. 472. ii. 22–9 [M. 235], 486 [M. 59], B. G. U. 1158 [M. 234], Mitteis, *op. cit.*, pp. 135 sqq., Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 35 sqq. This procedure, which fell under the category of ὑποθήκη in its wider sense, entailed the conveyance of property to the creditor by a deed of sale (ὠνή), this latter being terminable and annulled on the repayment of the loan. Evidence in support of this interpretation is as follows :—(*a*) P. Brit. Mus. 358. 9 (ii, p. 172) γράμματα χειρογράφου πράσεως [καὶ ὑ]ποθήκης καὶ δ[αν]είου. Here the ὑποθήκη may well be no more than the point of contact between the πρᾶσις and the δάνειον, in which case the reference is to the contractual ὠνὴ ἐν πίστει in this dual form. (*b*) P. Brit. Mus. 277 (ii, pp. 217–18). The evidence here is important. The document is entitled in the illiterate Greek of the period ἀντίγραφον δανηον ὑποθήκει ἑβδόμου μέρ[ο]ς τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἐν τῇ Σοκν[ο]παίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος ; yet there follows in Greek a loan pure and simple, without any reference either to the security itself or its terms. Schwarz is not unnaturally perplexed (*op. cit.*, p. 34, n. 2). If, however, this were the loan portion of a Graeco-Egyptian hypotheca-

tion drawn up in the form suggested, the apparent inconsistency would be explained. (*c*) Griffith, to whom the question has been referred, remarks that the characteristics of certain Ptolemaic ὑποθῆκαι from the Pathyrite nome might well degenerate into this more cumbrous form. Four demotic documents are in question, viz.:—P. Brit. Mus. 1201, 1202, Strassb. dem. 44 (for these see Spiegelberg, *Demotische Kaufpfandverträge* in *Recueil de Travaux*, &c., vol. xxxi, pp. 3 sqq.), Louvre 2443 (in Révillout, *Chrest. dém.*, pp. 246 sqq.). In these the form is:—'There belongeth unto thee against me (a sum) on account of the money thou gavest me. I will give unto thee the money that is named above by (date). If I do not give thee the money which is named above by (date), then hast thou caused my heart to be satisfied with the silver of the price of the (property) which is (situation and adjacent areas). I give it unto thee, &c.' On analysis the first part falls into the form of a loan, the second into the usual form of a sale, and the two are linked together by the clause 'If I do not give, &c.'. In the group under discussion from Socnopaei Nesus the absence of cross-references and of any connecting link between the two complementary portions of the whole is curious. It is, however, to be noted that in all four documents (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 277) the body of the loan is in Greek and is in this respect distinguished from the sale and cession which are in demotic. The ground of this procedure is uncertain, but the fixity of the practice indicates regulation by custom, if not by law. The use of two languages may have led to the loss of the connecting link, and in this way the degeneration of the single form into the unwieldy dualism might find an explanation. The fact that the loan, which logically of course was the base on which the hypothecation rested—in **160** (*d*) while the ἀναγραφή of both sections was on the same day the Greek loan was actually completed on Epeiph 16, the demotic sale on Mesore 22—, is always to the right on the sheet of papyrus is perhaps also due to demotic influence.

The above theory has the merit of making the form of documentation the direct descendant of an earlier Ptolemaic form to which it seems by its nature related, though of course divergences may in some measure be due to geographical as well as chronological distinctions.

In any case the identification of this class of document with the ὠνὴ ἐν πίστει, if correct, is of great importance for the light thrown both on the development of the contractual form and incidentally on some other juristic questions. It is, for instance, of such a process doubtless that P. Heidelb. 1278 [M. 233] constitutes the annulment (ἐπίλυσις; cf. P. Magd. 31. 12), and the details of the procedure now revealed are conclusive against Manigk's interpretation of that document (*Z. Sav.-St.* xxx, pp. 306 sqq.; cf. Mitteis' criticisms *Grundz.*, pp. 136 sqq.). Moreover that the transference of the property ἐν πίστει was effected by the regular processes of sale and cession negatives Rabel's suggestion (*Z. Sav.-St.* xxviii, p. 358) that the συγγραφὴ ἀποστασίου formed no part of the original ὠνή in P. Heidelb. *cit.* and would only have supervened in case of failure to repay. Again in B. G. U. 1158 [M. 234], a document closely allied to, if not an example of, the ὠνὴ ἐν πίστει, the παραχώρησις and ἀντιπαραχώρησις are on the present analogy to be regarded as the complete legal forms of cession, a point which Schwarz has rightly emphasized (*op. cit.*, p. 38, n. 1). Of interest also is the presence of penal and executionary clauses in the loan portion of the agreement. Failure to fulfil the conditions entails in **160** (*c*) the repayment of 250 dr.,

i. e. the loan itself (100 dr.) plus 150 dr. (the πρᾶξις clause is here absent), in **160** (*d*) the return of the capital and interest with the right of execution, in B. G. U. 910. ii repayment of τὸ δάνειον ἡμιόλιον with execution. In P. Brit. Mus. 277 only is such a clause absent. These conditions are clearly additional to the provision, implicit in this form of contract, by which the act of sale was perpetuated, or rather the hypothecated sale was converted into a *de facto* sale by failure to repay. Several questions at once arise. Was the conversion into a *de facto* sale an alternative to the penalty and right of execution where these occur? If so, with whom did the choice of method lie, with debtor or creditor? If with the latter, was his option free or did the πρᾶξις clause only become operative in the event of a κίνδυνος attaching to the ὑποθήκη; cf. **119**. introd. In B. G. U. 1158 [M. 234] a free option is given to the creditor, the alternatives being mutually exclusive; cf. Schwarz's analysis (*op. cit.*, pp. 39 sqq.). The same is probably true here, for if the πρᾶξις clause only came into operation on the detection of a flaw in the ὑποθήκη it seems incredible that there should be no reference to the fact.

A minor point to be noted is the preference evinced in this class of document for the twelve-month loan. In **160** (*c*), **310**, B. G. U. 910, and P. Brit. Mus. 277 alike repayment is to be made in the twelfth month from that in which the debt was incurred; in **160** (*d*) in the twelfth month from the date of the ἀναγραφή; so also in P. Strassb. dem. 44 and P. Brit. Mus. 1202.

In **160** (*c*) the hand of the copyist at times lapses into an extreme cursiveness and there are several instances of abbreviation without suspended letters or other sign; cf. **82**. 6, note.

Col. i.

[Ἀντίγραφον πράσεως καὶ ἀποστα]σ̣ίου οἰκί̣ᾳ[ς κ]α̣ὶ̣ [αὐλῆς.]
[(ἔτους) ιθ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος] Σεβαστοῦ μην[ὸ]ς Ἀπηλλ̣έου πέμ̣τ̣ῃ κα̣ὶ̣ ⟨εἰ⟩κά̣τ̣ος Φαῶφι κε ἐν τῇ Σοκονπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλίδου
[μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτ]ου νομοῦ. ὁμολογῶ Θαῆσις τῆς Πανεφρούμις μητρὸς Θασῆ⟨το⟩ς πεπρακέναι Τανε-
[φρύμμει τῇ Ὀννώφριος μη]τρὸς Στοτ̣ο̣ήτις τὰς ὑπάρχονσά μου οἰκίας μονόσθηκον καὶ τον υκαυλοντο
5 [πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ Σοκνο]παίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλίδου μερίδου, ὁν γίτονος ὥρου τῆς οἰκίας {ὁν γίτονος}
[νότου Ὀρσενούφιος Ἀκό]νις οἰκία ἧς ἐ̣π̣ικλατῖ Ἐ̣π̣ε̣κῶν βορρᾶ Ἁρπαγάθου οἰκία λιβὸς ῥύβη βασιληκὴ
[ἀπηλιώτου Ἁρπαήσιο]ς ἐ̣π̣ί̣ τ̣ι̣ μ̣έ̣ρ̣ος οἰκία{ς} καὶ τῶν ἀτερφῶν, καὶ ἀπέχομεν παραχρῆμα τὸν συ-
[νκεχωρημένην τιμὴν πᾶσ]α̣ν̣ ἐ̣κ̣ [π]λήλου καὶ βεβαιώσομε̣ πάσι̣ βεβαίσωμεν γαὶ τὰ ἄ̣λ̣λ̣α̣{ς}
[ποιήσω καθότι προγέγραπται. ἔγρ]α̣ψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς Στοτοῆτις Πανεφρύμε̣ις διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδέ-
10 [ναι αὐτὴν γράμματα. Τανεφ]ρ̣ύμ⟨ι⟩ς τῆς Ὀννόφρις μητρὸς Στο̣τ̣ο̣ήτις ἠγόλακα τὸν
[προκιμένην οἰκίαν εν τῇ προκιμ]ένην τομεν Θαήσι μὲν πορκίμενον {προκιμμον} πρόκιται.

[ἀντίγραφον ὑπογρ]α̣φῆς. Θαῆσις τῆς Πα̣ν̣εφρύ(μμιος) μητρὸς Θασῆ̣τ̣ος ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέναι

[Τανεφρύμμει τῇ Ὀ]ν̣νώφρις μητρὸς Στοτοήτις τὸν ὑπάρχονδά μου οἰκίας διστήκου καὶ τον
[συνκυρόντων πάντω]ν ἐπὶ Σοκονπαίου Νήσου τις Ἡρακλίδου μερίδου ὁν γίτονος ὥρου τῆς ο⟨ἰ⟩κί-
15 [ας {ὧν γίτονες} νότου] {οἰκίας} Ὀρσινούφις Ἀκόνις οἰκίας ἧς ἐπιγρατῖ Ἐ̣π̣π̣ε̣κῶν βορρᾶ Ἁρπαγάθο(υ)
[. . . . . οἰκία λιβ]ὸς ῥύμη βασιλικὴ ἀπηλιώτου Ἁρπαήσις οἰκία{ς} καὶ τῶν ἀτερφῶν,
[καὶ ἀπέχομεν παραχρ]ημων τῳ̣ν συνκαιχ̣λημεν τιμὴν πᾶσ{ι}αν ἐκ πλ̣ήλου καὶ βεβαιώσω
[πάσῃ βεβαιώσει καὶ] τ̣ὰ ἄ̣λ⟨λ⟩ο ποήσο̣ν̣ καθὼ⟨ς⟩ π̣{π}ροκέγραπται. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς Στ[ο]τοῆτις
[Πανεφρύμμιος διὰ τ]ὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὴν γράμματα. Τανεφρύ⟨μμις⟩ τῆς Ὀννόφρις μητ⟨ρ⟩ὸς Στοτο-
20 [ήτις ἠγόρακα τὴ]ν̣ προκιμένην οἰκίας ἐν τῇ προκιμένη̣ι τομεν καθὼ⟨ς⟩ πρόκιται {πρό-
[κιται}. ἔτους ἐννε]α̣καιτεκάτου Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Ἀπηλ[λ]έ̣ου πέμτῃ κὲ εἰκάτ̣ο̣ς
[Φαῶφι κ]ε. ἀνακαίγραπται διὰ το⟨ῦ⟩ εἰ τῇ Σοκονπαίου Νήσου γραφίου.

2. l. Ἀπελλαίου . . . εἰκάδι . . . Σοκνοπαίου Νήσῳ. 3. l. ἡ for τῆς. 4. α of τας corr. from ο; l. τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν μοι οἰκίαν μονόστεγον καὶ τὰ συνκύροντα. 5. l. πάντα τὰ . . . μερίδος ὧν γίτονες ὅλης. 6. l. ἐπικρατῖ Πετεχῶν (?); so in l. 15. λιβος written over an erasure. l. ῥύμη βασιλική. 7. l. ἀδελφῶν . . . τήν. 8. l. [π]λήρους . . . βεβαιώσομεν πάσῃ βεβαιώσει καί. 9. l. Πανεφρύμμιος. 10. l. ἡ Ὀννώφρις . . . ἠγόρακα τήν. 11. l. προκιμένῃ κώμῃ (?) παρὰ Θαήσιος καθὼς πρόκιται. 12. l. ἡ for τῆς. 13. l. τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν μοι οἰκίαν δίστεγον καὶ τὰ κτλ. 14. l. Σοκνοπαίου . . . τῆς . . . μερίδος ὧν γίτονες ὅλης. 15. l. Ὀρσενούφις . . . οἰκία. 16. υ of ρυμη corr. Second α of αρπαησις corr. from ι. l. ἀδελφῶν. 17. l. παραχρῆμα τὴν συγκεχωρημένην . . . πλήρους. First ω of βεβαιωσω corr. 18. l. ἄλλα ποιήσω . . . προγέγραπται. 19. l. ἡ for τῆς. First ο of οννοφρις corr. l. Ὀννώφρις. 20. l. οἰκίαν . . . κώμῃ (?). 21. l. ἐννε]ακαιδεκάτου. υ of τιβεριου corr. from ς. l. Ἀπελλαίου . . . καὶ εἰκάδι. 22. l. ἀναγέγραπται . . . ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπ. Νήσῳ.

Col. ii.

Ἀντιγράφου δανήου.
ἔτους [ἐ]ν⟨ν⟩εακαιδεκάτου Τιβερίου
Καί[σ]αρος Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Ἀπηλέο(υ)
πέμ̣[τῃ] κὲ εἰκά⟨δι⟩ Φαῶφι κε, ἐν τῃ
5 Σοκο̣ν̣παίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλίδου
μερί[δ]ου τοῦ Ἀρσινοείδου νομοῦ.
ἐδ[ά]νησεν [Τ]α̣[ν]εφρύμμι̣ς
Ὀνν[ώ]φρις ὡς ἐτῶν πεντήκοντα
οὐλὴ κνήμῃ κ̣ὲ̣ ποτὶ δεξ[ιῶ]ι μετὰ κυ-
10 ρίου τοῦ ἑατῆς [ο]ι̣ε̣ί̣ο̣ῦ Ὀννόφρις Τεσ̣ε̣ν̣ο̣ύ-
φις ὁς ἐτῶν τρ[ιά]κοντα οὐ⟨λὴ⟩ ⟨ὀ⟩φρ{ο}ύ⟨ι⟩ δεξιῶι,
Θαῆσ[ι]ς̣ τῆς Πανεφρύμις ὡς ἐτῶν
τριάκο̣ντα οὐλὴ ποτὶ δεξιῶι
Π̣ε̣ρ̣σ̣ί̣ν̣⟨η⟩ μετὰ κυρ⟨ί⟩ου τοῦ ἀντρὸς
15 αὐτῆ⟨ς⟩ Ἁρπαγάθ⟨ου⟩ Τεσενούφις ὡς ἐτῶν
τριάκο̣ντα πέντῃ οὐλὴ {ο}ὑπὸ κόνα-
τι δεξιῶι ἔχο τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου

ἐπισήμου καιφάλεον νομίσματος
δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν τόκου ἐξ δρ⟨α⟩-
20 χμὴ μίαν τῇ μνᾷ τὸν μῆνα ἕκασ(τον)
ἃς καὶ ἀποδώσου ἐ⟨ν⟩ μηνὶ Σεβαστ(ῷ)
τοῦ εἰσιώτ[ο]ς δεκάτου ἔτους
Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ· ἐὰν
δὲ μ[ὴ] ἀποδώσῳ κατὼς μεμέρι(σται)
25 δ[ρ]αχμὰς δαικοσία⟨ς⟩ πεντέκον(τα).
ὑπ[ογρα]φεὺς τῆ[ς] δαν[ιζ]ούσ⟨ης Σ⟩τωτοῆ-
{η}τ[ις] Πανεφρόιμις ὡς ἐτῶν πεντέ-
κοντα ἑνὸς οὐλὴ μετόπου μέσου
καὶ τῆς δανισσομέ(νης) Ἑριεὺς
30 Ἑριεὺς ὡς ἐτῶν εἴκοσι πέντη ἄσημ(ος).
ἀντιγράφ[ο]υ ὑπογραφοῦς·
Θαῆσις τῆς Πανεφρύ(μμιος) μετὰ κυρ(ίου)
τοῦ εἰατῆς ἀντρὸς Ἁρπαγάθου
Τεσενούφις ὁμολογῶμεν ἔχιν τὸ
35 δάνηον παρὰ Τανεφρύ(μμιος) τῆς
Ὀννόφρις μετὰ κυρίου οιείοῦ
Ὀννόφρις Τεσηνούφις τὰς τοῦ
ἀργυρί[ο]υ ἐπισήμου δραχμὰς
ἑκατὸν καὶ βεβειόσῳ πάσι βεβεώ(σει)
40 καθὼ⟨ς⟩ προείγρο⟨π⟩ται. ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ
αὐτῆς [Σ]τοτοῆτις Πανεφρύ(μμιος) δ⟨ι⟩ὰ
τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὴν γράμμα(τα).
ἔτους ἐν⟨ν⟩εακαιδεκάτου Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστ(οῦ) μηνὸς Φαῶφ(ι) κε,
45 ἐντέ(τακται) ⟨διὰ τοῦ ἐν⟩ Σοκονπαίου Νήσ(ῳ) γραφί-
ου.

1. l. ἀντίγραφον. 3. l. Ἀπελλαίου. 4. l. καί. 5. l. Σοκνοπαίου Νήσῳ. 6. l. μερί[δ]ος . . . Ἀρσινοείτου. 9. l. καὶ ποδί. 10. l. υἱοῦ Ὀννώφρις. 11. l. ὡς. ου of ουλη written over τα of τριάκοντα. l. δεξιᾷ. 12. θαησ[ι]ς over an erasure? For τῆς l. ἡ. 13. l. ποδί. 14. l. ἀνδρός. 15. ν of τεσενουφις corr. 16. l. πέντε . . . γόνατι. 17. l. ἔχω. 18. l. κεφαλαίου. 19–20. l. ἐκ δραχμῆς μιᾶς. 21. l. ἀποδώσω. 22. l. εἰσιόντος. κ of δεκατου corr. from ο. 23. ε of εαν corr. from α. 24. l. καθώς. 25. l. διακ. πεντήκον(τα). 26. l. Σ⟩τοτοῆτ[ις]. 27. l. Πανεφρύμμις . . . πεντήκοντα. 28. l. μετώπῳ μέσῳ. 29. η of της corr. from α. l. δανιζομέ(νης). 30. l. Ἑριέως . . . πέντε. 31. l. ἀντίγραφ[ο]ν ὑπογραφῆς. 32. l. ἡ. 33. l. ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρός. 34. l. ὁμολογοῦμεν. 36. Second ν of ονοφρις corr. from ο; l. Ὀννώφρις, and so in l. 37. l. υἱοῦ. 37. l. Τεσενούφις. 39. l. βεβαιώσω πάσῃ βεβαιώ(σει). 40. l. προγέγραπται. 45. l. Σοκνοπαίου.

Col. i. 'Copy of a sale and conveyance of a house and court. The 19th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, the twenty-fifth of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 25, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides in the Arsinoïte nome. I, Thaësis, daughter of Panephrummis and Thases, acknowledge that I have sold to Tanephrummis, daughter of Onnophris and Stotoëtis, the single-storied house belonging to me and all its appurtenances in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides. The boundaries of the whole house are, on

the south the house of Orsenouphis son of Akonis, which is in the possession of Petechon (?), on the north the house of Harpagathes, on the west a public street, on the east for a certain distance the house of Harpaësis and his brothers; and we have received in immediate and full payment the whole sum agreed upon, and we will give every guarantee and will fulfil the other provisions as aforesaid. Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis wrote on her behalf since she is illiterate. I, Tanephrummis daughter of Onnophris and Stotoëtis, have bought the aforesaid house in the aforesaid village (?) from Thaësis as aforesaid.' Copy of the ὑπογραφή of both parties and of the docket of the record-office.

4. μονόσθηκον (l. μονόστεγον): in the parallel passage in the ὑπογραφή (l. 13) the same house is said to be διστηκου (l. δίστεγον).

6. ῆς ἐπικ⟨ρ⟩ατῖ: cf. l. 15 and **160**. 3, note. The name following is probably meant for Πετεχῶν.

8–9. For the formula καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιήσω cf. l. 18, **160**. 6, **160** (*a*). 5, (*b*). 4, B. G. U. 854. 4, P. Spec. Isag. 30. 22; in B. G. U. 910. i. 9 the scribe apparently wrote ἄ]λλα παισ (l. ποιήσω) and afterwards corrected the second λ into β, possibly through some confusion of ποιήσω with βεβαιώσω (Schubart) or even with the name Παπεῖς. In the present case what these previous conditions were and where they were given is at first sight obscure. It is not arguable that the sale is in dual form implying both a πρᾶσις and a καταγραφή or παραχώρησις, for if the present document is the deed of conveyance (καταγραφή) and the reference is here to certain conditions contained in a preceding πρᾶσις, παρακεχωρηκέναι or ἀφεστηκέναι rather than πεπρακέναι would have been expected in l. 3 (cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 174 sqq.). In all the instances cited the phrase occurs in the ὑπογραφή of a demotic contract. The close resemblance of the body of the present deed to the ὑπογραφή has already been noted in the introd. A probable explanation is that in this case too the original of the body of the contract (i. e. the sale and cession) was written in demotic, and the ὑπογραφή only in Greek. The scribe, commissioned to make a copy in Greek and possessing insufficient knowledge to render the demotic correctly, clumsily reconstructed a body to the deed out of the existing Greek ὑπογραφή. In doing this he changed little more than the position of the date. This explains the first person of the text, as well as the reference to other conditions, which would have been contained in the demotic body of the deed.

Col. ii. 'Copy of a loan. The 19th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, the 25th of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 25, in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Tanephrummis daughter of Onnophris, aged about 50 years, with a scar on the shin and right foot, with her guardian her son Onnophris son of Tesenouphis, aged about 30 years, with a scar on the right eyebrow, has lent —, I, Thaësis daughter of Panephrummis, aged about 30 years, with a scar on the right foot, a Persian, with my guardian my husband Harpagathes son of Tesenouphis, aged about 35 years, with a scar below the right knee, have received the capital sum of 100 drachmae of coined silver at the interest of one drachma per mina per month, which I will pay back in the month Sebastus of the coming 10th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus; if I do not pay as appointed, (I will forfeit) 250 drachmae. The subscriber of the lender is Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis aged about 51 years, with a scar in the middle of his forehead; and of the borrower, Herieus son of Herieus, aged about 25 years, with no distinguishing mark.' Copy of the subscription and of the docket of the record-office at Socnopaei Nesus.

12. Θαῆσ[ι]ς τῆς: cf. l. 32, Col. i. 10, &c., **160**. 1, 7, **160** (*b*). 8, &c. It would be just possible to read Θαήσ[ε]ι τῇ{ς}, which would also fit in better with αὐτῆ⟨ς⟩ in l. 15; the abrupt transition and change of person would then take place at ἔχο. But on palaeographic grounds Θαῆσ[ι]ς is preferable, and the same transition occurs in B. G. U. 713. 5 sqq. Another abnormal form found in loans from Socnopaei Nesus is ἐδάνεισεν ὁ δεῖνα τῷ δεῖνι ἔχειν, where ὁμολογοῦντι is understood; cf. **160** (*d*). ii. 4 sqq., B. G. U. 911. 4 sqq., P. Brit. Mus. 1273. 1 (iii, p. 174: ταθηον = δάνειον). In P. Brit. Mus. 277. 4–5 (ii, p. 217) the form is ὁ δεῖνα ἔχειν, the ἐδάνεισεν clause being omitted.

24. μεμέρι(σται): cf. the phrase ὁ μεμερισμένος χρόνος, frequent in Alexandrian contracts, e. g. B. G. U. 1055. 29–30.

25. The penalty is unusually large; cf. Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 115 sqq. On the question of the penal and executionary clauses in contracts of this class see introd., pp. 178–9.

41–2. In ll. 26–7 above Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis was the ὑπογραφεύς of Tanephrummis.

45–6. ἐκ τοῦ Σοκονπαίου Νήσ(ου) γραφίου could be read instead of ἐντέ(τακται) κτλ.

160 (*d*). LOAN ON SECURITY.

27·6 × 40·3 cm. A. D. 42.

The following is a revised text of the Greek portion of P. Rylands dem. 45. The general form of this type of contract is discussed at length in the introduction to **160** (*c*).

Col. i.

Demotic sale and cession, 44 lines.

[Σ̣τοτοῆτις Πανεφρύμ]ις μηδρὸς Τανεφρύμ[ις] ὡμωλοκῶ παιπρακα[ί]ν[α]ι Ἀπύνχι{ς} Πανεφρ[ύ]μις μηδρὸς Τανεφρύμις τῶν ὑπαρ-

[χόντων μοι μερῶν δύο ἀ]π̣ὸ̣ μερῶν ἑπτὰ ο[ἰκία]ς διστήκου καὶ αὐ[λῆ]ς, καὶ μέρι τούω ἀ[πὸ] μελῶν δεσσάλ[ων] οἰκίας συνπε-

[πτωκυίας, τῶν πάντω]ν̣ γουνῃ καὶ ⟨ἀ⟩τιε̣ὶ̣[ετ ., κ]αὶ τῶν συνκυλ[όντ]ων πάντων ἐν [τῇ Σ]ωκνοπαίου Νήσο[υ τῆς] Ἡρακλίτω με-

[ρίδος . . . . . .]ω̣βος καὶ τωτ̣[εκατον] μέρος μύλου [. . . . .] . παισ . . . αι . [. . . . .] κίτωνος ὥ̣[λης τῆ]ς πρώτη⟨ς⟩ οἰκ[ί-

5 [ας νότου . . . . . .] ψιλοῦ τώπω τ[. . . βο]ρ⟨ρ⟩ᾶ ῥύβῃ βασιλ[ικὴ λι]βὰς ἴσ⟨οδ⟩ος ⟨αὐ⟩τ̣ῆς κ̣α̣[ὶ ἔξο]τος κυνὸ(ς) ἀπ̣[ηλιώ]το⟨υ⟩ Σεταβοῦ-

[τος οἰκία, τῆς δὲ δευτ]ε̣ρ̣α̣{υ}ς οἰκ[ί]ας νότ[ου Ἀπύ]νχ⟨ι⟩ος οἰκία{ς} βορ⟨ρ⟩ᾶ [Ἀπύν]χις ⟨καὶ⟩ τῶν ἀδε[λφῶν] οἰκία{ς} λιβὼς [Στωθη]της Ὥρος οἰκί[α{ς}

[ἀπηλιώτου ῥύμη βασιλι]κή, καὶ βαιβεώσι π̣[άσι β]εβαιώσι καθὼς [πρόκ]ιται. ἔγραψεν [ὑπὲρ α]ὐτῶ Ἐριεὺς Ἐρ[ιέως δ]ιὰ τὼ μὶ ἐταί-

[ναι αὐτὸν γράμμα]τα. (2nd hand) (ἔτους) β Τιβερίου [Κλ]αυδίου

(Signature of Apunchis in demotic)

[Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ] Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκρά[τ]ορος μηνὸς Καισαρε[ίο]υ κς, ἀναγέκραπ[τ]αι διὰ τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ ἐν τῇ Σοκ[ν]οπαίου [Νήσῳ γραφείου.

1. l. μητρὸς . . . ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέν[α]ι . . . μητρὸς . . . τὰ ὑπάρχοντα. 2. l. μέρη . . . ἀ]πὸ . . . διστέγου . . . μέρη δύο . . . μερῶν τεσσάρ[ων]. 3. l. κοινῶν καὶ ἀδιαιρ[έτων . . . συνκυρ[όντ]ων . . . Νήσῳ . . . Ἡρακλίδου. 4. l. δωδ[έκατον] . . . γίτονες ὅ[λης. 5. l. ψιλὸς τόπος (?) . . . ῥύμη . . . λι]βὸς . . . ἔξο]δος κοινή . . . Σαταβοῦ[τος. 6. l. λιβὸς Στωθήτιος (i. e. Στοτοήτιος) Ὥρου. 7. l. βεβαιώσιν or βεβαιώσω π[άσῃ β]εβαιώσι . . . α]ὐτοῦ . . . τὸ μὴ εἰδέ[ναι. 9. l. ἀναγέγραπται.

Col. ii.

Ἔτους δευτέρο(υ) Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτωκράτορος μηνὸς Ἐπεὶφ ἑκκαι-
δεκάτῃ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλεί-
του μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου νομοῦ. ἐδάνησεν
5 Ἀπῦνχις Πανεφρύμμις ὡς ἐτῶν εἴκασ⟨ι⟩
πένται οἰλὴ πήχι{ς} ἐκ δεξιᾶς ⟨Σ⟩τοτοήτι{ς}
Πανεφρύμμις [[.]] Πέρσῃ{ς} τῆς ἐπικον-
ῆς ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκοντα πένται οἰλὴ μετόπωι μέ-
σοι, ἔχιν τὸ δανηων παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀργυρίου ἐπιζήμοι
10 καιφαλαίου νομί[σ]ματος δραχμὰς τριάκοντα

τέσσαρος καὶ εἴληφεν παρ' αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα διὰ
χειρὸς ἐκξ ὔκου τώκου ὡς ἐκ δραχμῆς μίαν
τῇ μνᾷ μῆνα ἕκαστον, ἃς καὶ ἀποδόσομε
δετανισμένον τῷ Ἀπύνχι{ς} ἐμ μηνὶ Ἐπεὶφ
15 τοῦ εἰσιόντος τρίτου ἔτους Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος·
ἂμ μὴ δὲ ἀποδόσο τώ ται δανηων καὶ τοὺς
τώκον καθὰ καίγραπται, ἔκ δε τοῦ δετανισ-
μένων καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτον πά⟨ν⟩-
20 των τῆς πράξης οὔσης τῷ Ἀπύγχι{ς}
καθάπερ ἐκ τίκης. ὑπογραφεὺς τὼ δετα-
νισμένον Ἐριέως Ἐριέως ὡς ἐτῶν
τριάκοντα πένται οἰλὴ ὀφρύω ἀριστερᾷ,
ὑπογρ(αφεὺς) Ἀπύγχις ὡ προκείμενος.
1st hand 25 Στωθήτης Πανεφρύμις Πέρσες τῆς ἐπικωνῆς ὡ-
μωλωκῶ ἔχιν τὼ τάνην παρὰ Ἀπύ⟨γ⟩χις Πανε-
φρύ⟨μι⟩ς τὰς τοῦ ἀρκυρίου ἐπισήμου καιφαλέου
νωμίσματος διὰ χυλὸς ἐκξ ὔκου δραχμὰς
τριάκοντα τέσσαρος τώκων ὡς ἐκ δραχμῆ⟨ς⟩
30 μηᾶ⟨ς⟩ τῇ{ν} μνᾷ μῆνα ἕκαστα τὰς καὶ
ἀπωτώσ⟨ω⟩ ἐμ ⟨μ⟩ινὶ Ἐπὶφ τοῦ ἐσιώντος τρί-
του ἔτους Τιβ[ερίο]υ Κλαυδίου Κ[αίσα]ρος Σε-
βαστοῦ Γελμα[νικο]ῦ Αὐτωγράτ[ορο]ς κα-
[θ]ὼς πρώκιτ[αι. ἔγρα]ψεν ὑπὲλ α[ὐτοῦ] Ἐριεὺς
35 [Ἐρ]ιευς διὰ τὼ [μὴ ἰ]ταίναι αὐτὸ[ν] γρά-
μ⟨μ⟩ατα. (Signature of Apunchis in demotic.)
2nd hand [ἔτους] β Τιβερίου Κ[λαυ]δίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστ[ο]ῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος
μηνὸ(ς) Καισαρίου κς, ἀναγέκραπται διὰ
40 τοῦ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου γραφείου.

2. l. Αὐτοκράτορος. 3. l. Νήσῳ . . . Ἡρακλίδου. 5. l. εἴκοσι. 6. l. πέντε ; so also in ll. 8 and 23. l. οὐλή. 7. l. ἐπιγονῆς. 8. ω of ετων and ι of τριακοντα corr. l. οὐλὴ μετώπῳ μέσῳ. 9. l. δάνειον . . . ἐπισήμου. 10. l. κεφαλαίου. 11. τεσσαρ̊ς Pap., αρος over an erasure ; l. τέσσαρας ; so also in l. 29. 12. l. χειρός . . . οἴκου τόκου . . . μιᾶς. 13. Third ο of αποδοσομε corr. from μ ; l. ἀποδώσει. 14. l. ὁ δεδανεισμένος. 17. l. ἐὰν . . . ἀποδώσῃ τό τε δάνειον. 18. l. τόκους . . . γέγραπται . . . δεδανεισμένου. 19. κ of και corr. l. αὐτῷ. 20. l. πράξεως. 21. l. δίκης . . . τοῦ δεδανεισμένου. 22. l. Ἐριεὺς Ἐρ. 23. l. οὐλὴ ὀφρύι. 24. l. ὁ. 25. l. Στοτοῆτις . . . Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ὁμολογῶ. 26. l. τὸ δάνειον. π of απυχις corr. from υ. 27. l. ἀργυρίου . . . κεφαλαίου. 28. l. νομίσματος . . . χειρός . . . οἴκου. 29. l. τόκων. 30. l. μιᾶς . . . ἕκαστον. 31. l. ἀποδώσω . . . μηνί . . . εἰσιόντος. 32. κ and δ of κλαυδιου corr. 33. l. Γερμα[νικο]ῦ. υ of αυτωγρατ[ορο]ς corr. from ρ ; l. Αὐτοκράτ[ορο]ς. 34. l. πρόκιται . . . ὑπέρ. 35. l. Ἐριέως . . . τό . . . εἰ]δέναι. 39. l. αναγέγραπται. 40. l. Νήσῳ.

Col. i. 'I, Stotoëtis son of Panephrumis and Tanephrumis, acknowledge that I have sold to Apunchis son of Panephrumis and Tanephrumis two shares belonging to me out of five shares of a two-storied house

and court and two shares out of four shares of a fallen house, all common and undivided, and of all appurtenances, in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides . . . and a twelfth share of a mill . . . Adjacent to the whole first house are on the south . . . a vacant space . . ., on the north a public street, on the west its common entrance and exit, on the east the house of Satabous, while to the second house are adjacent on the south the house of Apunchis, on the north the house of Apunchis and his brothers, on the west the house of Stotoëtis son of Horus, on the east a public street; and I will guarantee the sale with every guarantee as aforesaid. Herieus son of Herieus wrote on his behalf, as he was illiterate.' Date, demotic signature of Apunchis and docket of the record-office.

1. The initial supplement is based on the demotic *πρᾶσις*.

2. *συνπε[πτωκυίας*: Griffiths' translation of the demotic is 'this other house which is thrown down upon itself(?)'.

4. *]ω̣βος*: possibly there was here some reference to a *ψιλὸς τόπος* (*τ*]*ωβος* for *τ*[*όπος*).

The demotic apparently contains no mention of any *μύλος*. A possible restoration here is [*σὺν τρ*]*α̣παισ* . (l. *τρ*]*απέζῃ*) *κ̣αὶ ὃ̣*[*λμοις*]; cf. **167**. 10 sqq., B. G. U. 1067. 4 sqq.

7. *π*[*άσι*: cf. *μέρι* for *μέρη* in l. 2 and *μί* for *μή* in l. 7. In the present case there is not room for an *η*.

8. Cf. Col. ii. 36, where the same scribe similarly uses the blank space left after the signature of Apunchis for the commencement of the date.

Col. ii. 'The 2nd year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, 16th of the month Epeiph, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Apunchis son of Panephrummis, aged about 25 years, with a scar on the right forearm, has lent to Stotoëtis son of Panephrummis, a Persian of the Epigone, aged about 35 years, with a scar on the middle of the forehead, (who acknowledges) that he has in loan from him the capital sum of 34 drachmae in coined silver currency and that he has received it from him forthwith from hand to hand out of the house at the interest of one drachma per mina per month, which sum the borrower shall repay to Apunchis in the month Epeiph of the coming third year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator. If he fails to repay the loan and the interest as aforesaid, Apunchis shall have the right of execution upon the borrower and upon all his property, as if in accordance with a legal decision. The subscriber of the borrower is Herieus son of Herieus, aged about 35 years, with a scar on the left eyebrow. (The other) subscriber is the aforesaid Apunchis.' Subscriptions of Stotoëtis and Apunchis, date and docket of the record-office.

9. *ἔχιν*: cf. **160** (*c*). ii. 12, note.

17 sqq. On the juristic significance of the *πρᾶξις* clause in this class of document see **160** (*c*). introd., p. 179.

22. The Herieus son of Herieus who appears here aged 35 may well be identified with the person of this name who is aged 25 ten years earlier (**160** (*c*). ii. 29).

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161. SALE OF PRIEST'S CHAMBER.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 27 × 22·6 cm. A. D. 71. Plate 10.

An agreement (*ὁμολογία*) by which Thases daughter of Panephrimmis sells to her son-in-law Stotoëtis the fourth part of a priest's chamber (*παστοφόριον*) and yard. The hand of the scribe is scholarly, but there are occasional lapses in spelling and grammar. Other agreements drawn up by the same hand and couched in similar terms are **312–13**.

[*Ἔτο*]*υς τρίτου Αὐτοκράτορος Τίτου Καίσαρος Οὐεσπασιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸ*[*ς Ἀ*]*ρτεμισίου δεκάτῃ Φαμενὼ*(*θ*) *ι*,

[ἐν κώμῃ Σ]οκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοΐτου νομοῦ. ὁμολ[ο]γεῖ Θασῆς Πανεφρίμμιος τοῦ Πανεφρίμ-

[μιος ὡ]ς ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα πέντε φακὸς μήλῳ ἀριστερῶι μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑατῆς συνγενοῦς Στοτοήτιος τοῦ Πα-

[νεφρίμ]μιος τοῦ Μαρρείους ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκ[οντ]α οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίωι δεξιῷ τῷ τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτῆς Στοτοήτι⟨ος⟩ ἀνδρὶ

5 [Στοτοήτ]ι Σατ[α]βοῦτος τοῦ Ἐριέως ὡς ἐτῶν τριάκοντα δύο οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίῳ ἀριστερῷ πεπρακέναι αὐτῷ τὴν ὁ-

[μολογοῦσα]ν κατὰ τήνδε τὴν ὁμολογίαν [ἀπὸ τ]ῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας ἐπ[ὶ] τὸ[ν] ἅπαντα χρόνον τὸ ὑπάρχον αὐτῇ Θα-

[σῆτι τέταρ]τον μέρος παστοφορίου δι[στέγου καὶ] αὐλ[ῆ]ς {ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς ἀπηλ[ιώτη]ν μ[έ]ρους} κοινὸν καὶ ἀδι[αίρ]ετον καὶ

[τὰ συνκύ]ροντα πάντα ἐντὸς περιβό[λου ἱε]ροῦ θεοῦ Σοκνοπαίου ἐκ το[ῦ πρ]ὸς ἀπηλιώτην μέρους το[ῦ] αὐτοῦ ἱε-

[ροῦ, ὧν γείτ]ωνος ὅλου το[ῦ] παστοφορίου [καὶ αὐ]λῆς ν[ό]του ἴ[σ]οδος καὶ ἔξ[οδο]ς [κοι]νὴ βορρᾶ Στοτοήτιος τ]οῦ Σαταβοῦ-

10 [τος πασ]τοφορίου καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ τέκνω[ν Τεσ]ε[ίου]ς τοῦ Ἀρ[υ]ώτου τόπ[ος ψιλ]ὸς [λ]ιβὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἱεροῦ τ[ό]ποι ἀπηλι-

[ώτου τὸ σ]ημαινόμενον περίβολον, κα[ὶ ἀπέχ]ιν τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν Θασ[ῆν π]αρὰ τοῦ Στοτοήτιος τὴν συνπεφονη-

[μένην τι]μὴν τοῦ πεπραμένου τε[τάρτο]υ μέρους παστοφορίου καὶ α[ὐ]λῆς πᾶ⟨σα⟩ν ἐκ πλήρους παραχρῆμα διὰ

[χειρὸς] ἐξ οἴκου ἀργυ[ρί]ου δραχμὰς [. . . . .]ήκον[τ]α ὀκτὼ καὶ βεβαιώσιν [τ]ὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν Θασῆν καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐ-

[τῆς τῷ τε Στο]τοήτι καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ [πᾶσαν] β[ε]βαί[ω]σιν ἀ[πὸ] μὲν δημοσίων καὶ ἰδιοτικῶν πάν[τ]ων καὶ λαογρα-

15 [φιῶν ἀπὸ τ]ῶν ἔνπρ[ο]σθε[ν] χρόνον μέχρι τοῦ ἐσομένου ἑτέρου ἰκονισμοῦ ἀπογραφῆς, ⟨ἀπὸ⟩ δημοσίου τε καὶ ἰδιοτικ(οῦ)

[καὶ πάση]ς ἐνποιήσεως ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον κ[α]ὶ ἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις κα[ὶ] ἀν[ο]ικοδομοῦντος καὶ ἐπιτελοῦντος

[καὶ ἐπισκ]ευάζοντος καὶ μηδὲν τὴν ὁ[μ]ολογ[ο]ῦσαν μήτε τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς ἐνκαλεῖν μηδὲ ἐνκαλέσιν μηδ[ὲ

[ἀμφισ]βητήσιν μ[ηδὲ] ἐπελεύσεσθα[ι τρό]πῳ μηδενὶ μ[η]δ[ὲ]ν τῶν προγεγραμμένων παρασυνγραφῶν. ἐὰν δὲ

[μὴ βεβαιώσῃ μηδὲ παρά]σχηται, προσαπ[οτισ]άτω τά τε βλάβη καὶ τὰ δαπανήματα διπλᾶ καὶ ἐπίτιμον ἀργυρίου

20 [δραχμὰς . . . . . καὶ] εἰς τὸ δημόσιον [τ]ὰς ἴσας. ὑπογραφ[εὐ]ς τῆς ὁμολογο[ύ]σης καὶ τοῦ κυρίου Σαταβοῦς Ἐριέως ⟨ὡς⟩ ἐτῶν κα

[ἄσημος (?) καὶ τῆς Θασῆ]το(ς) Ὀννῶφρις [Ὀ]ννώφριος ὡ[ς] ἐτῶν τριάκοντα δύο οὐλὴ μετόπῳ ἐξ ἀρισ[τ]ερῶ(ν)

One line in demotic (see note).

[(2nd hand) Θασῆς Πανεφρίμμιος μετὰ κυρίου] τοῦ συνγενοῦς [Στο]τοήτιος τοῦ Π[αν]εφ[ρί]μμιος τοῦ Μαρρείους ὁμολ[ο]γῶ πεπρακέναι τῷ τῆς

[θυγατρός μου Στοτοήτιος ἀνδρὶ Στοτο]ήτι{ος} τοῦ Σατα[βο]ῦτος τοῦ Ἑριέ[ω]ς κ[α]τὰ τήνδε τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἀπὸ τῆς [ἐ]νεστώσης ἡμέρας

25 [ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον τὸ ὑπάρχον μοι τέτ]αρτον μέρος [π]αστοφορίου διστέγ[ου] καὶ αὐλῆ[ς] {ἐκ τοῦ πρ[ὸ]ς ἀ[π]ηλιώ[τη]ν μέρους} κ[ο]ινὸν

[καὶ ἀδιαίρετον καὶ τὰ συνκύροντα πάντα ἐ]ντὸς περιβόλο[υ ε]ἱεροῦ θεοῦ [Σο]κνοπαίου ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς ἀπηλιώτην μέρους τοῦ αὐτοῦ εἱεροῦ, ὧν

[γείτονες νότου εἴσοδος καὶ ἔξοδος κο]ινὴ βορρᾶ Σ[τοτο]ήτιος τοῦ Σατ[αβ]οῦτος παστοφόριον καὶ τέκνων Τεσείους τοῦ Ἁρυώτου τό-

[πος λιβὸς τοῦ ἱεροῦ τόποι ἀπηλιώτου τὸ περίβ]ολον τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ εἱεροῦ, καὶ ἀπέχω τὴν τιμὴν ἐκ [π]λήρους {παραχρῆμα διὰ χι-

[ρὸς} ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς . . . . ἡκοντα ὀκτὼ παραχρ]ῆμα διὰ χιρ[ὸς] ἐξ οἴκου καὶ βεβ[α]ιώσω πάσῃ βεβαιώσι καθὼς πρόκιται.

30 [Σαταβοῦς Ἑριέως ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰ]δέναι αὐτοὺς [γ]ράμματα.

[(3rd hand) Θασῆς Πανεφρίμμιος πέπρ]ακα καθ[ὰ] πρόκιτε. ἔκραψεν ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῶν

[Ὀννῶφρις Ὀννώφριος διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰδ]έναι αὐτῷ γράμματα. (4th hand) ἐντέτακ(ται) δι(ὰ) τοῦ ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσῳ γρ(αφείου).

2. l. Νήσῳ. 8. ο of εντος corr. 9. l. γείτονες. 10. l. πασ]τοφόριον καὶ αὐλή. 11. l. συνπεφωνημένην. 14. l. ἰδιωτικῶν. 15. l. χρόνων . . . ἰδιωτικ(οῦ). 16. l. ἀν[ο]ικοδομοῦντας . . . ἐπιτελοῦντας. 17. l. ἐπισκ]ευάζοντας. 18. l. παρασυγγραφοῦντας. 21. l. μετώπῳ. 31. l. ἔγραψεν . . . αὐτῆς. 32. l. αὐτήν.

'The 3rd year of the Emperor Titus Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, the 10th of the month Artemisius, Phamenoth 10, in the village of Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Thases daughter of Panephrimmis son of Panephrimmis, aged about 45 years, having a mole on the right cheek, with her guardian her kinsman Stotoëtis son of Panephrimmis son of Marres, aged about 30 years, having a scar on the right shin, acknowledges to her daughter Stotoëtis' husband Stotoëtis son of Satabous son of Herieus, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the left shin, that she the acknowledging party has sold to him in accordance with this agreement from the present day for ever the fourth part of a two-storied priest's chamber and yard, common and undivided, and all appurtenances, belonging to her, Thases, within the enclosure of the temple of the god Socnopaeus in the eastern portion of the said temple; the boundaries of the whole priest's chamber and yard are, on the south the common entrance and exit, on the north the priest's chamber and yard of Stotoëtis son of Satabous and the vacant space of the children of Teses son of Haruotes, on the west plots belonging to the said temple, on the east the above-mentioned enclosure; and that she, Thases, the acknowledging party, has received from Stotoëtis in full forthwith from hand to hand out of the house the price agreed upon for the fourth part sold of the priest's chamber and yard, [.]8 silver drachmae, and that Thases, the acknowledging party, and her assigns will entirely guarantee Stotoëtis and his assigns from all charges both public and private and from poll-tax from former times until the next census, from public and private charges and every claim for all time, (Stotoëtis having rights over) both entrances and exits, repairing, disposing, and renovating; and that the acknowledging party and her assigns make and will make no claim and will not dispute or attack in any way, transgressing none of the aforesaid provisions. But if she does not guarantee, or does not deliver, the property, she shall pay double the damages and costs and a fine of . . . silver drachmae and a similar sum to the Treasury. The subscriber of the acknowledging party and her guardian is Satabous son of Herieus, aged about 21 years, having no distinguishing mark, and of Thases, Onnophris son of Onnophris, aged about 32 years, having a scar on the right side of his forehead.' Subscription and signature of Thases and docket of the record-office of Socnopaei Nesus.

7. For the priestly παστοφόρια cf. P. Tebt. 383 introd., Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, pp. 283, 286.

14–16. Cf. **312–13**, B.G.U. 350. 9–10 ἀπό τε δημοσίων καὶ εἰδιοτικῶν πάντων, ἀπὸ μὲν λαογραφιῶν πασῶν ἀπὸ τῶν [ἐν αὐτῷ φανησομένων ἀπογεγράφθαι ἕ]ως ἑτέρου ἰκονισμοῦ κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφῆς, ἀπό τε (l. ἀπὸ δέ) εἰδιοτικῶν καὶ πάσης

ἐνποιήσεως ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον, 667. 13–15, C. P. R. 187. 11, 206. 12, 223. 19, P. Hamb. 15. 11–13, Brit. Mus. 1179. 108 (iii, p. 147).

16. κ[α]ὶ ἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις : sc. χρωμένους. Or perhaps the writer meant ἰσοδεύουσα κτλ. as in **162**. 25–6, and made a lipography.

19. μηδὲ παρά]σχηται: cf. P. Hamb. 15. 14 εἰ μὴ παρέχωνται καθὰ γέγρα(πται), C. P. R. 223. 23.

22. This line is much broken but may read St-wyt Pa-nenfr-ʾmy Mᶜ-rᶜ te-y ʾr (?) . . . . [Ta]-s·t s·t n Pa-n[nfr]-ʾmy e-s mḥ swn[· t-f ?] . . . . . ' (Set-wît son of Paneferemi son of Marê (saith) "I act as guardian (?) of Tase daughter of Paneferemi ; she paying (?) its price in full . . ." ') [Griffith].

28. There is hardly room here for the epithet ψιλός which was applied to the τόπος in l. 10.

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162. SALE OF HOUSE.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 28·8 × 18·3 cm. A. D. 159.

By this agreement (ὁμολογία) a certain Thases sells a half share of a house and yard to Taharpagathes daughter of Harpagathes.

Ἔτους δευτέρ[ο]υ καὶ εἰκοστ[ο]ῦ Αὐτ[ο]κράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου
Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Φαρμοῦθ(ι) δ, ἐν τῇ
Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου
νομοῦ. ὁμολογεῖ Θασῆς Πανεφρύμεως τοῦ Ἐριέως μητ(ρὸς) Τανεφρύ-
5 μεως ἀπὸ κώμης Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου ὡς (ἐτῶν) κ οὐλὴ παρ' ἀντικνή-
μιον δ[ε]ξιὸν μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτῆς συνγενοῦς Ἁρπαγάθου Ἐριέως
τοῦ Ἁρπαγάθου ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ οὐλὴ ἀντικνημίωι δεξιῶι Τααρπαγά-
θῃ Ἁρπαγάθου τοῦ Ἁρπαγάθου ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε ἀσήμῳ μετ[ὰ] κυρίου
τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Στο⟨το⟩έτεως Στο⟨το⟩έτεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ οὐλὴ παρ' ἀντι-
10 κνήμιον δεξιὸν πεπρακέναι αὐτῇ τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν κατὰ
τήνδε τ[ὴ]ν ὁμολογίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον
ὥστε αὐτῇ καὶ ἐνγόνοις αὐτῆς καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτῆς μεταλην-
ψομένοις ἰς μετεπειγραφὴν τὸ ὑπάρχον αὐτῇ ἐν κώμῃ
Σοκνοπαί[ο]υ Νήσου ἥμι[συ] μέρος οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἀπὸ [τῶν
15 συνεστώτων αὐτῆς μητ[ρι]κῶν, ἧς γίτονες ὅλης τ[ῆς οἰκίας
καὶ αὐλῆς καθὼς ἐκξυ⟨μ⟩φώνου ὑπηγόρευσαν νότου Τ[. . . .] .
Στο⟨το⟩έτεως οἰκία βορρᾶ κοπρία λιβὸς ῥύβη βασιλ(ικὴ) ἀπηλ[ι]ώτου
ἑτέρων οἰκόπεδα, καὶ ἀπέχιν τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν τὴν συνπεφωνη-
μένην τιμὴν πᾶσαν [ἐκ π]λήρους παραχρῆμα διὰ χιρὸς
20 ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ἑξή[κοντα] καὶ βεβαιώσιν τὴν ὁμολογοῦσαν
τὰ κατὰ τὴν πρᾶσιν τα[ύτη]ν διὰ παντὸς πάσῃ βεβαιώσι ἀπό τε
δημοσίων καὶ ἰδιωτ[ικῶν] πάντων ἀπὸ τῶν [ἔμπ]ροσ-
θεν χρόνων, κυρι[εύειν] δὲ τῆς Ταα[ρ]παγ[άθου καὶ τῶ]ν
παρ' [α]ὐτῆς τοῦ πεπρα[μένο]υ αὐτῇ ἡμίσους [μέρους οἰκία]ς
25 καὶ αὐλῆς ὡς πρόκιται ἰ[σο]δεύουσα καὶ ἐκξ[οδεύουσα ἐ]πὶ
ταῖς οὔσαις ἰσόδοις [κα]ὶ ἐκξόδοις καὶ φωσ[φορίοις καὶ τεί]χε-
σι καὶ θεμεσίοις καὶ ⟨ἐ⟩φ' οἷς ἐπρά{τη}θη καὶ εὐπορ[οῦσα σὺν τοῖς
νῦν δικαί[ο]ις πᾶσι καὶ πωλοῦσα καὶ ὑποτιθοῦσα [καὶ μετα-

διδοῦσα καὶ τὰ ἐκξ αὐτῶν περιγινόμενα [ἀποφερομένη
30 ἰς τὸ ἴ[δ]ιον. ὅτι τ' ἂν τῶν προγεγραμμένων παραβ[αίνῃ ἡ ὁμο-
λογοῦσα ἢ οἱ παρ' αὐτῆς προσαποτισάτωσαν ᾗ[ν ἔσχον
τιμὴν δι[πλ]ῆν καὶ τὰ ἀναλώμα̣τα̣ [καὶ] ἐπίτιμο̣ν [ἀργυρίου
δραχμὰς τριάκοντα κ[α]ὶ ἰς̣ τὸ̣ δημόσιο[ν τὰς ἴσας.
2nd hand Θασῆς Πανεφρίμις μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτ[ῆς συγγενοῦς Ἁρπαγάθου
35 ὁμολογῶ πεπρ̣αγέναι τ̣[ῇ] Ταα̣ρπαγά[θῃ Ἁρπαγάθου τοῦ προκει-
μέν[ου] ἡμίσ̣ο̣υ̣ς μ̣ήρ̣ους ο[ἰκ]ία⟨ς⟩ καὶ αὐλῆς ὧν [οἱ γείτονες πρόκεινται
καὶ ἀπέχω [τ]ὴν τιμὴν ἀργυρίου δραχ[μὰς ἑξήκοντα καὶ βεβαιώσω
κ̣α̣θ̣ὼ⟨ς⟩ π̣[ρ]ό̣[κει]ται. (3rd hand) ἐ̣ν̣τ̣έ̣τ̣α̣κ̣τ̣α̣ι̣ δ̣ι̣ὰ̣ [τοῦ ἐν Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσῳ γρα(φείου).

On the verso traces of an endorsement.

3. l. Νήσῳ. 4. Final ς of θασης and π of πανεφρυμεως corr. 9. l. Στοτοήτεως; first σ of second στο⟨το⟩ετεως corr. from τ. 14. l. Νήσῳ. 16. ξ of ξυμφωνου corr. from σ. Cf. for the spelling, e. g. B. G. U. 917. 8. 17. Second ρ of βορρα corr. κ of κοπρια corr. from ρ. l. ῥύμη. 23. l. τὴν Ταα[ρ]παγ[άθην καὶ τού]ς. 25. l. ἰ[σο]δεύουσαν κτλ. 26. Perhaps οὔσ{σ}αις. 27. Second ε of θεμεσιοις corr.; l. θεμελίοις. 34. αυ of εαυτης corr. from εα (?). 35–6. l. πεπρακέναι . . . τὸ προκεί]μεν[ον] ἥμισυ μέρος. 38. δι of δια corr. from ω (?).

'The 22nd year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pharmouthi 4, in Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Thases daughter of Panephrumis son of Herieus, her mother being Tanephrumis, of the village of Socnopaei Nesus, aged about 20 years, having a scar along the right shin, with her guardian her kinsman Harpagathes son of Herieus son of Harpagathes, aged about 30 years, having a scar on the right shin, acknowledges to Taharpagathes daughter of Harpagathes son of Harpagathes, aged about 35 years, having no distinguishing mark, with her guardian her husband Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, aged about 40 years, having a scar along the right shin, that she the acknowledging party has in accordance with this agreement sold for transference from the present time henceforth for ever to her, her descendants and assigns, the half share of a house and yard belonging to her in the village of Socnopaei Nesus and forming part of her heritage from her mother; the boundaries of the whole house and court are, as stated by mutual consent, on the south the house of . . . son of Stotoëtis, on the north a dung-hill, on the west a public road, on the east plots of various proprietors; and that she the acknowledging party has received in full forthwith from hand to hand the price agreed upon, 60 silver drachmae, and that she the acknowledging party will guarantee the objects of this sale perpetually with every guarantee against all past charges public and private, and that Taharpagathes, with her assigns, is owner of the half share of the house and court sold as aforesaid, having the right of entry and exit, with all existing entrances, exits, windows, walls, foundations, and other conditions of the sale, enjoying it with all present rights, having the power of sale, mortgage, gift, and appropriation to her private use of everything accruing therefrom. Whatsoever of the aforesaid conditions is transgressed by either the acknowledging party or her assigns, they shall pay double the price received, the costs, and a fine of 30 drachmae of silver, and a like sum to the Treasury.' Subscription of Thases and docket of the record-office of Socnopaei Nesus.

12–13. ἰς μετεπειγραφήν: this phrase is commonly used with reference to the cession of catoecic land (cf. e. g. B. G. U. 883. 3), whence μετεπιγραφή has been thought to be the technical term for the transference of title in the register of καταλοχισμοί; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 112, Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, p. 35, n. 2. Here, however, a house, not land, is in question. No instance of a catoecic οἰκία has yet occurred, and there is nothing else in the phraseology here to suggest any special tenure. Either, therefore, the phrase must be taken to have been inserted by the ignorance or absent-mindedness of the scribe, or μετεπιγραφή may also imply the transference of title in ordinary property by the βιβλιοφύλακες ἐγκτήσεων.

25–7. For the formula cf. P. Hamb. 15. 8–10 and note *ad loc.*, Thead. 1. 7–8, 2. 6, C. P. R. 197. 7.

εὐπορ[οῦσα is unusual in this context, but cf. P. Grenf. ii. 72 ἐξέσται σοι χρήσασθαι κατὰ παντοίας μου εὐπορείας. The use of εὐπορήσω in P. Brit. Mus. 870. 6 (iii, p. 235) is hardly parallel.

33. Unless the writing was very cramped, there is not room for κυρία ἡ πρᾶσις at the end of the line.

163. SALE OF LAND.

Hermopolite nome. 22·7 × 19·8 cm. A.D. 139.

The two documents which follow are both concerned, in a more or less explicit form, with incomplete sales, i. e. sales in which either a portion only of the purchase money is paid (**164**), or in which some special item in the payment over and above the actual price is for some reason withheld (**163**). Both are privately drawn contracts (χειρόγραφα), as e. g. C. P. R. 9–10, P. Flor. 40, Leipzig 6, Goodspeed 13, and in both the deed of conveyance (χρηματισμὸς καταγραφῆς) is to follow later. In **163** the deferred payment was on account of State dues. It appears that Hermaeus the vendor had himself only recently bought the land in question and was quickly reselling, since one of the conditions attaching to the sale is that the new purchaser should pay him 40 drachmae, the amount of the taxes on the previous conveyance (ll. 15 and 20). This sum is not included as part of the formal price, the 480 drachmae mentioned as paid in l. 7, but is introduced as a separate item, and payment of it is postponed until the new καταγραφή shall have taken place. Not improbably the καταγραφή of the previous sale had not yet been effected, and since the vendor would have no further interest in securing his title, the transference of the cost of that process to the purchaser would be natural enough. In **164** the deferred payment is part of the actual price, and the question arises whether that document should not be referred to the category of sales on deposit (ἀρραβῶνες) regulated according to the special law obtaining (B. G. U. 446. 16–17 [M. 257] τῷ τῶν] ἀρ⟨ρ⟩αβώνων ν[ό]μῳ); cf. e.g. B. G. U. 240, P. Brit. Mus. 334 (ii, pp. 211–12 [M. 258]). Both in **163** and **164**, indeed, there are certain strongly marked resemblances in formula to the Fayûm group of sales on deposit, but the absence of any reference to an ἀρραβών is significant, and a noteworthy divergence from that group is found in the omission of the penal clauses for the non-fulfilment of the contract. The 480 drachmae in **163** are clearly not to be regarded as merely a deposit; and it is probable that in **164** also a sale on deposit in the technical sense is not in question.

[Ἑρμαῖος Διογένους . . . . . .]ρ̣[. . .] Ἑρμοπολείτη[ς] ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Πόλεως Λιβὸς

[. . . . . μετὰ κυρί]ο̣υ̣ τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ α[ὐ]τῆς πατρὸς Δίου Ἀντιμάχου χαί(ρειν). ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέναι σοι ἀπὸ

[τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας εἰς τὸν ἅπαν]τα χρόνο[ν] τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν μοι πρότερον Ἑρμοφίλου Θερμούθιος ἐν τῷ

[. . . . . ἐκ τοῦ . . . . . .]ος κλήρου γῆς κατοικικῆς ἀναιτήτου ἄρουραν μίαν ἥμισυ ὄγδο-

5 [ον, ἧς γίτονες καθὼς ἐκ συμφώνου ὑπ]ηγόρευσαν νότου Ἑρμίου Ἑρμοφίλου βορρᾶ Ἰσίωνος ἀδελφοῦ [Ἑ]ρμοφί-

[λου ἀπηλιώτου . . . . . ἀδε]λ̣φοῦ τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) Ἑρμοφίλου λιβὸς κληρονόμων Ἀκυλλίου Πωλίωνος,

[τιμῆς τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους συνπε]φωνημένης ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν τετρακοσίων ὀγδοήκοντα
[ἃς καὶ αὐτόθι ἀπέσχον παραχρῆ]μα δι[ὰ] χειρὸς ἐξ οἴκου, εἶναι δὲ περὶ σὲ καὶ τοὺς παρὰ σοῦ τὴν ταύ-
[της κυρείαν καὶ κράτησιν χρω]μένους καὶ οἰκονομοῦντας περὶ αὐτῆς καθ' ὃν ἐὰν αἱρῆσθαι τρόπον
10 [τῆς βεβαιώσεως διὰ παντός μοι ἐξ]ακολουθούσης, πλὴν εἰ μή, τὸν ἐπελευσόμενον τῷ ἐμῷ ὀνόματι
[ἢ ἑτέρου τινὸς ὀνόματι ἀφισ]τάνειν με αὐτὸν παραχρῆμα ἰδίοις μου ἀναλώμασι, τῶν
[τε δημοσίων καὶ ἐπ]ι[μ]ερι[σμ]ῶν τῶν ἔνπροσθεν χρόνων μέχρι τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος γ (ἔτους)
[καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ γ (ἔτους) ὄ]ντων πρὸς σὲ τὴν ὠνουμένην, καὶ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἱρῇ ἀνοίσω δημοσίῳ
[χρηματισμῷ διὰ] τῶν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει ἀρχείων καὶ ἐποίσω τὸ τῆς ἐνκτήσεως ἐπίσταλμα
15 [προσλαμβάνοντός] μου ὑπὲρ τελῶν τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑρμοφίλου εἰς ἐμὲ καταγραφῆς δραχμὰς τεσ-
[σαράκοντα. ἡ π]ᾶσις κυρία ὡς ἐν δημοσίῳ ἀρχείῳ κατακεχωρισμένη, ἣν καὶ ἐξεδό-
[μην σοι δισσὴν (?) κ]αθαρὰν ἀπὸ ἀλείφαδος καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς. (ἔτους) γ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
[Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἁδριανο]ῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Τῦβι ε. Ὡρίων Ἡρακλήου
[. . . . . (2nd hand) Ἑ]ρμαῖος Διογένους πέπρακα καὶ ἀπέχω καθὼς πρόκιται τὴν τιμὴν
20 [καὶ ἀνοίσω προ]σλαμβάνων τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς τεσσεράκοντα.

1. ε of ἀναγραφομενος corr. 5. ϊσιωνος Pap. 9. l. αἱρῆσθε. 11. ϊδιοις Pap.

'Hermaeus son of Diogenes . . ., of Hermopolis, registered in the West-End quarter, to . . ., with her guardian her father Dius son of Antimachus, greeting. I acknowledge that I have sold to you from the present day for all time the $1\frac{5}{8}$ arura belonging to me of catoecic land not subject to demand, at . . . in the holding of . . ., and formerly the property of Hermophilus son of Thermouthis, adjacent to which are, as declared by mutual agreement, on the south, land of Hermias son of Hermophilus, on the north, land of Ision brother of Hermophilus, on the east, land of . . . brother of the said Hermophilus, on the west, land of the heirs of Aquillius Polion, at the price mutually agreed upon of 480 silver drachmae which I have received on the spot in immediate payment from hand to hand out of the house. The ownership and possession of the land is yours and your assigns' to use and manage in any way you may choose, the duty of guaranteeing the sale perpetually resting upon me, otherwise if any one shall make any claim in my name or in any other person's name, I will repel him forthwith at my own expense. For the public dues and additional levies in times past until the present third year and for those of the said third year you, the purchaser, are responsible ; and whenever you choose, I will make the notification by an official deed through the record-offices in Hermopolis, and will submit the authorization of the land-registry office, receiving an additional 40 drachmae for the taxes on the conveyance from Hermophilus to me. This deed of sale is valid as though registered in a public record-office, and I have issued it to you in duplicate without erasure or addition. The third year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Tubi 5. I, Horion son of Heracleus . . . I, Hermaeus son of Diogenes, have effected the sale and received the price as aforesaid and I will make the notification, receiving the additional 40 silver drachmae.'

4. ἀναιτήτου: cf. 164. 4, note.

10–11. πλὴν εἰ μὴ . . . ἀφισ]τάνειν: cf. e.g. P. Giess. 39. 2–3 [ἐὰν δέ τίς σοι ἐπέλθηι ἔκ τε τοῦ ἐμοῦ] ὀνόματος ἢ ἄλλου ἀ[νθ]ρώπο[υ . . . ἐκστήσω and note *ad loc.*, Rabel, *Haftung des Verkaüfers*, i, p. 7, n. 5, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 126–7.

13–14. καὶ ὁπηνίκα . . . ἀρχείων: for the use of ἀναφέρειν cf. (from the Hermopolite nome) P. Gen. 22. 4–5 ἀκολ{λ}ούθως τῇ ἀνενεγμένῃ διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἑρμοῦ πόλει ἀγορανομίου ὠνῇ, Leipzig 5. 8–9 [M. 171] [ἀ]κολ[ού]θως τῇ ἀ[νε]νεχ[θ]ησομένῃ δι[ὰ το]ῦ ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει γραφείου ὁμολογίᾳ, Strassb. 19. 8, 52. 25, Amh. 95. 20–1, Flor. 1. 23, 30–1 [M. 243], (from Kusis) P. Grenf. ii. 70. 5 [M. 191], (from Oxyrhynchus) P. Oxy. 1208. 24 (l. ἀνοίσις and see introd. *ad loc.*). In all these instances some form of δημόσιος χρηματισμός is in question. The

reference in the present case is doubtless to the καταγραφή; cf. **164.** 11 sq. and note, B. G. U. 446. 14 [M. 257], P. Brit. Mus. 334. 21–2 (ii, p. 211 [M. 258]). ἀναφέρειν and ἀναφορά are in fact vague terms covering a variety of forms of documentation where an official reference is implied; cf. e. g. of property returns P. Leipzig 8. 12 [M. 210], of census returns **102.** 7, &c., of petitions **119.** 29, &c., of the inclusion of a record of proceedings in minutes **77.** 50 and note, &c. Preisigke (*Girowesen*, p. 424) endeavours to extract from the word too precise a meaning.

14. καὶ ἐποίσω . . . ἐπίσταλμα: cf. P. Oxy. 237. viii. 36–7 [M. 192] and notes, B. G. U. 50. 13–15, Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 97 sqq., Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 78 sqq., Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 301 sqq.

15. [προσλαμβάνοντός] μου: cf. l. 20, B. G. U. 1127. 5–6 προσκομισάμε[ν]ος τὰς λοι[πὰς] . . . (δραχμὰς) τρια[κοσί]ας, P. Brit. Mus. 334. 21 sqq. (ii, p. 211 [M. 258]) καὶ τὴν καταγραφὴν ποιήσωνται (l. ποιήσονται) . . . αὐτῶν λαμβανόντων παρ' αὐτῆς τὰς λοιπὰ[ς] τῆς τειμῆς [δρα]χμὰς ἑπτά, B. G. U. 446. 15–16 [M. 257].

ὑπὲρ τελῶν τῆς . . . καταγραφῆς: cf. B. G. U. 1131. 17–18 τῶν τελ(ῶν) καὶ δαπ(ανημάτων) τῆς εἰς τὸ(ν) Ἀπολλώ(νιον) καταγραφῆ(ς). The taxes referred to are those on sales and the transference of property, i. e. esp. the ἐγκύκλιον; cf. Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 30–1, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 182–5, 342–4. For the plural τέλη cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 95. 26–7 [M. 267] τὰ εἰς τὸ ἐγκύκλιον . . . τέλη. Whether the payment of the ἐγκύκλιον normally preceded or was subsequent to the καταγραφή is a debated point; cf. Naber, *Archiv* i, pp. 313 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 79, n. 2.

18. The first signatory here, as also in **164.** 17, appears from the hand to be the writer of the document.

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164. SALE OF LAND.

Hermopolite nome. 22·2 × 25·2 cm. A.D. 171.

By the terms of this contract a woman whose name is lost sold to Hermaeus son of Diogenes 11 arurae odd of catoecic land; 3,000 drachmae were paid as an instalment of the price, the amount of which is lost in a lacuna. The significance of the form in which it is drawn up is discussed in the introduction to **163**.

It is not necessary to assume the identity of the Hermaeus here with the individual of the same name in **163**, though this of course is possible.

[. . . ἄριον Ἑξακῶντος τοῦ Κο]ρ̣νηλίου Ἑρμοπολῖτις ἀναγραφομένη ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβὸς μητρὸς Ὀλυμπιάδος

[. . . . . .] μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἐμαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Μητόκου Ἀχιλλέως Ἑρμαίῳ Διογένους ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως

[χαίρ(ειν). ὁμολογῶ πεπρα]κέναι σοι ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεσ[τ]ώσης ἡμέρας ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον τὰς ὑπαρχούσας μοι ἐν τῷ

[. . . . . περὶ Τερτ]ε̣σμῶνιν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοδώρου κλήρου γῆς κατοικικῆς ἀναιτήτου ἀρούρας ἕνδε-

[κα . . . . . σὺν τοῖς ἐ]πετείοις αὐτῶν ἐκφορίοις, ἃς καὶ παραδώσω κατ' ἀ[γρὸν] σπορίμας πλήρεις τῷ τῆς

κατοικίας δικαίῳ σχ]οινίῳ καθαρὰς ἀπὸ βασ[ιλ]ικῆς καὶ παντὸς ἁπλῶ[ς ε]ἴδο[υ]ς [ο]ὔσας ἐν κοιναῖς

καὶ ἀδιαιρέτοις σφραγε]ῖσι τέσσαρ̣σι ἡμίσει τετ[άρ]τῳ ἐν αἷς ὑδρεύματα καὶ κρηπε̣[ὶ]ς ἐξ ὀπτῆς πλίν-

[θου κοινῶν ὄντων καὶ τ]ῶν ὑδρευμάτων καὶ τῆς κρ[ηπ]ε̣ῖδος, τιμῆς τῆς πρ[ὸς ἀλλή]λους συμπεφωνημένης

[δραχμῶν . . . . . .] ἀφ' οὗ αὐτ[όθι] ἔσχον πα[ρὰ σο]ῦ διὰ χειρὸς δ[ρα]χ̣(μὰς) τ[ρισχιλί]ας, / ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) Ἓ Γ, τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς

10 [δραχμὰς . . . . . ἀποδ]ώσεις ἕω̣[ς τριακάδος τοῦ ὄ]ν̣τος μηνὸς [Ἁθ]ὺρ [τοῦ ἐνεσ]τῶτος ιβ (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίου

[Ἀντωνίνου τοῦ κυρίου καὶ] καταγρά[ψω ὁπηνίκα ἐὰ]ν̣ αἱρῇ δημ[οσίῳ χρημα]τισμῷ διὰ τῶν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ

[πόλει ἀρχείων ἵνα κομί]σῃ τὸ τῶν [ἐγκτήσεων ἐ]πίσταλμα κ̣[αθαρὸν ἀπὸ] πάσης κατοχῆς, τῶν τοῦ

[κλήρου δημοσίων καὶ ἐπιμε]ρ̣ισμῶν πά[ντων ἀπὸ μὲν τῶ]ν ἔμπροσθεν [χρόνων μέ]χρι τοῦ διεληλυθότος ια (ἔτους)

[Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντ]ωνίνου Καίσαρο[ς τοῦ κυρίου] πρὸς ἐμὲ τ̣ὴ̣ν [πωλοῦσαν, τῶ]ν̣ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ιβ (ἔτους)

15 [πρὸς σὲ καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτ]ο̣ς (ἔτους?), καὶ ἐν[τεῦθεν βεβαι]ώ̣σ̣ω τὰς αὐτὰς ἀ[ρούρας πάσῃ βε]βαιώσει, διὰ δὲ τοῦ τῆς καταγραφῆς

[χρηματισμοῦ ἔσονται αἵ τ]ε γειτνίαι καὶ αἱ [τῆς πράσεως? δι]αστολαί. (ἔτους) [ιβ Αὐτοκρά]τορος Καί[σ]αρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου

[Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Ἀρμενι]α̣κοῦ Μηδικοῦ [Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστο]υ Ἁθὺρ ζ. Πλουτ̣[. . . . . .] . . Τ̣[ο]ύρβωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀρητίωνος

[20 letters καθ]α̣ρ̣ὸ̣ν ἀ̣π̣ὸ̣ [ἀλίφατος καὶ ἐπιγ]ραφῆς καὶ χαράξ[εως. (2nd hand) . . .]α̣ρ̣ι̣ο̣ν Ἑξακῶντος πέπρα-

[κα 17 letters] . . . . ο̣[. καὶ βεβαιώσ]ω ὡς πρόκειτ[αι. (3rd hand) Μήτο]κ̣ο̣ς Ἀχιλλέως ἐπιγέγρα(μμαι)

20 [αὐτῆς κύριος 20 letters (4th hand) Σωσικό]σμιος ὁ καὶ Ζή[νειος . . . . . .] . . βεβαιώσιν καὶ καταγρά-

[ψειν (?) 36 letters ὡς πρόκει]ται

6. ο of απο corr. 9. δ of δ[ρα]χ̣(μάς) corr. from τ.

'. . . arion daughter of Hexakon son of Cornelius, of Hermopolis, registered at the Western Guard-house, my mother being Olympias . . . with my guardian my husband Metocus son of Achilles, to Hermaeus son of Diogenes of the same city, greeting. I acknowledge that I have sold to you from the present day for ever the 11 . . . arurae of catoecic land not subject to demand belonging to me in the . . . at Tertesmonis in the holding of Asclepiodorus, together with their yearly rentals, and will transfer these severally in good condition for sowing, in full, measured by the just measure used in the settlement, free from the cultivation of royal land and every impost whatever, contained in $4\frac{3}{4}$ common and undivided plots in which are watering-places and a quay of baked brick, also common, at the price mutually agreed upon of . . . drachmae. From this sum I have here received from you from hand to hand three thousand drachmae, total 3,000 silver dr. The remaining . . . drachmae you will pay me by the 30th of the present month Hathur of the current 12th year of Aurelius Antoninus the lord, and I will make the conveyance whensoever you please by an official deed through the record-offices in Hermopolis in order that you may receive the authorization of the land-registry office free from all liability. For the public dues on the holding and all additional levies from former times up to the past 11th year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord I, the vendor, am responsible, while you are responsible for those from the present 12th year inclusive; and I will henceforth guarantee the said land with every guarantee. The land-specifications and the conditions of sale will be included in the deed of conveyance.' Date, signatures of the writer (?), of the vendor and her guardian, and possibly of the purchaser.

4. Τερτ]εσμῶνιν: cf. **176**. 5. If, as is probable from the usual practice of the scribe, the name of the preceding toparchy was written out in full, the space would suit only Πατρὴ Ἄνω or Πατρὴ Κάτω. In B. G. U. 552. A ii. 16 a village [. . . .]ονεσ[. . .]εως (so Plaumann) in the Πατρὴ Κάτω is mentioned, and it is rather tempting to restore [Τερτ]ονεσ[μών]εως (cf. Τερτονασμου( ) in *Stud. Pal.* x. 191. 2) and to suppose that the same place is meant in **176**. 5, though the identification is hardly warranted without further evidence.

ἀναιτήτου: the reading is perfectly clear both here and in **287**; cf. P. Leipzig 6. 5 (critical note *ad loc.*). In P. Amh. 96. 3 and P. Strassb. 52. 14 (*Archiv* v, p. 267) γῆς κατοικικῆς ἀντλήτου is read, but in both places either the τ or λ is given as doubtful. There can be little doubt that in all these cases ἀναιτήτου is the correct reading. The word probably denotes some special class of catoecic land in Hermopolis and may refer back to some classification in the original allocation.

5–6. This formula of παράδοσις is peculiar to catoecic land in Hermopolis. The instances of its occurrence are collected and discussed by Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 16–17.

κατ' ἀγρόν is translated by Preisigke 'landwirtschaftlich' (P. Strassb. 52. 5), but that is hardly the meaning, which is seen in phrases like P. Amh. 68. 57 τῆς νυνεὶ κατ' ἀγρὸν θεωρίας, Giessen 100. 10 τῶν κατ' ἀγρὸν τοποθεσιῶν.

11–12. Cf. **163**. 13–14, B. G. U. 416. 14 [M. 257], P. Brit. Mus. 334. 21–2 (ii, p. 211 [M. 258]). For the καταγραφή as the conveyance of title in property from one man to another cf. e.g. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 177, *Chrestom.*, no. 182 introd., Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 89, 101 sqq.

τὸ τῶν [ἐγκτήσεων ἐ]πίσταλμα: cf. **163**. 14, note.

15–16. Cf. P. Flor. 56. 16 ἐφ' οἷ[ς] ἄλλοις ἡ τῆς καταγρα(φῆς) συνχώρησις περιέχει δι' ἧς καὶ αἱ γιτνίαι ἐδηλ[ώθησαν, Giessen 100. 9 sq., note. Possibly δηλωθήσ(ονται) should be restored instead of ἔσονται, which is weak, but the abbreviation would not well accord with the custom of the writer.

15. καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτ]ος (ἔτους?): this clause, if correctly read, is misplaced.

17. Cf. **163**. 18, note.

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165. SALE OF LAND (?).

Hermopolite nome. 22·4 × 17·6 cm. A.D. 266.

The document which commences at l. 2 deals with the sale of some land and has the form of an independent agreement drawn up through a bank; cf. P. Leipzig 3 (Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 339 sqq.), **176**. introd. Several facts, however, go to show that this is not the original. (*a*) Line 1 is obviously outside the agreement and forms part of something which preceded. (*b*) If it were merely a question of an ordinary bank-διαγραφή the reference to the archidicastes in the endorsement would be inexplicable. In virtue of their semi-official nature διαγραφαί were endowed with the attributes of δημόσιοι χρηματισμοί, and needed no outside reference such as δημοσίωσις for their validity; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 71. (*c*) The ὑπογραφή is absent. The body of the διαγραφή itself is not yet concluded where interpretation ceases with l. 22, and admits no space for any ὑπογραφή in this column; a second column may be supposed, but in that case the interposition of the date (l. 26) is awkward. A date may follow the ὑπογραφή, but hardly the διαγραφή; probably, therefore, it is here attached to a main document of which the διαγραφή forms part. (*d*) If the original of the διαγραφή had been drawn up in the highly abbreviated style common in this class of document, this

fact coupled with the inexperience of the copyist which is evident from the writing would go some way to explain the lapses in l. 5 (cf. note *ad loc.*) as well as the unusual form of documentation for a copy (cf. note on l. 1).

The διαγραφή was therefore a copy inserted in an application or deed in which the archidicastes was in some way concerned. The latter document was drawn up on the same day as the original διαγραφή (cf. dates in ll. 3–4 and 26), and was perhaps directly concerned with some aspect of the sale (cf. l. 27).

A hitherto unknown praefect, Cusonius I . . ., is mentioned in l. 9.

. . . . . .

[. . . . . .] . . κ̣α̣τ̣α̣ [.] . . ν̣ω̣γ̣ι̣ . . . [

ἔτ[ους τρ]ισκεδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορ[ος Καίσαρος Πουπλίου Λικιννίου
Γαλλιηνοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Εὐσ̣εβοῦ[ς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Φαρ-
μοῦθι β. διαγραφὴ{ς} διὰ τῆς ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλι [. . . . . τραπέζης . . . . . .
5 Ἰσιδώρ̣α τῇ καὶ Σο[υ]εροῦτι Διδύμου τοῦ κ̣αὶ Κη[. . . . ἀναγρα(φομένη) ἐπ' ἀμφόδου . . . . .
Ἀπηλιώτου καὶ Θεοδώρα{ς} Ἱέρακος τ[ο]ῦ αὐτ[οῦ ἀμφόδου, μετὰ συνεστώτων
αὐταῖς τῇ μὲν Ἰσιδώρ̣α τῇ καὶ Σουερ[οῦ]τι τ̣οῦ [. . . . . .
ωνος Ἑρμίνου τῇ δὲ Θεοδώρ̣α Αὐρ(ηλίου?) Ἀμμ̣ω[ν . . . . . .
Ἰουλιανῇ ματρών̣α̣ στολάτ̣α̣ Κουσ̣σ̣ωνίου Ι[. . . . . γενομένου (?)
10 αἰπάρχου Αἰγύπτου χρηματιζούσ̣η χωρὶς [κυρίου κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθη τέ-
κνων δικαίῳ ἀποσυσταθέντος Διο[. . . . . .
λεγίωνος Τραιανῆς Ἰσχυρᾶς Γερμ[ανικῆς . . . . . .
φερων ἀποσυσταθέντος ἀκολούθ[ως οἷς . . . . . .
περιέχει, ⟨. .⟩ τὸ ἀντίγραφον ἑξῆς ὑποτέτα[κται, πεπρακέναι αὐταῖς κοινῶς ἐξ
15 ἴσου κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος τὰς ὑπαρ[χούσας αὐτῇ γῆς κατοικικῆς
ἐκ τοῦ Δηιφίλου κλήρου (ἀρούρας) δ, ἃς παραδῴ[σει κατ' ἀγρὸν σπορίμας πλή-
ρεις τῷ τῆς κατοικίας δικαίῳ σχοινίῳ κ̣[αθαρὰς ἀπὸ βασιλικῆς καὶ
παντὸς εἴδους ἁπλῶς, τιμῆς ἀργυρίου π̣[αλαιοῦ Πτολεμαϊκοῦ νομίσμα-
τος (δραχμῶν) Ἀ̣χ, ⟨ἃς⟩ αὐτόθι ἀπέσχεν παρὰ τ[ῶ]ν̣ [ὠνουμένων ἐξ ἴσου κατὰ τὸ ἥμι-
20 συ μέρος κατὰ τήνδε τὴ[ν δια]γραφ̣[ὴν . . . . . .
π̣ων ὡς πρόκειται (ἀρούρας) δ κ̣[αὶ κρατεῖν αὐτὰς καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῶν οἰκονο-
μ̣ο̣ῦ̣ν̣[τ]ας περὶ αὐτῶν [καθ' ὃν ἐὰν αἱρῶνται τρόπον ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον

remains of 3 lines.

26 ι[γ] (ἔτους) Γαλλιηνοῦ Φαρμοῦθι β̣.

On the verso

πρᾶσεις ν̣ι̣ . . [
] . . . . . [
]τ̣ο . . . τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ ἀ̣[ρ]χιδικαστο̣ῦ̣ [. . . . . .] . ης.

2. l. τρ]ισκαιδ. 5. ἴσιδωρα Pap. l. Ἰσιδώρα ἡ καὶ Σο[υ]εροῦς. 6. ἴερακος Pap. 9. ἴουλιανη . . . ἴ[Pap. 10. l. ἐπάρχου. 12. τραϊανης ἴσχυρας Pap. 14. ὕποτετα[κται Pap. 15. ἴσου . . . ὕπαρ[χουσας Pap. 16. δηϊφιλου Pap.

'. . . The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius Gallienus Germanicus Maximus Pius Felix Augustus, Pharmouthi 2. A payment through the . . . bank in Hermopolis. Isidora also called Souerous

daughter of Didymus also called . . ., registered in the Eastern . . . quarter, and Theodora daughter of Hierax, of the same quarter, Isidora also called Souerous acting with . . . son of Herminus and Theodora acting with Aurelius Ammon . . ., (notify) . . . Juliana, *matrona stolata*, daughter of Cusonius I . . ., late (?) praefect of Egypt, acting without a guardian by the right of children according to Roman usage and having as her appointed representative Dio . . . of the *legio Traiana Fortis Germanica* . . ., appointed in accordance with the provisions of . . . of which a copy is appended, that she (the latter) has sold to them jointly in equal half shares the four arurae of catoecic land belonging to her in the holding of Deiphilus, which she will transfer severally in good condition for sowing and in full, measured by the just measure of the settlement, free from the cultivation of royal land and from every impost whatever, at the price of 1,600 drachmae of old Ptolemaic silver coin. This sum she has received here from the purchasers in equal half shares in accordance with this deed, . . . and they and their assigns have the ownership of the land, administering it as they please for ever . . . The 13th year of Gallienus, Pharmouthi 2.'

1. The normal procedure in a copy would have been to insert *ἀντίγραφον διαγραφῆς διὰ τῆς . . . τραπέζης* here and to dispense with the *διαγραφή* clause after the date; cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 220 sqq.

5. *Ἰσιδώρᾳ τῇ καὶ Σο[υ]ερούτι*: the dative is a corruption. In bank-*διαγραφαί* the name of the person making the payment (i. e. in sales the purchaser) in the nominative invariably precedes that of the person receiving the payment, which is in the dative; cf. e. g. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 339 sqq.

6. *μετὰ συνεστώτων*: cf. e. g. C. P. R. 9. 3, P. Leipz. 4. 8–9 [M. 171], Amh. 72. 2, Oxy. 912. 4, note, 1273. 2, Gen. 11. 3. In the first two of these passages a *κύριος* is expressly excluded (*χωρὶς κυρίου*); in the rest the *συνεστώς* apparently replaces the more usual *κύριος*. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 252, suggests that the *συνεστώς* (or *συμπαρών*) had his origin in the natural appeal of a woman to the help of a man even when legally independent, and that so the term came sometimes to be used loosely for the *κύριος* himself.

9. *ματρώνᾳ στολάτᾳ*: cf. P. Strassb. 8. 11, B. G. U. 860. 1, P. Flor. 16. 1, Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 178. 6. It is of course possible that the praefect was actually in office, in which case *τοῦ διασημοτάτου* should be restored instead of *γενομένου*.

11. *ἀποσυνιστάναι*, like the more common *συνιστάναι*, is a technical term for the appointment of a representative; cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 977, 1274. 9, and Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 261. The repetition of the participle in l. 13 is probably an error.

13. *φερων*: if the reading is right this is perhaps the end of a graecized Latin word like *signifer* or *aquilifer*, or better, in view of the plural, *pilifer* (cf. the *σπεῖρα ὁπλοφόρων πολιτῶν Ῥωμαίων* in B. G. U. 741. 4–5).

13–14. *ἀκολούθ[ως . . . περιέχει*: the reference is presumably to the deed of appointment of a representative cf. P. Oxy. 97 [M. 347], 261 [M. 346], 365, 376. *ῆς*, *οῦ*, or *ῶν* must have fallen out after *περιέχει*.

16–18. Cf. **164**. 5–6 and note.

18. *π[αλαιοῦ κτλ.*: cf. e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 1243. 9 (iii, p. 176), Wessely, *Mitth. P. E. R.*, iv, p. 146.

19. ⟨*ἃς*⟩: or ⟨*τὰς δὲ τῆς*⟩ may be supplied before *τιμῆς* in the preceding line, with (*δραχμὰς*) instead of (*-ῶν*).

(*d*) Leases.

166. OFFER TO LEASE LAND.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). 28·7 × 11·2 cm. A.D. 26.

An offer for a lease of land belonging to Gaius Julius Alexander (cf. **126**. 7), the application itself being made to Gaius Julius Amarantus (cf. l. 1, note). In what relation these two stood is not explained, but probably it was in that of landowner to agent and freedman. In addition to a fixed rent of 6½ artabae per arura (this to include the

1 artaba of seed per arura allowed the lessee), further *προσμετρούμενα* at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total rental are offered, with a yearly charge of 1 artaba and a cock for *θαλλός*.

Γαίωι Ἰουλίωι Ἀμαράντωι
[π]αρὰ Ὀρσενούφιος πρεσβυτέρου τοῦ Ἀφρ̣οδισίου τῶν
ἀπὸ Εὐημερίας τῆς Θέμιστου μερίδος. βούλομαι
μισθώσασθαι εἰς ἔτη ἓξ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος
5 τ[ρ]ισκαιδεκάτου ἔτους Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
[ἀ]π̣ὸ τ[ῶ]ν ὑπαρχόντων Γαίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Ἀλεξάνδρου
. . σβ̣ . . . . ς περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν κώμην ἐδαφῶν
[κλ]ῆρ̣ο̣ν ἀρούρας τρῖς ἐπεὶ τοῦ πέμπτου γύου ὧν
γείτονες νότου Εὐάνδρου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου ἐδά-
10 φη βορ⟨ρ⟩ᾶ δημοσίας λιβὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ Εὐάνδρου
ἐδάφη ἀπηλιώτου γύης δημόσις ἀνὰ μέσον
οὔσης δ[ιώ]ρυγος, ἐφ' ᾧ τελέσω ἐκφόριον καθ' ἔτος
ἑκάστη̣[ς] ἀρ̣ο̣[ύρης] σ̣ὺν ᾗ λήμψομαι σπερμάτω(ν)
πυροῦ δρ[ό]μου ἀρτάβην μίαν̣ πυροῦ ἀρτάβας
15 ἓξ ἡμ̣ύσ[ι]α̣ν μέτρῳ δρόμῳ τῷ πρὸς τριάκον-
τα̣ τ̣ρ̣ῖς̣ ἕκ̣τ̣ον χαλκῷ ἐπαιτον καὶ προσμετρού-
[με]ν̣α̣ ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκα̣τὸν ἀρτάβα[ι]ς ἀρτάβας δύο
[κ]α̣ὶ̣ τ̣ο̣[ῦ] π̣αντὸς καθ' ἔτος θα̣λ̣λ̣ὸν̣ ἀρτάβην μίαν καὶ
ἀλέκτορα ἕνα. τὰ̣ δ̣ὲ γεωργ[ι]κὰ ἔργα πάντα ἄ[ξ]ω
20 κ̣α̣ὶ̣ ἐπιτελέσω καθ' ἔτ[ος,] τ̣ὰ̣ δ̣ὲ̣ καθ' ἔτος ἐκφόρια̣
ἀ̣π̣οδώσω ἀεὶ τῷ Παῦνι μηνὶ ἐν τῇ κώ-
μῃ νέα καθαλὰ τῆς μετρήσεως γεινομέ-
νης ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἐκ δικαίου, καὶ πάντα ποήσω
καὶ τελέσω ἀκ⟨ο⟩λούθως τοῖς ἕως τοῦ δω-
25 δεκάτου ἔτους [Τ]ι[β]ερί[ο]υ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
τ[ε]τελεσμένοις, καὶ μετὰ τὸν χρόνον παρα-
δώσω τὸν κ[λ]ῆρον καθα[ρ]ὸν ἀπὸ χέρσου
ἀγρώστεως δίσης πάσης, ἐὰν φαίνηται
[ἐ]πὶ τούτοις μισθώσασθαι. εὐτύχει.
2nd hand Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀμαρ[ά]ντου συνχωρῶ ἐπὶ τοῖς
31 προκειμένοις. (ἔτους) ιγ [Τι]βερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
Χοίακ ε.

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4. Second σ of μισθωσασθαι rewritten. 6. γ of γαιω corr. 7. The termination of the word preceding περι corr. 10. Final ς of δημοσιας rewritten. 14. l. ἀρτάβῃ μιᾷ. 15. l. ἡμίσ[ι]αν. 18. τ of του corr. from ε (?). 21. εν apparently corr. from σοι. 22. l. καθαρά.

'To Gaius Julius Amarantus from Orsenouphis elder son of Aphrodisius, of Euhemeria in the division of Themistes. I desire to lease for 6 years from the present 13th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus of the lands belonging to Gaius Julius son of (?) Alexander . . . in the area of the said village a holding of 3 arurae in the fifth field, which is adjoined on the south by the property of Evander son of Ptolemaeus, on

the north by state (land (?)), on the west by the properties of the aforesaid Evander, on the east by a plot of state land separated by a dyke, on condition that I pay a yearly rental on each arura, including the one dromos-artaba of wheat which I shall receive for seed, of $6\frac{1}{2}$ artabae of wheat measured by the bronze . . . dromos-measure which is equivalent to $33\frac{1}{6}$ (choenices), and additional payments of 2 artabae for every 100 artabae, and a yearly total offering of 1 artaba and 1 cock. All the acts of cultivation I will perform and execute yearly and I will pay the yearly rental regularly in the month of Pauni at the village in new and clean corn, the measuring to be carried out by me fairly, and I will execute all duties and payments in accordance with the procedure up to the 12th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus; and at the expiration of the period I will deliver the holding free of unirrigated land, coarse grass, and dirt of all sorts, if you consent to the lease on these terms. Farewell. I, Gaius Julius son of Amarantus, agree to the lease on the terms aforesaid. The 13th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Choiak 5.'

1. *Ἀμαράντωι*: in l. 30 the individual in question signs his name *Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀμαράντου*, but he may nevertheless himself have borne the cognomen Amarantus. A similar remark will apply to the landowner, who in l. 6 is described as *Γαίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Ἀλεξάνδρου*.

7. *εἰς βορ⟨ρ⟩ᾶν* is not a satisfactory reading.

8. For [κλ]*ῆρον*, which is very uncertain, cf. l. 27 and note on ll. 13–14.

9. For this Evander cf. **132.** 3, **133.** 1.

10. The meaning of *δημοσίας* is not clear. Probably *δημοσία* (*γῆ*) or *δημόσιος γῆς* (cf. l. 11) was intended.

13–14. Gentilli in *Stud. ital. di Filol. class.* xiii, p. 326 finds in the clause dealing with the seed-allowances an indication that the land was catoecic; cf. e. g. **322.** 9, B. G. U. 227, 538, 918, 1018, C. P. R. 240. In **166** the reference to a *κλῆρος* in ll. 8 and 27 is evidence that here too the land was catoecic. In **171.** 18–19 the same clause occurs in an application for a lease of land in a private *οὐσία*.

15–16. *μέτρῳ δρόμῳ κτλ.*: the clause introduced by *πρός* usually implies the standard to which the actual measure in use is equated. Instances of its occurrence are P. Amh. 43. 9–10 *μέτρωι δικαίωι τῶι πρὸς τὸ βασιλικὸν χαλκοῦν*; P. Lille 21. 23–5 *μέτρῳ δοχεικῶι τὸ* (l. *τῷ*) *συμβεβ⟨λ⟩ημένῳ πρὸ⟨ς⟩ τὸ χαλκοῦν* (cf. 23. 23–5 [W. 189], 24. 9–10 and P. Cair. 10250 in *Archiv* ii, p. 80, ll. 11–12 [W. 410]), Reinach 8. 11, 9. 20, &c., *μέτρωι τῶι πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦν*, Grenf. i. 18. 18–19 *μ[έ]τρωι ὧι καὶ [π]αρείληφαν πρὸς τὸ (ἐννεακαιεικοσι)χ(οίνικον)*, Hibeh 85. 18–19 *μέτρωι τῶι (ἐννεακαιεικοσι)χ(οινίκωι) τῶι πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦν*. For the fact that the government supplied a type or types by which private measures could be checked cf. P. Tebt. 5. 86–7 *τὰ εὔσ⟨ταθμα⟩ ἐν ἑκάστωι νομῶι ἀποδεδει[γμέ]να χα(λκᾶ)* and P. Oxy. 717. 7–8 *εἰσπορεύομαι πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν ἔχων αὐτὸ καὶ [συμβάλλω] αὐτὸ πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦν μέτρον ἐν τῶι συνεδρείωι*. The present passage gives a new standard, if the reading is correct, for the contents of the artaba *δρόμῳ*. On this subject opinions have hitherto differed. Hultsch in *Archiv* ii, pp. 292–3 (cf. iii, p. 426) assumed that it contained 40 choenices, while Grenfell and Hunt by attempting identifications of the contents of the official art. *δοχικόν* and by combining these with the ratios given by P. Brit. Mus. 265 (ii, pp. 257 sqq.) or inferred from P. Tebt. 61 (*b*). 386 (cf. note *ad loc.*) and P. Hibeh 74. 2–3 (cf. note *ad loc.*) have estimated its contents variously as 42, 40, $37\frac{3}{25}$, $34\frac{5}{6}$ choenices. O. Viedebannt, who apparently has not taken the Hibeh papyrus into consideration, adopts 42 and 40 choen. as the size of the *δρόμος*-measure in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods respectively (*Hermes* xlvii, pp. 578 sqq.). It is noteworthy that the epithet *ἐπαιτον*, which occurs here, and of which the meaning is obscure, has hitherto only been found coupled with the *μέτρον δημόσιον* (i. e. *δοχικόν*; cf. P. Strassb. 77. introd.).

ἐπαιτον: cf. B. G. U. 787. 5, P. Amh. 88. 23–4 (?), Brit. Mus. 290. 5, 12 (ii, p. 89) *μέτρῳ δημοσίῳ ἐπαιτον*, B. G. U. 792. 11–12 *μέτρῳ δημω(σίῳ) ξυστῷ ἐπαιτον*, and so also, though the form of the word shows some variation, in B. G. U. 716. 7, 755. 6, P. Fay. 83. 9, Tebt. 369. 6–7, Grenf. ii. 47. 6, Hamb. 43. 9, Stud. Pal. iv, p. 118, Flor. 35. 9–10, Cairo Preis. 27. 11, 28. 9–10. In P. Fay. 81. 13 the word again appears linked with *πυρός* which had been measured *μέτρῳ δημοσίῳ ξυστῷ*. The instances quoted are all except P. Amh. *cit.* from sitologus-receipts and frequently deal with payments for *κάτοικοι* or *κληροῦχοι*. The form of the word is discussed by Meyer, P. Hamb. 43. 9, note, and its significance by Preisigke, *Girowesen*, p. 157, n. 1.

16–17. *προσμετρού[μ]ενα*: this is, we believe, the only instance where *προσμετρούμενα* occur as an item of payment in a private contract of lease as distinct from corn-taxation. In the latter they constitute the normal extra-payments, the equivalent of the *προσδιαγραφόμενα* in money-taxation; they are there doubtless collective, embracing e. g. the minor charges *σιτολογικόν*, *σιτομετρικόν*, *καθάρσεως*, *κοσκινευτικόν* (cf. Preisigke,

Girowesen, p. 113) and usually amount to a considerable proportion of the main sum, e.g. $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{7}$; cf. P. Fay. 81. 11, note. In the present case the payment is 2 per cent. of the total rent, and as the measuring &c. was to be performed by the lessee the *raison d'être* of the extra charge is not obvious. In P. Tebt. 92. 11 (cf. also 91. 11), however, an extra governmental charge of 2 per cent. named ἐπίμετρον occurs in conjunction with καθάρσεως and κοσκινευτικόν and the editors think it 'to have been in some way connected with the use by the local authorities of measures differing from the official standard'. Possibly a similar explanation is applicable here.

18. θαλλόν: cf. **167.** 16, **322.** 10, P. Par. 62. iii. 15, B. G. U. 538. 33, P. Amh. 90. 9, 93. 11–12 [W. 314], 135. 18, Cairo Preis. 31. 21, Brit. Mus. 335. 17 (ii, p. 192 [W. 323]), Gentilli, *Studi italiani di Filol. class.* xiii, p. 311.

19. ἀλέκτορα: cf. **167.** 18, P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* (ὄρνιθες), B. G. U. 1067. 11–12, P. Oxy. 1207. 8 and note.

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167. OFFER TO LEASE A MILL.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). A 28·7 × 9·1 cm., B 27·4 × 10·2 cm. A.D. 39. Plate 5.

An offer made by a man acting conjointly with his wife for the lease of a mill for a term of two years at a yearly rental of 160 silver drachmae with extra charges of a half artaba of loaves and a cock for θαλλοί; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 335 (ii, p. 191 [W. 323]), Oxy. 278 [M. 165], B. G. U. 1067. The application for some reason is addressed to the son of the mill-owner. The apportionment between lessor and lessee of the taxes incident on the trade is given in detail (ll. 18 sqq.), and it is evident from these that the applicant intended combining in the mill the businesses of both miller and baker.

The document survives in two copies by the same hand. That printed we term A, while a collation with the second (B) is to be found in the textual notes.

Κάσ[τ]ορι Ἀσκληπιάδου
παρὰ Σερᾶτος τοῦ Σεραπίωνος.
βούλομαι μισθώσασθαι σὺν τῇ
γυναικί μου Ταπεθεῦτι Φιλοξέ(νου)
5 εἰς ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ μηνὸς Σεβαστοῦ
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτο(ς) τετάρτο(υ) (ἔτους) Γαίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
τὸ ὑπάρχον Ἀσκληπιάδῃ
Πτολεμαίου ἐν Εὐημερείᾳ
10 μυλαῖον ἐνεργὸν ἐν ᾧ μύλοι
Θηβαικοὶ τρεῖς σὺν κώπαις
καὶ τραπέζαις καὶ ὅλμοι δύο
καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ χρηστήρια καὶ τὰ
ὄντα ὕπερα φόρου τοῦ παντὸ(ς)
15 κατ' ἔτος ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἑκα-
τὸν ἑξήκοντα καὶ θαλλῶν

κατ᾽ ἔτος ἄρτων ἡμιαρταβίου
καὶ ἀλέκτορος, τῶν δ᾽ ὑπὲρ
τοῦ μυλαίου δημοσίων
20 τοῦ πελ̣ω̣χικοῦ ὄντων πρὸ(ς)
σὲ τὸν Κάστορα τοῦ δὲ ὑποκιμ(ένου)
καὶ τετάρτης ἀρτοπωλῶν
ὄντων πρὸς ἐμέ. τὸν δὲ
κατ᾽ ἔτος φόρον ἀποδώσω ἀεὶ
25 διὰ τετραμήνου τὸ αἴρουν
ἔμμηνα, καὶ μετὰ τὸν
χρόνον παραδώσωι
τὸ μυλαῖον καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ
ἐκ τῆς τρείψεως, ἐὰν φαί-
30 νηται ἐπὶ τούτοις μισθ(ῶσαι).
εὐτύχ(ει).
Σεραῆς ὡς (ἐτῶν) με οὐλὴ δακ(τύλῳ) μικ(ρῷ) χι̣(ρὸς) ἀρ(ιστερᾶς).
(ἔτους) δ Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανίκ(ου)
μη(νὸς) Σεβαστοῦ Σεβαστῇ γ.

3. σ of συν corr. 4. B φιλοξενου. 5. B μηνο(ς). 6. B ενεστω(τος). 7. B γερμανικο(υ). 9. B πτολεμ(αιου). 10. B ενεργο(ν). 14. B παντος. 17. B κ of κατ corr. from αρ. 21. σ of καστορα inserted over line; B καστορα . . . υποκειμενου. 22. B αρτοπ(ωλων). 24. B ετο(ς). 28. B αυτωι. 29. B εκ της χρειας και τρειψεως. 32–4. Omitted in B.

'To Castor son of Asclepiades from Seras son of Serapion. I desire, with my wife Tapetheus daughter of Philoxenus, to lease for 2 years from the month Sebastus of the present 4th year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus the mill belonging to Asclepiades son of Ptolemaeus in Euhemeria, in full working order, containing 3 Theban mill-stones, with handles and nether-stones, and 2 mortars and the other accessories and the existing pestles, at a total yearly rental of 160 silver drachmae and a half artaba of loaves and a cock as a yearly offering; the public charges . . . on the mill shall be paid by you, Castor, and the maintenance charge and the twenty-five per cent. on bakers by me. The yearly rent I will pay in instalments at intervals of four months, and at the termination of the period I will deliver the mill and its contents, as left by wear and tear, if you consent to a lease upon these terms. Farewell. Seras, aged about 45 years, with a scar on the little finger of the left hand.' Date.

10–12. μύλοι Θηβαικοὶ . . . σὺν . . . τραπέζαις: cf. B. G. U. 251. 17, 719. 10, 1067. 4–6, P. Oxy. 278. 4 [M. 165].

16. θαλλῶν: cf. **166**. 18, note. For the inclusion of loaves in these additional payments cf. **169**. 16, C. P. R. 47. 4, B. G. U. 538. 33.

20. πελωχικοῦ: B. G. U. 1062. 3 [W. 276] εἰς ἐπιτήρη[σ]ιν ὠνῆς πελωχικοῦ πόλεως, and Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 560. Perhaps the same word, which is not yet explained, should be recognized in P. Brit. Mus. 856. 17 (iii, p. 92) where the editors doubtfully read πυλωνικοῦ; cf. also P. Fay. 42 (*a*). iii. 10 πελ( ) . . ., P. Amh. 56. 7 ὑπὲρ τοῦ πελωιος. But Jouguet's proposal (*Vie municipale*, p. 429, n. 2) to read πελωχ(ικοῦ) in B. G. U. 771. 6 does not seem warranted by the facsimile.

21. τοῦ δὲ ὑποκιμ(ένου): for the various ὑποκείμενα or φιλάνθρωπα, i. e. allocations by taxation for the support of various officials, cf. Martin, *Les Epistratèges*, pp. 137 sqq., **213**. 46, note. In B. G. U. 337 [W. 92] under the heading ὑπὲρ ὑποκειμένου ἐπιστρατη[γίᾳ occur payments γναφέων, ταριχευτῶν, λαχανοπωλῶν, which Martin (*op. cit.*, pp. 149 sqq.) has identified as χειρωνάξιον-charges, i. e. taxes on trades. In the present instance it is therefore not improbable that under the title ὑποκιμένου the χειρωνάξιον on bakers is included. To what official the

ὑποκείμενον in question was allotted is not stated. To identify it with the ὑποκείμενον ἐπιστρατηγίᾳ conflicts with the view advanced by Martin (*op. cit.*, p. 155) that to this only priests—or tradesmen in the service of the priests—contributed; moreover in the list cited above neither ἀρτοποιοί nor ἀρτοπῶλαι appear. Very likely χειρωνάξια on other trades were similarly ear-marked for the ὑποκείμενα of other officials.

22. τετάρτης ἀρτοπωλῶν: cf. the Ptolemaic tax τετάρτη σιτοποιῶν καὶ ταριχηρῶν in P. Fay. 15. 2–4, Petrie iii. 58 (*c*). 3–4, 117 (*k*), and the analogous τετάρτη ἁλιέων (Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 137 sqq., P. Tebt. i, pp. 49–50, Strassb. i, p. 22, n. 1). τετάρτη without qualification appears also as a tax in P. Petrie iii. 112 (*e*). verso 13, Hibeh 112. 47, 59, 78; and in Roman times (4th year of Augustus) a τέλος τῆς τετάρτης is paid to the account of the agoranomus in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1363; cf. i, p. 306. This 25 per cent. tax was doubtless in each case levied on profits.

26. ἔμμηνα: this addition seems superfluous, since the instalments were to be paid διὰ τετραμήνου.

29. ἐκ τῆς τρείψεως: cf. **154**. 28–9 and note.

34. Σεβαστῇ: cf. **144**. 5, note.

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168. SUBLEASE OF IMPERIAL ESTATES.

Hermopolite nome. 22·2 × 11·4 cm. A. D. 120. Plate 13.

Agreement of Petechon with Hermias for a sublease of 3 arurae of domain land which the latter held on lease from the government. Similar documents are P. Strassb. 78 and C. P. R. 243 [W. 367]. Rostowzew on the ground of the fragmentary text B. G. U. 1047 concluded that persons wishing to sublease land of this class did not apply to the original lessee but directly to the state officials by whom the lease was confirmed after an auction (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 185), and further that the rent was paid by the sublessee directly to the state and not to the original lessee, who only served to guarantee its payment (p. 186). Whatever the meaning of B. G. U. 1047 may be, Rostowzew's description of the transactions involved in the subletting of land belonging to the Imperial estates does not square with the evidence furnished by the present document and the two others above cited. In all of them the original lessee and the sublessee appear to be acting in a purely private manner, and there is no question of an application to the state by the sublessee; **168** also shows clearly that the rent was not delivered to the state by the sublessee, since it is expressly stated in the contract (l. 14) that Hermias was responsible for the ἐκφόρια of the estate. Consequently the government had no direct concern with the sublease, which was a strictly private transaction. Land of this kind would, however, naturally remain under government supervision, and in the present case (l. 7) the calculation of the area available for cultivation was not made by the original lessee but by an official called the overseer of the estate; cf. P. Strassb. 78. 8–9.

Πετεχῶν Ἀρεῶτος Ἑρμίᾳ Σαβουρί[ων]ο[ς
χα(ίρειν). μεμίσθωμαι παρὰ σοῦ κατὰ τὸ παρὸν
πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεσ[τ]ὸς ε (ἔτος) Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρ[ος
τοῦ κυρίου ἀφ' ὧν ἔχεις ἐν μισ[θ]ώσι οὐ[σι]α[κῶν

5 ἐκ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου Ἀγαθείνου κ̣λ̣ή̣ρ̣ο̣υ̣
(ἀρούρας) τρεῖς εἰς σπορὰν λαχάνου, ἐκφορί̣[ου] τ̣ῆ̣[ς
(ἀρούρης) τῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ τῆς οὐσίας ἐπισκέπτου ἐκ γεωμετρίας φανείσης ἀνὰ λα-
χάνου μέτρωι ἐλαιουργικῶι ἀρτάβας τρεῖς,
κοίτην ἣν ἐγεώργει Φιβίων Τοθήους τῶι
10 διεληλυθότι δ (ἔτει) Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου.
τὰ δὲ ἐκφόρια μετρήσωι ἐν τῶι Ἐφεὶπ μη̣ν̣ὶ̣ καὶ βαστάξεις ἐκ
τῆς κοινῆς ἅλωι πάντα κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ νέα
καθαρὰ ἄδολα κεκοσκινευμένα μέτρωι τῶι
ἑπταμέτρωι τῆς ἀρτάβης Ἀθηνα[ί]ω̣ι τῶι τῆς οὐσίας, τῶν
15 ἐκφορίων τῆς οὐσί[α]ς ὄντων πρὸς σὲ τὸν Ἑρ-
μίαν. (ἔτους) ε Αὐ[τ]οκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραι[ανοῦ
Ἁδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶφι ιβ. Διόσκορ[ο]ς̣
Διδύμου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος
γράμματα.

7. υπο . . . επισκεπτου added above the line. 11. εν . . . μηνι added above the line ; l. Ἐπείφ. 14. τωι της ουσιας added above the line.

'Petechon son of Hareos to Hermias son of Sabourion greeting. I have leased from you, according to the present deed, for the current 5th year only of Hadrianus Caesar the lord 3 arurae from those you hold on lease from the Imperial estates, being part of the holding of Apollonius son of Agathinus, to be sown with vegetable seed, at a rent for each arura declared by survey to be available for cultivation by the inspector of the estate of 3 artabae of vegetable seed by oil-makers' measure. This parcel was cultivated in the last 4th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord by Phibion son of Tothes. I will measure the rent in the month Epeiph and you shall carry it all from the common threshing-floor by halves, new, pure, unadulterated, sifted, measured by the seven-*metra* measure of Athena belonging to the estate, you, Hermias, being responsible for the rent of the estate. The 5th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Phaophi 12. I, Dioscorus son of Didymus, have written for him, as he is illiterate.'

1. Ἑρμίᾳ Σαβουρί[ων]ο[ς: cf. **180**. 1, where the same person appears.

8. μέτρωι ἐλαιουργικῶι: this standard, which is described more fully in ll. 13 sq., was commonly used for measuring λαχανόσπερμον ; cf. note on l. 14 and P. Oxy. 1140. 3.

11–12. νέα &c. would be expected after Ἐφεὶπ μηνί; cf. e. g. P. Flor. 85. 10 sqq. The clause concerning the transport of the produce has been inserted in the middle of that dealing with the payment of the rent. The meaning perhaps is that the transport was to be shared equally by the lessor and the lessee, but the expression is obscure.

13–14. μέτρωι ἑπταμέτρωι: cf. note on l. 8 and **170**. 12, *Rendiconti dei Lincei*, xiii, p. 130 μέτρῳ ἐλαιουργικ(ῷ) {ανα} ἑπταμέτρωι Ἀθη(ναίῳ) τῆς ἀρτάβης, P. Flor. 85. 12 μέτρῳ ἐλαιουργικῷ ἑπ[τα]μέτρῳ. Since the μέτρον δεκάμετρον consisted of 10 μέτρα, i. e. one artaba of 40 χοίνικες, one μέτρον containing 4 χοίνικες (Hultsch, *Archiv* ii, p. 293), the μέτρον ἑπτάμετρον contained 28 χοίνικες, i. e. one artaba of 24 χοίνικες and one supplementary μέτρον, and corresponded to the μέτρον ἑνδεκάμετρον, which contained one artaba of 40 χοίνικες + one supplementary μέτρον. Perhaps the epithet ἑκτήμορον, which is sometimes applied to the μέτρον Ἀθηναῖον as a measure of corn, indicates the artaba of 24 χοίνικες.

The words τῶι τῆς οὐσίας which have been inserted above the line are placed as if they were intended to follow ἑπταμέτρωι, but this would be an awkward order.

169. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

Hermopolite nome. 15 × 14 cm. A. D. 196–7.

Proposal for the lease of 22 arurae situated near the villages of Ταχοί and Σενκύρκις in the Hermopolite nome for two years at an annual rent of 28 drachmae of silver for each arura. Besides this the lessees undertake to supply the lessor with half an artaba of flat loaves of bread for the whole period of two years.

It is noticeable that Caracalla here appears in association with Septimius Severus already in the latter's fifth year; cf. note on ll. 17–21.

Νεωτερίδι τῇ καὶ Μαξιμιαινῇ Ἑρμοπ(ολίτιδι) διὰ Ἰσιδώρου
προνοητοῦ
παρὰ Πρ̣οοῦτος Ἑρμίνου καὶ Χιχόιτος ἀδελφοῦ
τῶν α(ὐτῶν) γονέων, γεωργῶν Ἑρμοπ(ολιτῶν). βουλόμεθα ἑ-
5 κουσίως μισθώσασθαι παρὰ σοῦ εἰ[ς] ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ
{ἀπὸ} τοῦ εἰσιόντος ϛ (ἔτους) τὰς ὑπαρχούσας σοι
περὶ κωμογρα(μματείαν) Ταχοὶ καὶ Σενκύρκεως (ἀρούρας) εἴ-
κοσι δύο ἐκ τοῦ Μοσχίωνος καὶ Δουμιχᾶ
κλήρων εἰς σπορὰν ὧν ἐὰν αἱρώμεθα κατ' ἔ-
10 τος, φόρου ἑκάστης ἀρούρης κατ' ἔτος ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμῶν) εἴκοσι
ὀκτώ. τὰ δὲ συναγόμενα ἀπ[ο]δώσομεν ἐξ
ἀλληλεγγύης ἐν τῷ Παῦνι κα[ὶ Ἐ]πεὶφ μησὶ
κατ' ἔτος ἀργύριον δόκιμον νομ[ι]τευόμε-
νον ἄρεστον, τῶν δημοσίων τῆς γῆς πάν-
15 των ὄντων [π]ρὸς σὲ τὴν γεοῦχον, καὶ δώ-
σομεν τῆς ὅλ[ης] διετίας πλατέων ἄρτων
ἀρτάβης ἥμ[ισ]υ. (ἔτους) ε Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Λουκί[ο]υ Σε[πτιμίο]υ Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς
Περτί[νακος Σεβαστ]οῦ Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ
20 καὶ Μ[άρκου Αὐρηλίο]υ Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος
τοῦ κυ[ρίου . . . . . πρ]ογεγρα(μμέν) μεμίσθωκα
ἐφ' ο[ἷς πρόκιται . . . . .] Ἑρμαίου ἔγρα(ψα) ὑπ(ὲρ) αὐτ( )
μὴ [εἰδ . . . . γράμματα.

1. ϊσιδωρου Pap. 3. χιχοϊτος Pap. 8. l. ἐκ τῶν.

'To Neoteris also called Maximiaena, inhabitant of Hermopolis, through Isidorus, steward, from Proous son of Herminus and Chichois his brother by the same parents, cultivators, of Hermopolis. We voluntarily desire to lease from you for two years from the coming 6th year the 22 arurae belonging to you in the village circumscription of Tachoi and Senkurkis, being part of the holdings of Moschion and Dumichas, to be sown with what we choose each year, at an annual rent of 28 drachmae of silver for each arura. We will pay the total amount on our mutual security yearly in the months of Pauni and Epeiph in approved and acceptable current silver, all the public charges on the land being borne by you the proprietress, and we will give for the whole period of two years half an artaba of flat loaves. The 5th year of the Emperor Caesar Lucius Septimius

Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus Arabicus Adiabenicus and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord . . . I, . . . the aforesaid, have made the lease on the above terms. I, . . . son of Hermaeus, have written for . . ., being illiterate.'

7. Cf. P. Flor. 8. 4 [M. 355] κωμ[ογρ]α(μματέα) Σενκύρκ(εως) καὶ Ταχοὶ καὶ ἄλ(λων) κωμῶν τοῦ Λευκοπ(υργείτου) κάτω, showing that the two villages formed a single κωμογραμματεία.

8. Cf. P. Amh. 99 (*b*). 6 ἐν τῷ Λευκοπυργεί[τῃ κ]άτω περ[ὶ] πό[λ]ιν ἐκ τοῦ Μοσχίωνος κλήρου ἄρουραν μίαν . . . καὶ] ἐκ τοῦ Δουμιχᾶ [κλήρο]υ ἀρούρας τέσσαρας.

16. ἄρτων: cf. **167**. 16, note.

17–21. This seems to be the first example of the mention of Caracalla in Egyptian papyri of the fifth year of Septimius Severus. In dates of the earlier part of the sixth year he is commonly described as Καῖσαρ ἀποδεδειγμένος Αὐτοκράτωρ (cf. P. Oxy. 910. introd., 1309, Tebt. 397. 2); here apparently he was styled Καῖσαρ ὁ κύριος.

21. A month must have stood after κυ[ρίου, and the remaining space would be too short to contain either Νεωτερίς or Ἰσίδωρος without abbreviation. Either the proprietress or the προνοητής may have signed the deed.

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170. APPLICATION FOR A LEASE.

Hermopolite nome. 6·6 x 6·5 cm. A. D. 202–3.

Part of a proposal for the lease of land in three parcels near Sinalabe in the Hermopolite nome. Each parcel was to be sown with a different kind of crop.

. . . . . .

[. . . . . .]ρ[ο]ῦ̣τος ἀπὸ τ[ῆς Ἑ]ρμοῦ πόλ[εως
[οἰκοῦντος ἐν] κώμῃ Σ̣ενινήβ[ε]ι τῆς Ἀντινόου
[πόλεως. βού]λομαι ἑκουσίως μισθώσασθαι παρ' ὑ-
[μῶν πρὸς μό]νον τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἑνδέκατον (ἔτος)
5 [Σεουήρου καὶ Ἀ]ντωνίνου καὶ Γέτα Καισάρων
[τῶν κυρίων] ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ὑμεῖν περὶ
[κώμην Σιν]αλαβὴ ἐκ τοῦ [Ἀ]νδρίσκου καὶ Μο-
[λόσσου κλήρ]ω̣ν ἐν γ κοίτ(αις) ἀποτάκτους
[(ἀρούρας) . . . . . .] πέντε ἥμισυ ὧν μιᾶς μὲν κοίτης
10 [(ἀρούρας) . . . . . εἰ]ς μὲν σπορὰν λαχανοσπέρμου
[ἀποτάκτου] ἐκφορίου ὡς τῆς (ἀρούρης) λαχανοσπέρμου
[ἀνὰ ἑπτὰ μέ]τ̣ρα τῆς ἀρτάβ(ης) ἀρταβῶν τριῶν,
[τῆς δὲ δευτέρας] (ἀρούρας?) . [.] εἰς̣ [τ]ὸ̣ ξ[υλαμ]ῆ̣ν χορτάσ̣-
[μασι

. . . . . .

6. ὑπαρχουσων ὑμειν Pap. 7–8. l. ἐκ τῶν or κλήρ]ου; cf. **169**. 8–9, P. Flor. 64. 9.

'To . . . from . . ., of Hermopolis, living at the village of Seninebis of Antinoöpolis. I voluntarily desire to lease from you for the present 11th year only of Severus, Antoninus, and Geta, Caesars and lords, of the land belonging to you in the area of the village of Sinalabe from the holdings of Andriscus and Molossus [.]5½ selected arurae in 3 parcels, of which one parcel consisting of . . . arurae is to be sown with vegetable seed at a fixed rent of three artabae of 7 *metra* each of vegetable seed to the arura, the second consisting of . . . arurae to be cultivated with green stuffs . . .'

2. Seninebis is known from B. G. U. 557. ii. 4–5 to have been in the district Πατρὴ Κάτω of the Hermopolite nome. Its description here as τῆς Ἀντινόου πόλεως (cf. **78**. 32, note, *Journal of Egypt. Archaeol.*, p. 171[10]) is curious. If it was among the villages transferred to Antinoë, the date assigned to B. G. U. 557 must be incorrect.

7. Σι]ναλαβή: cf. B. G. U. 553. B. iii. 4, 5, P. Flor. 64. 9 (*Archiv* iv, p. 449); for Ἀνδρίσκου καὶ Μολόσσου cf. P. Flor. *l. c.*, where presumably Ἀνδρίσκου should be read.

12. [ἀνὰ ἑπτὰ μέ]τρα: cf. **168**. 14 and the passage cited in the note *ad loc.* from *Rendiconti dei Lincei*, where the scribe may be guessed to have written ἀνὰ ἑπταμέτρωι owing to confusion with the phrase ἀνὰ ἑπτὰ μέτρα.

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171. APPLICATION FOR LEASE.

Heraclia (Arsinoïte nome). 15 × 13·6 cm. A.D. 56–7.

An application for the lease of land in the οὐσία Δορυφόρου addressed to the οἰκονόμος of the Arsinoïte portion of the estate. The terms are remarkable, for the lessee, while paying an annual rent, was to receive from his landlord not only the usual advance of seed-corn but a grant of money towards the tillage and the upkeep of the embankments. The οὐσία Δορυφόρου is otherwise known (cf. **99**. 4, note). The freedman Doryphorus was a notorious favourite in the reign of Nero (cf. Suet. *Nero* 29, Dio 61. 5, Tacitus, *Ann.* 14. 65), and it appears from the present text that the whole or part of the property of Narcissus in Egypt had devolved upon him.

Εὐσχήμονι ο̣[ἰ]κ̣ονόμωι τῆς ἐν τῶι Ἀρσινοείτηι̣ [Τιβερίου
Κλαυδίου Δορυφόρου πρότερον Ναρκισσιανῆς οὐσία[ς
παρὰ Πάπου τοῦ Τρύφωνος τῶν ἀπὸ Ἡρακλείας τ[ῆς Θεμίστου
μερίδος καταγεινομένου ἐν ἐποικίωι Ἀντωνία̣[ς Δρούσου(?) διὰ
5 Ψε̣ν̣ε̣ριεῦτος Πέρσου τῆς ἐπιγονῆς. βούλομαι μισ[θώσασθαι ἐπὶ
ἔτηι τέσ[σ]ε̣ρα ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰσιόντος τρίτου ἔτους Ν[έρωνος Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σ̣εβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος τὰ[ς ὑπαρχούσας
. . . . . [23 letters περὶ τ]ῆ̣ν̣ αὐτὴν κ̣[ώμην . . . . . .
[. . . . . ἐν δυσὶ σφραγεῖσι ἀρο]ύρας εἴκοσι ἑ̣[πτά, ὧν ἐν μιᾷ
10 [μὲν σφραγεῖδι 18 letters] . . ι̣κοντε[. . . . . .
[. . . . . .]ρ̣[17 letters ἄ]ρ[ο]υραι ἑ̣π̣τ̣ά, ἐ̣[ν δὲ τῆι (δευτέρᾳ) σφρα-
γεῖδι ἄρουραι εἴκοσι, ὧν γείτονες νότου βασιλικὴ [γῆ ἐν . . . . .
ρωι βορρᾶ βασιλικὴι γῆι ἐν αἰγιαλῶι λιβὸς Πα̣ . [. . . . . .
ἐδάφηι ἀπηλιώτου τῆς Μαικηναιτιανῆς ο[ὐσίας ἐδάφη,
15 ἐφ' ὧι λαβὼν εἰς κατεργασίαν καὶ χωματισ[μοὺς τῶν ἐδα-
φῶν ἑκάστης ἀρούρης ἀργυρίου δραχμ[ὰς . . . . . ἀναπο-
δότους τελέσωι ἐκφόριον τοῦ παντὸς [κατ' ἔτος τῆς φα-
νησομένης ἐκ σχοινουργίας σὺν ᾗ λήμ[ψομαι σπερμάτων
κατ' ἄρουραν πυροῦ ἀρτάβῃ μιᾷ ἑκάστης ἀρ̣[ούρης . . . . . .
. . . . . .

2. Second ι of ναρκισσιανης corr.

'To Euschemon, agent of the estate of Tiberius Claudius Doryphorus, formerly owned by Narcissus, in the Arsinoïte nome, from Papus son of Tryphon, of Heraclia in the division of Themistes, living in the farmstead

of Antonia wife of Drusus, through Psenherieus, a Persian of the Epigone. I wish to lease for four years from the coming 3rd year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator the twenty-seven arurae . . . in the area of the said village . . . in two parcels, in one of which are seven arurae . . ., in the other twenty arurae, the adjacent areas being on the south Crown land . . ., on the north Crown land on the lake-shore, on the west the lands of . . ., on the east the lands of the estate of Maecenas; on condition that after receiving for the purpose of tillage and the embankment of the land a grant per arura of . . . silver drachmae, which are not to be returned, I will pay a total yearly rental on the area which shall result from the survey of . . . artabae of . . . per arura, this to include the one artaba of wheat per arura which I shall receive for seed-corn . . .'

1. *ο[ἰ]κονόμωι*: cf. e. g. the *προεστὼς τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀρσινοείτῃ . . . Πετρωνιανῆς οὐσίας* in B. G. U. 650. 1–3 and the *προεστῶτες τῆς πρότερον Ναρκίσσου οὐσίας* in P. Spec. Isag. 20–1. Later on *ἐπιτηρηταί* appear; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 299.

2. *Ναρκισσιανῆς*: cf. the preceding note and Rostowzew, *Röm. Kolonat*, p. 122.

4. *Ἀντωνία[ς Δρούσου* (?): cf. **140.** 7, note.

14. *Μαικηναιτιανῆς*: cf. Rostowzew, *l. c.*, to whose references may be added P. Hamb. 34. 10.

15–17. A somewhat analogous clause occurs in B. G. U. 644. 31 sqq., where the purpose of the grant was *εἰς τὸ* (for *τὴν*) *ἀνάπαυσιν τοῦ κλήρου*. For *ἀναπο]δότους* cf. P. Brit. Mus. 932. 4, 13 (iii, pp. 148–9), C. I. G. 4278 *k*.

17–18. *φα]νησομένης ἐκ σχοινουργίας*: cf. **168.** 7, P. Flor. 20. 17 and note *ad loc.*

On the allowance of seed-corn see **166.** 13–14, note.

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172. OFFER TO LEASE A PALM-GARDEN.

Arsinoïte nome. 35·4 × 8·5 cm. A. D. 208. Plate 19.

An offer made by two brothers to lease a palm-garden, the property of Flavia Petronilla. The rent offered is 1,000 drachmae, and as extra payments (*ἐξαίρετα*) 2 artabae of dates, 12 *σαλώτια*, and 2 artabae of *σαβαύτια* (?). Cf. P. S. I. 33, C. P. R. 45 [M. 151], B. G. U. 591, 603–4, P. Hamb. 5.

Φλαυίᾳ Πετρωνίλλῃ τῇ
καὶ Τιτανιάδει μετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Γαίου Οὐαλ{λ}ερίου
Πάνσα γυμνασιαρχήσαντος
5 *παρὰ Καν̣[.]ε̣ρέως καὶ Ἐριήους*
ἀδελφοῦ. βουλόμεθα μισθώσασ-
θαι παρὰ σοῦ τὸν ὑπάρχοντά
σοι φοινικῶνα περὶ κώμ(ην)
Ἡφ(αιστιάδα) ἐπικαλούμενον Ἐρεννίου
10 *φόρου τοῦ παντὸς ἀργυρίου*
(δραχμῶν) χειλίων καὶ ἐξερέτων
φοίνικος μονοξύλου
ἀρτάβας δύο δρώμῳ φοι-
νιγηγῷ τῆς κώμης
15 *καὶ σαλώτια δώδεκα, τὸν*
δὲ φόρον ἀποδώσω σοι
ἅμα τῷ κατασπασμῷ ἀν-
τασπασμον ὠχείας πο-
τισμοῦ περιχωματ[ι]σμοῦ
ἀναβολῆς διορύγων τρίτον
μέρος καὶ τὸ ὑμίσου τῆς κα-
25 *θάρσεως· καὶ σ̣αβαυτ̣ίω̣ν*
ἀρτάβας δύο.
2nd hand *Γάιος Οὐαλέριος Πάν-*
σας μεμίσθωκα ὡς
πρόκειται, ἐπὰν δὲ
30 *μή τις προσθῇ*
σοι, μενεῖς ἐπὶ
τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ
μισθώσι.
1st hand *ἔτους ιζ Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου*
35 *Σευήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος*
Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ
καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου

υπερθέτως, τῶν δὲ ἔργων
πάντων ὄντων πρὸς ἐμὲ
20 τὸν μεμισθωμένον κα-

Εὐσεβῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ Πουπλίου
Σεπτιμίου Γέτα Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
40 Θὼθ ιζ.

1. φλαυϊα Pap. 3. γαϊου Pap. 7. ὑπαρχοντα Pap. 11. l. ἐξαιρέτων. 13. l. ἀρταβῶν κτλ. . . . δρόμῳ φοινικηγῷ. 17. αυϋπερθετως Pap. 19. ου of ουτων corr. (?). 20. l. κατασπασμῶν (or κατασπασμοῦ) ὀχείας. 23. l. διωρύγων. 24. ὑμισου Pap. l. ἥμισυ. 27. γαϊος Pap. 32. τη inserted in the margin. 38. l. Εὐσεβοῦς.

'To Flavia Petronilla also called Titanias with her guardian her husband Gaius Valerius Pansa, ex-gymnasiarch, from . . . and Heries his brother. We desire to lease from you the palm-garden called that of Herennius belonging to you in the area of the village of Hephaestias at a total rental of 1,000 silver drachmae and as special items 2 artabae of dates on single stems measured by the dromos date-measure of the village and 12 . . . And I will pay the rent at the time of the gathering without delay. I, the lessee, shall be responsible for all the acts of cultivation—the gathering, fertilization, irrigation, circumvallation, a third share of embanking canals and a half share of cleaning them, and I will pay 2 artabae of . . . (Signed) I, Gaius Valerius Pansa, have made the lease as above, and so long as there is no higher offer the aforesaid lease shall continue secured to you.' Date.

11 sqq. Cf. P. S. I. 33. 9 sqq. καὶ ἐξα[ιρέτ]ων φοί[νικ]ος ξηροῦ πατητοῦ μονοξ[ύλο]υ ἀρτάβ[ην μ]ίαν μέτρ[ῳ] φοινικηγῷ τ[ῆ]ς κώμης, C. P. R. 45. 14–15, B. G. U. 591. 20–2, 603. 17–20, 604. 14–15 (l. φοινικη[γῷ), P. Hamb. 5. 17–18, Oxy. 1207. 8, note, Mitteis, *Chrestom.* 151. 14, note, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, p. 156, n. 2. The μέτρον φοινικηγόν recurs in B. G. U. 732. 1.

δρώμῳ : sc. μέτρῳ.

13. The scribe drops into the accusative as though καὶ ἐκτελέσω had preceded.

15. σαλώτια : the meaning of σαλώτια, as of σαβαύτια in l. 25, is obscure. In the parallel passage in P. S. I. 33 the applicant offers 4 κάλλυντρα, which the editor with some probability takes to be 'brooms' formed by palm foliage; cf. C. P. R. 45. 15–16 καὶ ξύλων ὀνι . . . ων . . . δύο. That σαλώτια are something analogous is indicated by Nicole, *Textes grecs inédits*, 5. 25 (= Preisigke, *Sammelbuch* 1) ῥιζία δύο σαλωτίων.

17. κατασπασμῷ : cf. **97**. 6–7, note.

21. ὠχείας : cf. P. S. I. 33. 22. The editor there suggests an identification with ὀχετείας, but it seems clear from C. P. R. 45. 26 τοὺς δὲ φοίνικας κατωχευμένους ὑποκάρπους that ὀχείας should be read and that the reference is to the fertilization of the female date-palms; cf. Hdt. i. 193.

25–6. καὶ σαβαυτίων ἀρτάβας δύο : this offer constitutes an addition to the ἐξαίρετα above, with which grammatically it is to be constructed. For a rectification of an omission similarly placed cf. **152**. 17–18.

29 sqq. Cf. e.g. P. Amh. 85. 20 sqq. [M. 274] ὅπως μηδενὸς προσαγαγόν⟨τος⟩ ἐπίθεμα μένηι ἡμῖν ἡ μίσθωσις βεβαία.

(*e*) Loans.

173. LOAN THROUGH A BANK.

28 × 22·1 cm. A.D. 34.

A copy of a memorandum of a loan of 20 drachmae through the agency of a bank. The papyrus is to be compared with P. Brit. Mus. 890 (iii, p. 168), where precisely the same formula is used. Both documents are complete in themselves, implying no further parallel agreements, and thus fall into the category of independent διαγραφαί; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 68 sqq. Preisigke, in a closer analysis of the London Papyrus (*Girowesen*, pp. 337–9), prefers to regard it rather as a certificate of payment ('selbständige Girobankbescheinigung')

than as a regular agreement, since the signature of the lender is absent, also a fact true of **173**. However, in these cases, the distinction between the certificate and agreement becomes quite artificial, as Preisigke himself admits in allowing (p. 339; cf. also p. 222) that the one contains the germ of the other.

Ἀντίγραφον διαγραφῆς διὰ τῆς Πτολ(εμαίου) ἰδιωτικ(ῆς) τρα(πέζης).
ἔτους κ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Μεσο(ρὴ) κδ.
Ἑρμίας Ἀπολλωνίου Ἀντιφίλωι Πτολεμαίου χρῆ(σιν)
[ἢ]ν καὶ ἀποδώσει ἐν τῆι λ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μη(νὸς) τοῦ ἰσιό(ντος)
5 κα (ἔτους) Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ ἀργυρίου
δραχμὰς εἴκοσι, / (δραχμαὶ) κ.

[Ἀντίφιλ]ος [Π]τολ[ε]μ[αίο]υ ἐ[π]ηκολούθηκα
[τῇ προκειμέν]ῃ διαγ[ρ]αφῇ [κα]ὶ ἔχω χρῆ(σιν) ἔν[ο]κ(ον)
[ἀργυρίου δραχ]μὰς εἴκοσι, / (δραχμαὶ) κ, ἃς καὶ ἀποδώσω
10 [ἐν τῇ λ τοῦ Σεβαστ]οῦ μηνὸς τοῦ ἰσιόντος κα (ἔτους)
[Τιβερίου Καίσαρ]ος Σεβ[α]σ[το]ῦ καθότι π[ρ]όκειται.
[(ἔτους) κ Τιβερίο]υ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Μεσορὴ κδ.
[. . . . . .]ου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ διὰ τὸ βραδύτερον
[αὐτὸν γράφειν.] (2nd hand) Ἀντίφιλος Πτολεμαίου ἀνείρη-
15 [μαι καθότι πρό]κιται. (ἔτους) κ ⟨Τιβερίου Κ⟩αίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
[Μεσορὴ κδ.]

3. π of πτολεμαιου corr. 14. η of ανειρη corr. from ε; l. ἀνῄρη[μαι. 15. Second ς of κ⟩αισαρος corr.

'Copy of a payment through the private bank of Ptolemaeus. The 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Mesore 24. Hermias son of Apollonius (notifies) Antiphilus son of Ptolemaeus (that he, the latter, has received) a loan of twenty silver drachmae, total 20 dr., which he will pay back on the 30th of the month Sebastus of the coming 21st year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus.' Subscription and signature of Antiphilus.

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173 (*a*). LOAN.

Tebtunis (Arsinoïte nome). 24·6 × 14·4 cm. A. D. 99.

A contract drawn up through the record-office of Tebtunis for a loan of 88 drachmae.

Ἔτους δευτέρου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα
Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ μηνὸς Γερμ[ανικείο]υ
ε, ἐν Τεβτύνι τῆς Πολέμωνος μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρ[σ]ι[νοί]του
νομοῦ. ὁμολογοῦσιν Πετεσοῦχος ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντ(α)
5 οὐλὴι γόνατι ἀριστερῶι καὶ Πετεεῦς ὡς ἐτῶν [ε]ἴκοσι
πέντε οὐλὴι δακτοίλωι μικρῶι χειρὸς ἀριστερᾶς
ἀμφότεροι Ὀρσενούφεως τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης [Μέ]μφ[ε]ως
τῆς αὐτῆς μερίδος Πέρσαι τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀλλήλων

ἔνγυοι εἰς ἔκτισιν Ἑρμῆι τῶι καὶ [Λ]υσιμάχωι
10 Διδύμου ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσεράκοντα οὐλὴι μετώπωι
ἐγ δεξιῶν ἔχιν παρ' αὐτοῦ Ἑρμοῦς διὰ χειρὸς ἐξ οἴκ(ου)
χρῆσιν ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτὼι
ἐντόκους, καὶ ἐπάναγκον τοὺς ὁμολογ[οῦντα]ς
ἀποδώσιν τῶι Ἑρμῆι τὰς τῆς χρήσεως ἀρ[γυρίου
15 δραχμὰς ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτὼι καὶ τοὺς τόκους [αὐτῶν
ἐν μηνὶ Παῦνι τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος δευτέρου ἔτους
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικ(οῦ)
ἄνευ πάσης ὑπερθέσεως, τῆς πράξεως οὔσης [τῶι Ἑρ]μῆι
ἔκ τε τῶν ὁμολογούντων καὶ ἐξ ἑνὸς καὶ ἐξ οὗ ἐ[ὰν α]ὐτ[ῶν
20 αἱρῆται καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς πάντων. ὑπογραφεὺς
Ἰσχυρίων Ἀχιλλέως ὡς (ἐτῶν) νε οὐ(λὴ) γενίῳ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν. ἡ ὁμολογία κυρ[ία.
2nd hand Πετεσοῦχος καὶ Πετεεὺς Ὀρσενούφε[ω]ς οἱ δύο τῶν ἀπὸ
κ[ώμ]ης Μέ[μ]φ[εως τ]ῆ[ς Πολ]έμωνος μερίδος Πέρσης τῆς ἐπ[ιγ]ονῆς ὁμ[ο-
λογοῦμεν ἔχιν παρὰ Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ καὶ Λυσιμάχου Δ[ι]δύ[μο]υ χ[ρῆσιν
25 ἀργυρίου κεφαλαίου δραχμὰς ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτὼι ἐντόκους ἃς καὶ ἀποδώ-
σομεν ἐν μηνὶ Παῦνι τοῦ αὐτοῦ δευτέρου ἔτους Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ὡς
πρόκιται. Ἰσχυρίων Ἀχι(λλέως) ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν φαμένων μὴ εἰδέναι γράμ[ματα.
3rd hand Ἑρμῆς Δι[δύ]μου, γέγον[ε.
1st hand ἔτους δευτέρου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρ[ο]ς Νερούα Τραιανο[ῦ
30 Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ μη(νὸς) Γερμανικείου ε, ἀναγέγρα(πται)
διὰ τοῦ ἐν Τεβτύνι γρα(φίου).

On the verso remains of a title.

6. l. δακτύλωι. 21. First ι of ισχυριων corr. 23. l. Πέρσαι.

'The second year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus, the 5th of the month Germaniceus, in Tebtunis in the division of Polemon of the Arsinoïte nome. Petesouchos, aged about 40 years with a scar on the left knee, and Peteeus, aged about 25 years, with a scar on the little finger of the left hand, both sons of Orsenouphis, of the village of Memphis in the said division, Persians of the Epigone, mutual sureties for repayment, acknowledge to Hermes also called Lysimachus, son of Didymus, aged about 40 years, with a scar on the right side of the forehead, that they have received from him, Hermes, from hand to hand out of the house a loan of 88 silver drachmae at interest and that it is incumbent upon the acknowledging parties to repay to Hermes the 88 silver drachmae of the loan and the interest upon them in the month Pauni of the present second year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus without any delay, Hermes having the right of execution on the acknowledging parties, upon them severally and upon whichsoever of them he chooses and upon all their property. The subscriber is Ischyrion son of Achilles, aged about 55 years, with a scar on the left side of the chin. The agreement is valid.' Signatures of Petesouchos and Peteeus and of Hermes, and docket of the registry office of Tebtunis.

22–7. This signature is written in a small very cursive hand.

28. This line is in rude uncials which nearly fill the line, so that there would not be room for more than five or six letters after γέγον[ε, which perhaps ended the sentence; or [ἵς με ἡ ὁμ(ολογία) could be supplied.

174. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

Ptolemaïs Euergetis (Arsinoïte nome). 23·5 × 13·9 cm. A.D. 112. Plate 12.

By this deed a woman acknowledges the repayment of 1,612 silver drachmae lent some four years previously. The procedure by which this sum was repaid was the same as that employed in the original contract of loan (ll. 11–12), involving (1) a deed executed through the record-office (**174**), and (2) a payment through a bank (l. 10); cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 318 sqq. Apparently to give security for the loan the debtor had voluntarily registered the original transaction as an obligation upon her estate (*ἑκούσιος κατοχὴ ὀνόματος εἰς λόγον τοῦ δεῖνος*; cf. ll. 23–4, note) at the *βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων*; the annulment of the document (*ὑπόμνημα κατοχῆς*) by which this was effected was a condition of the repayment of the loan.

[Ἔτου]ς ἑκκαιδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανοῦ
[Σεβασ]τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου Φαῶφι κς, ἐν Πτο-
[λεμαΐδι Ε]ὐεργέτιδι Ἀρσινοείτου νομοῦ. ὁμολογεῖ Ἡρακλοῦς Ἀμμωνί[ο]υ
[ὡς ἐτῶν ἑ]ξήκοντα ἓξ οὐλὴ μετώπῳ μέσῳ μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Σαβεί-
5 [νου Διδᾶ] ὡς ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα τριῶν οὐλὴ μετώπῳ μέσῳ
[Τασου]χαρίῳ Πετερμούθεως τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου ὡς ἐτῶν ἑξήκοντα
[οὐλὴ] γενείῳ μέσ[ῳ] καὶ φακὸς παρὰ ῥινὶ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν μετὰ κυρίου
[τοῦ υἱοῦ] Ἰσιδώρου τοῦ Ἀσκληπιάδου ὡς ἐτῶν εἴκοσι ὀκτὼ οὐλὴ
[. . . . .] ἐξ ἀριστερῶν ἀπέχειν τὴν Ἡρακλοῦν παρὰ τῆς Τασουχαρίου
10 [διὰ τῆς Ἀρ]ποχρατίωνος τραπέζης Ταμείων ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς χειλίας
[ἑξακοσί]ας δεκάδυο ἃς ὤφειλεν αὐτῇ ἡ Τασουχάριον κατὰ δάνειον
[τελειω]θὲν διὰ τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ γραφείου καὶ διεγβολὴν τῆς Σαραπίωνος τραπέζ(ης)
[τῷ δεκ]άτῳ πρώ[τ]ῳ ἔτει Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου μηνὶ Καισαρείῳ
[. . . . κ]αὶ εἰκάδι, [ἃ] καὶ ἀναδέδοσθαι αὐτῇ εἰς ἀθέτησιν καὶ ἀκύρωσιν
15 [καὶ μὴ] ἐπελεύσ[εσθ]αι μήτε αὐτὴν Ἡρακλοῦν μηδὲ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς
[ἐπὶ τὴν] Τασουχάρ[ιον] μηδὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῆς μήτε περὶ ὧν ἀπέχει
[ὡς π]ρόκειται [ἀρ]γυρίου δραχμῶν χειλίων ἑξακοσίων δεκάδυο
[μηδὲ] περὶ τόκων αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ καὶ τούτους αὐτὴν ἀπεσχηκέναι
[μηδὲ π]ερὶ ἄλλου μηδενὸς ἁπλῶς πράγματος μηδὲ ὀφειλήματος μηδὲ
20 [μηδενὸ]ς τῷ καθόλου ἐνγράπτου μηδὲ ἀγράφου ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνω(ν)
[μέχρι] τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας τρόπῳ μηδενί· καὶ συνχωρεῖ ἡ Ἡρακλοῦς
[ἄκυρο]ν εἶναι κατὰ πάντα τρόπον ἣν πεποίηται ἡ Τασουχάρι[ο]ν διὰ τῆς
[τῶν ἐ]νκτήσ[ε]ων [β]ιβλι[ο]θήκης ἑκ[ο]ύσιον κατ[ο]χὴν τοῦ ὀνόματος
[αὐτῆς] εἰς τὸν [τ]ῇ[ς Ἡ]ρακλοῦτος λόγον, ὅπερ καὶ τῆς κατοχῆς ὑπόμνημα
25 [ἀναδε]δόσθαι αὐτῇ ὁμοίως εἰς ἀκύρωσιν. τὰ προγεγραμμένα κύρια. (2nd hand) Ἡρακλοῦς
[Ἀμμ]ωνίου μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Σαβίνου τοῦ Διδᾶ ἀπέχω παρὰ
[τῆς] Τασουχαρίου διὰ τῆς Ἀρποχρατίωνος τραπέζης Ταμίων
[τὰς] τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς χιλίας ἑξακοσίας δεκάδυο
[ἃς ὤφ]ιλέ μοι κατὰ τὸ δηλούμενον δάνιον καὶ διεκ-

30 [βολήν,] ἃ καὶ ἀναδέδωκα εἰς ἀκύροσιν καὶ οὐκ ἐπελεύσομαι
[οὔτε π]ερὶ ὧν ἀπέχω οὔτε περὶ τόκων αὐτῶν οὔτε περὶ ἄλ-
[λου οὐ]δενὸς ἁπλῶς ἐνγράπτου ο⟨ὐ⟩δὲ ἀγράφου μέχρι τῆς ἐνεσ-
[τώση]ς ἡμέρας τρόπο μηδενί, καὶ συνχορο ἄκυρον εἶναι ἣν
[πεποί]ηται ἡ Τασουχάριον κατοχὴν τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτῆς
35 [καθὼ]ς πρόκιται. Σαβῖνος ⟨ἔγραψα⟩ καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρός μου μὴ εἰδύης
[γράμ]μα⟨τα⟩. (3rd hand) Τασουχάριον Πετερμούθεω(ς) μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἰσιδώρου το(ῦ) Ἀσκληπ(ιάδου),
[γέγο(νεν) εἴς] με ἡ ἀποχὴ καθὼς πρόκιται. Ἰσίδωρος ἔγραψα καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρός μο(υ) μὴ εἰδυίη(ς) γράμματ(α).
[(ἔτους) ις] μη(νὸς) Φαῶφι κς.

On the verso a red stamp similar to that published in C. P. R. i, p. 37. The outer circle reads (ἔτους) ις Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νερούα, the inner circle (commencing beneath (ἔτους)), Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ. In the centre a representation of the head and shoulders of the Emperor.

8. ἴσιδωρου Pap. 10. l. Ἀρ]ποκρατίωνος; so also in l. 27. 30. l. ἀκύρωσιν. 31. ν of αυτων rewritten. 33. l. τρόπῳ . . . συνχωρῶ. 37. γραμματ(α) written below the line.

'The 16th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, the 26th of the month Apellaeus, Phaophi 26, at Ptolemaïs Euergetis in the Arsinoïte nome. Heraclous daughter of Ammonius, aged about 66 years, with a scar in the middle of her forehead, with her guardian her son Sabinus son of Didas, aged about 43 years, with a scar in the middle of his forehead, acknowledges to Tasoucharion daughter of Petermouthis son of Posidonius, aged about 60 years, with a scar on the middle of her chin and a mole at the left side of her nose, with her guardian her son Isidorus son of Asclepiades, aged about 28 years, with a scar on the left side of . . ., that she, Heraclous, has received from Tasoucharion through the agency of the bank of Harpocration in the Treasuries quarter 1,612 silver drachmae, which Tasoucharion owed her in virtue of a deed of loan executed through the same record-office and by a draft of Sarapion's bank in the 11th year of Trajanus Caesar the lord, on the 2[.] of the month Caesareus, which documents have been surrendered to her to be annulled and cancelled, and that neither Heraclous herself nor her assigns will proceed against Tasoucharion or her assigns either concerning the 1,612 silver drachmae repaid as aforesaid or the interest upon them, since this also has been repaid, or on any matter at all or debt or count of any kind whatsoever, written or unwritten, in the past down to the present day in any manner: and Heraclous acknowledges that the voluntary notification of the personal claim made by Tasoucharion in favour of Heraclous through the property registration-office is entirely invalid, which deed of lien also has equally been surrendered to her to be cancelled. The above agreement is valid.' Subscription of Heraclous and signatures.

2–3. Πτο[λεμαΐδι Ε]ὐεργέτιδι: cf. P. Tebt. ii. App. ii, pp. 398 sqq., Hamb. i, p. 61, Plaumann, *Ptolemais*, p. 72, n. 1. It may be noticed that the reference to the ἄμφοδον Ταμείων adds further support to the identification of Ptolemaïs Euergetis with Arsinoë.

10. τραπέζης Ταμείων: cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 27–9.

12. τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ γραφείου: i. e. the same γραφεῖον as that through which the present document was being drawn up.

διεγβολήν: cf. Preisigke, *op. cit.*, pp. 234 sqq.

τῆς Σαραπίωνος τραπέζ(ης): a bank called ἡ Σαρ. τρ. Πλατείας occurs in P. Hawara 303. 2–3 (A.D. 109), another ἡ Σαρ. τρ. Ταμείων (cf. note on l. 10) in C. P. R. 14. 5–6 (A.D. 166), but for a τράπεζα Σαραπίωνος without further qualification there is no parallel yet published.

22–4. Cf. the edict of Tiberius Julius Alexander ll. 21 sqq. (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* ii. 669) κελεύωι οὖν, ὅστις ἂν ἐνθάδε ἐπίτροπος τοῦ κυρίου ἢι οἰκονόμος ὕποπτόν τινα ἔχηι τῶν ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις πράγμασιν ὄντων, κατέχεσθαι αὐτοῦ τὸ ὄνομα ἢι προγράφειν ἵν[α μηδ]εὶς τῶι τοιούτωι συνβάλληι ἢι μέρηι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῦ κατέχειν

ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις γραμματοφυλακίοις πρὸς ὀφείλημα. ἐὰν δέ τις μήτε ὀνόματος κατεσχημένου μήτε τῶν ὑπαρχόντων κρατουμένων δανίσηι νομίμως λαβὼν ὑποθήκην . . . μὴι κατεχομένου τοῦ ὀνόματος μηδὲ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος, οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα ἕξει. The fact that in the edict the κατοχὴ ὀνόματος was ordered to be enforced makes the explicit use of ἑκούσιος in the present case the more intelligible. The procedure involved in such a κατοχή is referred by Mitteis (*Röm. Privatrecht*, pp. 370 sqq.) to the entry of a debtor's name on a register of debts; so also Eger, *Grundbuchwesen*, pp. 75–7, Partsch, *Gött. gel. Anz.* 1910, pp. 756–7, Raape, *Verfall des Gr. Pfandes*, pp. 149 sqq. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 481 sqq., prefers a different interpretation which rests on his view that registration of property in the βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων was optional and incomplete. In any case the antithesis between the κατοχὴ τοῦ ὀνόματος and the κατοχὴ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος in the edict is conclusive against any reference in **174** to an actual mortgage on which the loan was secured, though the fact of registration presumably involved a general lien on the debtor's property. Cf. the analogous use of ὄνομα in endorsements of βιβλιοφύλακες, e. g. P. Leipzig 9. 31–2 [M. 211] τῶν ἀπογραφομένων . . . οὐ διακειμ(ένων) ἐν ὀνόμ(ατι) τῆς ὑποχρέου, Brit. Mus. 940. 21–3 (iii. p. 118 [M. 209]) παρακειμ(ένου) τῷ ὀνόμ(ατι) τοῦ πατραδέλφου ὑμῶν, μηδὲν αὐτὸν τὸ σύνολον λοιπογραφεῖσθαι.

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174 (*a*). REPAYMENT OF A LOAN.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 16·2 × 11·2 cm. A.D. 139.

Acknowledgement of the return of a loan of 168 drachmae; cf. P. Amh. 111, 112, 113, B. G. U. 394, which provide very close parallels.

Ἔτους δευτέρου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσα[ρο]ς Τ̣ί̣τ̣ου
Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦ[ς
Παῦνι γ, ἐν τῇ Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου
μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου νομοῦ. ὁμολογεῖ Στο̣τ̣[ο(ῆτις)
5 νεώτερος Στοτοήτεως τοῦ Στοτοήτεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ[
οὐλὴ ὀφρύει δε[ξ]ιᾷ Στοτοήτι π[ρ]εσβ(υτέρῳ) ὡς ἐτῶν λ οὐλὴ
πήχι ἀριστερῷ καὶ Στοτοήτι νεωτέρου ὡς (ἐτῶν) κ
οὐλὴ ἀντίχιρι ἀριστερῷ ἀμφοτέροις Πανεφρ(έμμεως)
τοῦ Στοτοήτεως ἱερεῦσι τοῖς δυσὶ ἀπέχιν [παρ' αὐ-
10 τῶν τὸν ὁμολογοῦντα παραχρῆμα δ[ιὰ χι]ρ̣[ὸ]ς̣
ἐξ οἴκου ἀργυρίου κεφαλαίου δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν ἑξή-
κοντα ὀκτώ, ἃς ὤφειλον αὐτῷ καθ' ὁμολογί-
αν τελειωθεῖσαν διὰ τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ γρα(φείου) τῶι θ (ἔτει) θεοῦ
Ἁδριανοῦ μηνὶ Παχὼν ιθ, ἣν καὶ ἀναδέδω-
15 κε̣ν αὐτοῖς εἰς ἀ[θ]έτη[σ]ι[ν] καὶ ἀ̣κ̣ύρωσιν, καὶ
μηδὲν τὸν ὁμολογοῦντα ἐνκαλεῖν περὶ ὧν
ἀπέχι καθότι πρόκειται μηδὲ περὶ ἄλλου
τινὸς ἁπλῶς πρ[ά]γματος ἐνγράπτ[ου
μηδὲ ἀγρ[ά]φ̣[ο]υ ἀπ[ὸ] τῶν ἔμβροσ̣τ̣ε̣ν
20 χρόνον μέχρι τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας
τρόπῳ μηδενὶ παρευρέσ̣[ει] μηδ[ε]μίᾳ.
ὑπογρα(φεὺς) τω[. . . .] · ο̣ · [. . .] γέγρ̣(αφε) διὰ
τὸ μ̣ὴ̣ [ε]ἰ̣δ̣έ̣ν̣[αι αὐτ(ὸν) γρά(μματα).

2nd hand [Στοτουῆτις νεώτ]ᾳιρο[ς] Στοτουήτιος ὁμολογῶ ἀπέ-
25 [χιν παρὰ Στοτουήτ]ιος καὶ ἑταίρου [Στ]οτουήτ[ι]ος
[Πανεφρέμμιος ἀ]ργυρίου δρ[αχ]μὰς ἑκατὸν ἑξ[ή-
[κοντα ὀκτὼ καὶ μηδ]ὲν ἐνκαλον κ[αθότι πρόκειται.

On the verso traces of a red stamp.

3. l. Νήσῳ. 7. l. νεωτέρῳ. 12. ς of ας corr. from υ. 17. ηδ of μηδε corr. 19. l. ἔμπροσθεν. 20. l. χρόνων. 24. l. νεώτ]ερο[ς]. 25. l. ἑτέρου. 27. l. ἐνκαλεῖν.

'The 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pauni 3, at Socnopaei Nesus in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Stotoëtis the younger, son of Stotoëtis son of Stotoëtis, aged about 40 (?) years, with a scar on the right eyebrow, acknowledges to Stotoëtis the elder, aged about 30 years, with a scar on the left forearm, and to Stotoëtis the younger, aged about 20 years, with a scar on the left thumb, both of them sons of Panephremmis son of Stotoëtis and priests, the two, that he, the acknowledging party, has received from them forthwith from hand to hand out of the house the capital sum of 168 drachmae of silver which they owed to him in accordance with an agreement executed through the same registry-office in the 9th year of the deified Hadrian, the 19th of the month Pachon, which agreement he has surrendered to them to be annulled and cancelled; and that he, the acknowledging party, makes no further claim either concerning this money received as aforesaid or concerning any other matter at all, written or unwritten, in the past down to the present day in any manner or under any pretext. The subscriber . . . is . . ., who has written for him as he is illiterate.' Signature of Stotoëtis the lender.

13. διὰ τοῦ αὐτ[ο]ῦ γρα(φείου): cf. **174.** 12, note.

23. The vestiges in this line suggest the hand of the signature rather than that of the body of the text, and the line-spacing, which is here uncertain, admits the possibility that these letters form the commencement of l. 24 as printed. Line 23 of the text would then fall out. Objections to this are that there are no signs of a σ before the το and that the traces of letters which follow bear no resemblance to the termination of Στοτοῆτις. Moreover, γέγραφε διά in the line above would be left entirely suspended.

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175. LOAN OF MONEY.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). 15·4 × 8·6 cm. A.D. 168.

Acknowledgement of a loan of 48 drachmae to be repaid with interest six months later.

Ἔτους ὀγδό[ο]υ Ἀντωνίνου κ[αὶ] [Οὐήρο]υ
τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶ[ν
Ἀρμενικῶν Μ[η]δι[κ]ῶν Παρθικῶν
Μεγίστων μηνὸς Τῦβι κ,
5 ἐν Θεαδελφίᾳ τῆς Θεμίστου
μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου
νομοῦ. ὁμολογοῦσι Μελανᾶς
Ἀκουσιλάου τοῦ Σώτου ἀπὸ ἀμ-
φ[ό]δ[ο]υ Λυσανίου Τόπων ὡς (ἐτῶν) ν
10 οὐλὴ ἀντι[κ(νημίῳ) δ]εξιῷ καὶ ὁ τού-

του υἱὸς Πασίων ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε
ἄσημος οἱ δύο Σαραπίωνι
Ἠπιοδώρου ἀγορανομή-
σαντι κ[α]ὶ ἐπιδεδιγμένος
15 ἐξηγητ[ὴς] ἔχειν παρ' αὐτοῦ
τοὺς ὁμ[ο]λογοῦντας χρῆ-
σιν ἔντοκον ἀργυρίου
δραχμὰ[ς] τεσσαράκον-
τα ὀκτ[ώ,] ἃς καὶ ἀποδώ-
20 σουσι ἐν μηνὶ Παῦνι τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους ἀνυ-
περθέτως χωρὶς ἄλλων
ὧν ὀφείλουσι.

. . . . . .

On the verso

ὁμολο(γία) Πα̣σ̣ί̣ω̣ν̣ος καὶ Μ̣[ελανᾶτος.

4. κ corr. 14. l. ἐπιδεδιγμένῳ ἐξηγητ[ῇ]. 17. First ν of εντοκον corr.

'The 8th year of Antoninus and Verus the lords Augusti Armenici Medici Parthici Maximi, the 20th of the month Tubi, at Theadelphia in the division of Themistes of the Arsinoïte nome. Melanas son of Acusilaus son of Sotas, of the quarter of Lysanias' District, aged about 50, having a scar on his right shin, and his son Pasion, aged about 25, with no distinguishing mark, both acknowledge to Sarapion son of Epiodorus, ex-agoranomus and exegetes-elect, that they, the acknowledging parties, have received from him a loan of 48 drachmae of silver, bearing interest, which they will repay in the month Pauni of the present year without delay, apart from other sums which they owe.'

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176. REPAYMENT OF A LOAN THROUGH A BANK.

Hermopolis. 9·2 × 24·4 cm. A.D. 201–11. Plate 12.

A contract drawn up through a bank (cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 337 sqq., Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 68 sqq.) dealing with the discharge of a loan, or loan on mortgage, contracted by a previous bank-διαγραφή. This debt had not been repaid within the time-limit allowed, and a distraint upon some land had been enforced. The ordinary stages of execution (ἐνεχυρασία, l. 5) appear to have been followed (cf. Mitteis, *op. cit.*, pp. 159–61, Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 69 sqq.), and the property was then conveyanced to the creditor; cf. note on l. 4. The distraint was successful, and the present document records the payment by the debtor of a sum of two thousand drachmae in final satisfaction of all claims connected with the loan itself and the distraint, while the creditor on his part gives a quittance and surrenders his title to the land. This settlement evidently involved some compromise on the total claim; cf. l. 5 μεθ' (ἃς) ἐχαρίσατο, and note. Documents similar in form, although in neither case apparently was ἐνεχυρασία enforced, are P. Giessen 32 (cf. *Archiv* v, pp. 134 sqq.) and especially P. Flor. 48 (cf. P. Giessen 33). As regards the

latter document, **176** confirms Vitelli in his original interpretation of it (cf. Partsch, *Gött. gel. Anz.*, 1910, p. 759) as against Preisigke, *op. cit.*, pp. 520 sqq. ; cf. l. 6, note.

Of the *ὑπογραφή* (?), which is separated from the body of the document by a distance of 3·7 cm., only three letters remain. The facsimile does not include a detached piece which precedes the main fragment.

1 [Ἔτους . . . . . Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Λου]κίου Σεπτιμίου Σουήρο[υ Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακο]ς Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνι[κ]οῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου

2 [Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστῶν καὶ Πουβλίου Σεπτιμίου Γέ]τα Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, Ἁδρια[νοῦ . . διαγρα(φὴ)] διὰ [τ]ῆς ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλ(ει) ἐπιτηρουμ(ένης) τρα(πέζης). Σουεροῦς Θαίβιος Ἑρμοπολ(ῖτις) ἀναγρα(φομένη) ἐπὶ Φρο(υρίου) Λιβὸς μετὰ κ(υρίου) Ἑρμοῦ

3 [34 letters Ἑρμο]πολ(ίτιδι) Φρο(υρίου) Ἀπηλ(ιώτου) μετὰ κ(υρίου) τοῦ ἑα(υτῆς) υἱ[οῦ . . . . .]ωτ(ος) τοῦ Τιτιανοῦ ἃς ἐπείσθη{ν} λαβεῖν παρ' αὐτ(ῆς) ὑπὲρ λύσεως τῶν {τῶν} ὀφιλ(ομένων) αὐτ(ῇ) ὑπ' αὐτ(ῆς) κατὰ διαγρα(φὴν) γεγο(νυῖαν)

4 [32 letters εἰς τὴν δ]ι̣ὰ τῆς διαγρα(φῆς) δηλουμ(ένην) ἀπόδ[ο]σ(ιν) ἀργ(υρίου) [δραχ(μῶν) χειλίων (?)] πεντακοσίων καὶ τῶν μετὰ τὴν προθ(εσμίαν) ἐπιγεγονότ(ων) δραχ(μιαίων) τόκ(ων) καὶ ὧν πεποίηται ἀναλ(ωμάτων) καὶ τελ(ῶν) ἀποδοθ(έντων) ὑπ' αὐτ(ῆς),

5 [τῶν ἐπὶ τὸ α(ὐτὸ) δραχ(μῶν) . . . . . καὶ ὧν ὑπήλ(λαξεν) (ἀρουρῶν) η ἐκ τῶν ὑ]παρχ(ουσῶν) αὐτ(ῇ) περὶ Τερτεσμῶνιν ἐ̣[κ τοῦ . . . . . .] κλ(ήρου) (ἀρουρῶν) κδ (ἡμίσους) (τρίτου), ἅσπερ (ἀρούρας) η παρεδίξ(ατο) εἰς ἐνεχυρασίαν, μεθ' (ἃς) ἐχαρίσατο καὶ οὐ μετελ(εύσεται) κατ' οὐδ(ένα) τρόπ(ον), καὶ νῦν

6 [38 letters] ἀργ(υρίου) δραχ(μὰς) δισχειλίας, γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου) [(δραχμαὶ) Ϊ̅Β̅, εἰς περίλ(υσιν)] τ̣ῆ̣ς ἀ̣(ὐτῆς) διαγρα(φῆς) καὶ ὧν παρεδείξ(ατο) ὡς π(ρόκειται) εἰς ἐνεχ(υρασίαν) (ἀρουρῶν) η λελυμένων ἐντεῦθ(εν) καὶ ὧν ἐτελ(είωσε) νομίμων τῆς

[20 letters (2nd hand) . . . . . .] . . ε[. .]ος ἐπή[ν]ε̣γ̣[κα ? δ]ισσόν. × × ×

[3rd hand 65 letters]ουμ[

2. επι inserted afterwards. 3. υϊ[ου Pap.

'The . . . year of the Emperors and Caesars Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augusti and Publius Septimius Geta Caesar Augustus, Hadrianus . ., a payment through the bank under supervisors in Hermopolis. Souerous daughter of Thaibis, of Hermopolis, registered in the quarter of the Western Guard-house, with her guardian Hermes . . . (notifies) to . . . daughter of . . ., of Hermopolis, from the quarter of the Eastern Guard-house, with her guardian her son . . . son of . . . os son of Titianus that she (the latter has received) from her the sum which she was induced to accept in discharge of the 1,500 silver drachmae which were owing from her to the other in accordance with a receipt drawn up [through the said bank (?) in the . . . year . . .], to be repaid at the date specified in the receipt, and of the interest, at the 1 drachma rate, accrued after the expiration of the time-limit, and of the expenses and taxes paid by her, making a total of . . . drachmae, and of the 8 arurae which she mortgaged out of the $24\frac{5}{8}$ arurae belonging to her in the area of Tertesmonis in the holding of . . ., which 8 arurae she (the other) had assigned to herself for the purposes of execution, namely the present . . . payment—not including those drachmae the claim to which she has waived and for which she will not take any proceedings whatsoever—of two thousand drachmae of silver, total 2,000 dr. of silver, in order to annul the said receipt and the designation for execution of the 8 arurae which have been hereby restored and the legal acts of (distraint ?) . . .'

2. διὰ [τ]ῆς . . . τρα(πέζης): cf. for Hermopolis *Mél. Nicole*, p. 193, ll. 1–2 (A.D. 204) τῆς] ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλ(ει) ἐπιτηρουμ(ένης) τραπ(έζης), P. Flor. 1. 3, 12, 19 [M. 243], Strassb. 52. 8 δι' ἐπιτηρητῶν τραπέζης, for Oxyrhynchus

P. Oxy. 91. 8–11 ἐπιτηρητῶν τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου τραπέζης, ἧς ὑπόσχεσις ἐδόθη ὑπὸ Ἐπιμάχου, 1132. 8 sqq. διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου Φανίο[υ] . . . καὶ Πτολεμαίου τῶν σὺν Αὐδασίῳ Παυλείνῳ ἐπιτηρ[η]τῶν τραπέζης (cf. also 513. 37–8 [W. 183]). The view that banks (or at any rate some banks) were a government monopoly in Roman times is stated and discussed by Grenfell and Hunt in P. Oxy. 513. 37, note; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* iii, p. 118, Preisigke, *Girowesen*, p. 25. Wilcken (*Archiv* v, p. 212, n. 4) and Preisigke (*op. cit.*, pp. 21 sqq.) suppose that the ἐπιτηρηταί were a supervisory staff in the background, who were normally a check upon the private lessees on the part of the government (or other owners), but who directly intervened in conducting the business of a bank when for any reason the lease had fallen in and a new lessee had not yet been approved; cf. **98** introd. and note on l. 1. On this view wherever payments δι' ἐπιτηρητῶν occur, an interim administration must be supposed. The theory well suits the mention of a ὑπόσχεσις in P. Oxy. 91 and the meaning attached by Preisigke (*op. cit.*, p. 22, n. 1) to the phrase in P. Flor. 1. 16 ἐπιτηρου[μ]ένης τῆς ἀγο(ρανομίας) = 'while the ἀγορανομία was being administered by ἐπιτηρηταί'. The coincidence in date of **176** and *Mél. Nicole, l. c.*, must also be noted as corroborative evidence. Grenfell and Hunt have taken a slightly different view. They rather co-ordinate the ἐπιτηρηταί with the ἀσχολούμενοι and regard them, equally with the latter, as competent to conduct the business of a bank in virtue of their position and to attach their name to the bank they controlled; cf. P. Oxy. 1132. 8–12, note.

3. ὑπὲρ λύσεως: cf. P. Hamb. 1. 4, note.

4. εἰς . . . ἀπόδ[ο]σ(ιν): cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 510. 9, Flor. 86. 6 sqq.

ἀναλ(ωμάτων) καὶ τελ(ῶν): cf. Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma*, pp. 60, 98, Berger, *Strafklauseln*, pp. 30–1. The τέλη in such cases are the taxes on the change of ownership in land, with especial reference to the ἐγκύκλιον. The loan in the present instance was either secured by a ὑπάλλαγμα or was a δάνειον pure and simple. A ὑποθήκη is precluded by the occurrence of ἐνεχυρασία in ll. 5 and 6; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, p. 161, Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 1–2. Now on the ὑπάλλαγμα itself, unlike the ὑποθήκη which paid a reduced (2 per cent.) form of ἐγκύκλιον (τέλος ὑποθήκης), no tax was levied. If, however, the loan was not repaid within the time prescribed and execution was enforced, the creditor would pay the ordinary ἐγκύκλιον on the conveyance to himself of the property upon which distraint was made; similarly also in the case of a loan where no ὑπάλλαγμα had preceded. This conveyance constituted the καταγραφή and was consequent on the χρηματισμὸς ἐνεχυρασίας, the 'distress warrant', and the προσβολή; cf. Schwarz, *op. cit.*, pp. 103 sqq., Mitteis, *op. cit.*, pp. 160–1, and **163**. 15 and note.

5. δισχιλίων (cf. l. 6) suits the space; but possibly some further compromise than what is implied in μεθ' (ἃς) ἐχαρίσατο (see below) was involved in the repayment. For the village Τερτεσμῶνις cf. **164**. 4, note.

παρεδίξ(ατο): παράδειξις and παραδεικνύναι are often used technically of the assignment of land, especially by the state; cf. P. Tebt. 79. 16, Amh. 32. 5, 68. 1 [W. 374], &c., Oxy. 721. 12 [W. 369], Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 108–9. For the more restricted use with special reference to distraint cf. P. Flor. 56. 14, Brit. Mus. 908. 23 (iii, p. 133; cf. *Archiv* iv, p. 548), Oxy. 712. 2, 3 [M. 231] (Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 97, n. 4). Schwarz, who analyses the evidence, suggests that after the distress warrant was issued, the creditor indicated (παράδειξις) the land on which he actually wished to distrain. The phrase here gives fresh support to his view.

μεθ' (ἃς) ἐχαρίσατο: the construction is apparently from l. 3 onwards ἃς ἐπείσθη λαβεῖν . . . μεθ' (ἃς) (sc. δραχμὰς) ἐχαρίσατο . . . καὶ νῦν . . . δρ. δισχ., the sense being that the creditor had waived part of his claim and compounded the debt, &c., for a certain sum; cf. P. Giess. 33. 3 sqq. καὶ ἀπέσχον . . . ὑπὲρ λύσεως ὧν ὀφ[ε]ι[λ]ει μ[ο]ι . . . δραχμὰς . . . μ[εθ]' ἃς κατὰ μέρος ἔσχον διὰ χιρὸς καὶ μεθ' ἃς ἐχ[α]ρισάμη[ν, where the meaning is the same. In the present passage the interposition of the clause dealing with the land on which distraint was in progress is somewhat awkward, but to refer μεθ' (ἅς) to (ἀρούρας) would be quite unintelligible, since the title of the creditor would be confined to the 8 arurae which he had indicated by the process of παράδειξις and which had subsequently been conveyanced to him.

6. εἰς περίλ(υσιν)] τῆς α(ὐτῆς) διαγρα(φῆς) κτλ.: this clause gives a summary of the purport of the present διαγραφή; similarly, though less fully, P. Flor. 48. 7 (Giess. 33. 10), where a comma should be placed after τρόπον. In the Florence papyrus the attempt to connect closely οὐ μετελεύσομαι and the εἰς περίλυσιν clause has given rise to much confusion. Partsch (*op. cit.*, p. 759) is forced to distort the meaning of the Greek and to refer τῆς α(ὐτῆς) διαγραφῆς to the διαγραφή of repayment and not to that of the original loan. Preisigke, while rightly referring it to the original διαγραφή (*Girowesen*, p. 522), adopts a fanciful theory that this διαγραφή was still valid, the repayment being only concerned with the interest.

ὧν ἐτελ(είωσε) νομίμων: cf. e.g. 115. 5, P. Brit. Mus. 1164 (*d*). 8–9 (iii, p. 159) καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς νόμιμα πάντα ἐτελείωσεν μέχρι ἐμβαδείας καὶ αὐτῆς ἐμβαδείας, Giess. 34. 16 [M. 75] ἐτελεί[ωσε]ν τὰ νόμιμα; Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 114, n. 1. The passage here might be continued τῆς [τε ἐνεχυρασίας καὶ προσβολῆς (cf. P. Flor. 56. 11 sqq. [M. 241]) or τῆς [τε ἐνεχυρασίας καὶ καταγράφης.

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177. LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Hermopolis. 24·8 × 27·9 cm. A.D. 246.

An acknowledgement of a loan of 1,920 drachmae on the security of a half share of a house. Other contracts from Hermopolis dealing with ὑπαλλάγματα are P. Flor. 28 [M. 238] (διαγραφή), Leipzig 10 [M. 189] (χειρόγραφον), Rain. no. 2016 (C. P. R. i, p. 59). On the whole question of mortgages and the juristic distinction between ὑπάλλαγμα and ὑποθήκη the most recent discussions are Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 141 sqq., Schwarz, *Hypothek und Hypallagma.*

Χρῆσις (δραχμῶν)] Ἀτκ.

[Αὐρήλ(ιος) Μέλας . . . . μητρὸς] Τεεῦτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) ξ οὐλ(ὴ) δακτύλ(ῳ) μέσῳ ἀριστ(ερᾶς) χειρὸς καὶ Σίλβανος Χαῶτος μητρὸς Τανεχώτιδος

[ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . οὐλ(ὴ) δακτύλ(ῳ) . . . . ἀρ]ιστ(ερᾶς) χειρὸς ἀμφ[ό]τεροι ἀπὸ κώμης Μαγδώλῳ[ν] Μιρῆ τοῦ Περὶ Πόλιν Κάτω Αὐρηλίῳ Σόιτι Χαῦτος

[μητρὸς . . . . . Ἑρμοπολίτ]ῃ χαίρειν. ὁμολογοῦμεν ἐσχη[κ]έ[ν]αι παρὰ σοῦ διὰ χειρὸς ἐξ οἴκου χρῆσιν ἔντοκον

5 [. . . . . .] . ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς χειλίας ἐννακοσίας εἴκοσι, γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) Ἀτκ, ἃς καὶ ἀποδώσομέν σοι ἐξ ἀλ-

[ληλεγγύης . . . . . τοῦ] ἐνεστῶτος δ (ἔτους) Μάρκων Ἰουλίων Φιλ[ί]ππων Καισάρων τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν ἀνυπερθέ-

[τως, ὧν πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν καὶ] ἔκτεισιν ἐντεῦθεν ὑπαλλάσσομέ[ν] σοι κατὰ τ[ό]δε τὸ γράμμα τὸ ὑπάρχον ἡμῖν κοινῶς

[ἐξ ἴσου ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ κώμῃ ἥ]μισυ μέρος οἰκίας καινῆς καὶ αὐλῆς κ[αὶ χρη]στηρίων καὶ ἀνηκόντων πάντων καὶ εἰσόδων

[καὶ ἐξόδων τὸ πρότερον] Πεκύσιος τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης, γείτονες [τῶ]ν ὅλων νότ(ου) οἰκία Τερῆτος Μεγχήους βορρᾶ

10 [. . . . . ἀπηλιώτου ῥύ]μη δι' ἧς εἴσοδος καὶ ἔξοδος λιβὸς ἔπαυλ[ις Φοι]βάμμωνος Τρύφωνος· τὸ δὲ ὑπηλλαγμένον

[ἥμισυ μέρος οἰκίας φυ]λάξομ(εν) ἀνεξαλλοτρίωτον καὶ ἀκαταχρημάτι[στ]ον ἄχρι οὗ ἀποδῶμεν ἢ πραχθῶμεν ὡς πρόκ(ειται),

[γεινομένης σοι τῆς πράξεως ἔκ τε ἡμῶν] κ[αὶ ἐ]ξ [οὗ] ἐὰν [α]ἱρῇ ἡμῶν ἀλλη[λεγγ]ύων ὄντων εἰς ἔκτεισιν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρ-

[χόντων ἡμῖν πάντων καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ὑπαλλάγμ]ατος καθάπερ ἐκ δίκης, καὶ βεβαιώσομεν πάσῃ βεβαιώσει ἀπό τε δημοσίων

[καὶ ἰδιωτικῶν καὶ πάντων ἁπλῶς, κυρίων μενόν]των ὧν σοι ὀφείλει ὁ ἕτερος [ἡμ]ῶν Αὐρήλιος Μέλας· περὶ δὲ τοῦ ὀρθῶς καλῶς

15 [γεγενῆσθαι ἐπερωτηθέντες ὑπὸ σοῦ ὡμολογήσαμεν.] (ἔτους) δ Αὐτοκράτορος Κ[αί]σαρος Μάρκου Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου Εὐσεβοῦς
[καὶ Μάρκου Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου γενναιοτάτο]υ καὶ ἐπιφανεστάτου Κ[αίσα]ρος Σεβαστῶν Θὼθ δ. Αὐρήλ(ιος) Κοπρέας ὁ καὶ Εὐδέμ̣ων
[ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μὴ εἰδότων γράμματα.]

3. σοϊτι Pap. 5. λ of αλ[ληλεγγυης corr. 6. ϊουλιων Pap. 7. ϋπαρχον Pap. 15. ϊουλιου Pap. 16. δ after θωθ corr. from ι. l. Εὐδαίμων.

'Loan of 1,920 dr. Aurelius Melas son of ... and Teeus, aged about 60 years, with a scar on the middle finger of the left hand, and Silvanus son of Chaos and Tanechotis, aged about . . years, with a scar on the . . . finger of the left hand, both of the village of Magdola Mire in the district of the Lower Suburb, to Aurelius Soïs son of Chaus and . . ., of Hermopolis, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from you from hand to hand out of the house a loan at interest . . . of one thousand nine hundred and twenty silver drachmae, total 1,920 silver dr., which we will repay on our joint responsibility on . . . of the present 4th year of the Marci Julii Philippi Caesars and lords Augusti with no delay. For the security and repayment of these sums we hereupon mortgage to you in accordance with this deed the half share of a new house and yard belonging to us jointly in equal shares and of all its furniture and appurtenances and entrances and exits, formerly the property of Pekusis, of the said village. The adjacent areas of the whole house are, on the south the house of Teres son of Menches, on the north . . ., on the east a street by which is the entrance and exit, on the west the homestead of Phoebammon son of Tryphon. The mortgaged half share of the house we will preserve unalienated and uninvolved until either we make repayment or distraint is made upon us, as aforesaid, the right of execution lying with you upon us or upon whichever of us you choose, since we are jointly responsible for repayment, and upon all our property and upon the mortgage itself, as if in accordance with a legal decision; and we will guarantee it with every guarantee both from public and private claims and all claims whatsoever, the debts which one of us, Aurelius Melas, owes to you remaining valid; and in answer to your question whether this has been rightly and fairly done we have given our consent.' Date and signature of Aurelius Copreas on behalf of the debtors.

7. For the supplement cf. e.g. P. Flor. 28. 4 [M. 238].

13–14. Mitteis (*Grundz.*, pp. 145, 148) considers that while the guarantee clause is an essential to the character of a ὑποθήκη it is not equally so in the case of a ὑπάλλαγμα. In Hermopolis, however, at any rate, the insertion of the clause appears to have been the rule; cf. P. Flor. 28. 19–20 [M. 238], Leipzig 10. 42–3 [M. 189].

15. For the supplement cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 1040. 32–5.

(*f*) Miscellaneous Contracts.

178. AGREEMENT WITH A NURSE.

13·3 × 18·6 cm. Early first century. Plate 4.

This contract, of which the conclusion only is preserved, for the nursing of a slave-child for two years, is to be compared with the nearly contemporary Alexandrian documents B. G. U. 1058 [M. 170] and 1106. 9 (cf. **342**). The matter is the same and certain expressions are common to the group. But apart from the formal distinction that the Berlin papyri are συγχωρήσεις (cf. Schubart, *Archiv* v, pp. 51 sqq.) whereas the present

contract is a *συγγραφή* or *ὁμολογία* (cf. note on l. 13), there are several internal points of difference, to which attention is called in the notes below. The provenance of **178** is unknown, but the proper names which occur rather point to the Fayûm.

Adhering on the left side of the papyrus is a strip containing the ends of a few lines of a document in a different hand, perhaps another contract which was joined on to form a roll. The verso contains thirteen lines of demotic.

. . . . . .

[. . . *μηδὲ ἐπι*]*κ*υ*εῖν μηδὲ ἕτερον σωμάτ*ι*ο*ν *π*α*ρ*α*[*θηλάζειν παρ*]*ὰ τ*ό*δ*ε*

[. . . . . .] *καὶ παραδότωι τῶι Παάπει τὸ σωμάτιον προεσταῖ*[. .]*με-*

[. . . . . .] . *αλλει ἐὰν μή τι πάθῃ ἀνθρώπινον ὃ καὶ συνφανὲ*[*ς γέν*]*ηται*[*ι*

[*ἡ ὁμ*]*ολογοῦσα ἀνέγκλητος ἔστωι, καὶ ἐὰν μὲν αἱρῆται ὁ Πα*⟨*ᾶ*⟩*πις ἕτερον*

5 [*αὐτῆι*] *ἐγχειρεῖ*⟨*ν*⟩ *σωμάτιον, καὶ τοῦτο θρέψει ἐπὶ τὸν ἐνλείψοντα χρόνον*

[*ἐ*]*πὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ βούληται τοῦτο ποῆσαι, ἀποδώσει αὐτῶι*

[*ὃ*] *ἐὰν φανῆι ὀφείλουσα πρὸς ὃν οὐδέπωι τετρόφευκεν χρόνον. ἐὰν δὲ*

παρασυνγραφοῦντες μὴ ποιῇ καθὰ γέγραπται, ἀποτεισάτωι τῶι Παάπει

ὅτει εἴληφεν ἢ καὶ ἕξει παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀργύριον μεθ' ἡμιολίας καὶ τὸ βλάβος

10 *κα*⟨*ὶ*⟩ *ἐπίτειμο*(*ν*) *ἄλλας ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς διακοσίας καὶ εἰς τὸ δημόσ*[*ι*]*ον*

τὰς ἴσας καὶ ἡ πρᾶξις ἔστωι Παάπει ἔκ τε τῶν προγεγραμμένων

καὶ ἐξ οὗ ἐὰν αἱρῆται καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς πάντων.

κυρία ἡ συνγραφή. (2nd hand) *Τασεῦς Πετ*ε*ε*ῦ*τος τέθειμαι τὴν ὁμολογίαν καὶ*

ἐκθρέψωι τὸ δουλικὸν σωμάτιον Θερμουθάριον ἐπὶ τὰ δύο ἔτηι

15 *καὶ ἔχωι ἀπὸ τῶν τροφείων τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ἑξήκοντα*

καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιήσωι καθότι πρόκειται. Πετσεῖρις Ὥρου ἐπιγέγραμμαι τῆς

γυναικὸς κύριος καὶ ἐνγυῶμαι εἰς ἔκτεισιν τὰ προκείμενα. Ἡρακλεί-

δης Θέωνος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μὴ εἰδότων γράμματα.

3rd hand *Παᾶπι*[*ς*] . . . [. . .] *εὐ*δ*οκῶι τοῖς προκειμένοις.*

4th hand 20 [24 letters] . *μελίχρ*(*ως*) *στρο*(*γγυλο*)*πρ*(*όσωπος*) *οὐ*(*λὴ*) *γόν*(*ατι*) *ἀ*[*ρ*]*ι*σ(*τερῷ*).

7. *ν* of *ον* corrected from *υ*. 8. l. *παρασυγγραφοῦσα* or *ποιῶσι*. 10. λλ of *αλλας* rewritten.

'. . . nor to conceive nor nurse another child than this one . . . and she shall give back the child to Paapis . . . If it meets with any of the accidents of human life and the cause is clear, she shall not be accused; and if Paapis chooses to entrust her with another child, she shall nurse it for the rest of the time on the aforesaid conditions. If he does not want to do so, she shall give him back the sum which she is found to owe for the period of nursing incompleted. If she disobeys the terms of the agreement, she shall forfeit to Paapis all the money she has received or may receive from him increased by one half and the damages and as a fine two hundred drachmae of silver more and an equal sum to the Treasury; and Paapis shall have the right of execution upon the aforesaid persons and upon whichever he chooses and upon all their property. The agreement is valid. I, Taseus daughter of Peteeus have made the agreement and I will nurse the infant slave Thermoutharion for the two years and I have received of the wages the sixty drachmae of silver and will perform the rest of the covenant as aforesaid.' Signatures of Petseiris, the husband and guardian of Taseus, of Heraclides, the person who wrote on their behalf, and of Paapis.

1. In the Alexandrian *συγχωρήσεις* this stipulation always follows that concerning the eventual death of the child; cf. B. G. U. 1058. 19 and 30 [M. 170], 1106. 20 and 29. Here they are in the reverse order.

2. A word having the sense of *προγεγαλακτισμένον* is expected after *σωμάτιον*.

3. μή must be a blunder of the scribe for μέν; he can hardly have meant ⟨ὁ⟩ μὴ ⟨γένοιτο⟩.]. αλλει is difficult; was there a confusion of εἰ and ἐάν? For ὁ καὶ συνφανέ[ς cf. B. G. U. 1058. 34–6 [M. 170].

4 sqq. In the Alexandrian contracts it is always stipulated that in case of the child's death another should be taken by the nurse for the remaining time διὰ τὸ ἀθάνατον αὐτὴν ἐπιδεδέχθαι τροφεύειν (cf. P. Strassb. 30, introd.), without any alternative.

8. παρασυνγραφοῦντες: the plural (cf. ll. 11–12) is no doubt due to the participation of the woman's husband in the transaction; cf. ll. 16–17.

13. The agreement designated here συγγραφή is called ὁμολογία a little further on. This proves that the words are synonymous, as Mitteis has supposed; cf. *Grundz.*, p. 72.

20. This description is likely to apply to Taseus.

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179. AGREEMENT CONCERNING AN INHERITANCE.

Nilopolis (Arsinoïte nome). 21·5 × 11·5 cm. A. D. 127.

An acknowledgement addressed by Pakusis, a priest, to his brother Panephremmis, likewise a priest, and to Stotoëtis, the husband of their deceased sister Tanephremmis, concerning their inheritance from her. Her property had been disposed of in her lifetime by a division (μεριτεία; cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 244 sqq.) made some years before, and Pakusis now declared that he would make no further claim but would abide by the provisions of the μεριτεία. Mitteis remarks that this appears to be the first instance of such a division between brothers and sisters, the beneficiaries in previous examples being children of the owner of the property divided. It is noticeable that Stotoëtis' signature, although the acknowledgement is addressed to him and his name appears in the endorsement on the verso, does not occur in the ὑπογραφή of the document. The papyrus has been folded parallel with the writing, and the lines in the creases, which are much worm-eaten, have suffered severely. This and an extensive loss on the right side of the document renders some of the details obscure.

ἐντέ[τα]κ(ται) [δι]ὰ τοῦ ἐν Νείλ(ου) πόλ(ει) γρ[(αφείου).

2nd hand Ἔτους [δ]ωδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος [Τ]ραια[νοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Νέου Σεβασ[το]ῦ Ἀθὺρ δωδεκάτῃ ἐν Νείλου Π[όλει τ]ῆς [Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοεί[του νομ]οῦ. ὁμ[ο]λογῖ Πακῦσις Στοτοή[τεως] τ[οῦ Πανεφρέμεως . . . . . .

5 ἱερεὺς πρώτης φυλῆς Σοκνοπαίου θεοῦ μεγάλου μ[εγάλου ὡς ἐτῶν . . . . . .

[ο]ὐλὴ βραχ[εί]ονι ἀριστερῶι τῶι ὁμοπατρίωι καὶ ὁ[μομητρίωι αὐτοῦ ἀδελφῶι Πανε-

[φρ]έμι ὡς ἐτῶν [πε]ντήκον[τ]α οὐλὴ δακτύ(λῳ) μικρ(ῷ) χ[ειρὸς . . . . . καὶ τῶι τῆς

[. . .] . . . . . [. . . . .] . ἀδ[ελ]φ[ῆς] Τανεφρέ[μ]εως ἀνδρὶ [Στοτοήτι . . . . . ἱερεῖ τῆς αὐ-

[τῆ]ς φυλῆς τοῦ α[ὐτοῦ] θεοῦ ὡ[ς] ἐτῶν πεντήκοντα ὀκτὼ [οὐλὴ 16 letters

10 [τ]ὸν ὁμολ[ογ]οῦντα Πακῦσιν μὴ ἐνκαλεῖν μήτε [ἐνκαλέσειν μήτε διαμφισ-

βητήσιν μ[ή]τε ἐπελεύσεσθαι τρόπωι μηδενὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ἀ[δελφὸν Πανεφρέμιν

περὶ ἧς κατ[έλει]ψεν ἡ πρ[ο]γε[γρα]μμένη α[ὐ]τῶν ἀδελ[φὴ] Τα[νεφρέμις . . . . . .

κληρονομ[ίας] κατὰ μεριτίαν ἧς χρόνος πέμπτου [ἔ]του[ς Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος

[το]ῦ κυρίου [μ]ηνὶ Φαμενὼθ τρισκαιδεκάτῃ διὰ γραφε[ίου 19 letters

15 [μερ]ίδος περ[ὶ] πάντων τῶν ἐνγεγραμμένων διὰ τ̣[22 letters
[μή]τ̣ε τῇ τοῦ Π[ανε]φρέμεως [θ]υγατρὶ Θασῆτι περὶ ἧ[ς 22 „
[. . .] . [. .]μ̣ . . [. . . . .] . υ . . π̣[α]ρὰ τ̣ῆς Τ̣α̣ν̣ε̣φρέμεως [23 „
[. .]ρ̣ος μήτε αὐ[τὸ]ς Πακῦσι[ς] μήτε οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ π . [. . . . . περὶ μηδενὸς
[ἁ]πλῶς πράγματος ἐνγράπτου μήτε ἀγράφου ἀπὸ τῶ[ν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων μέ-
20 χρι τῆς ἐνεστώσης ἡμέρας τρόπωι μηδενὶ μηδὲ περὶ [ὧν . . . . . διατετάχθαι τῇ [προγ]εγραμμέ̣ν̣ῃ Τ[α]νεφρέμι ὑπὸ τοῦ Πανε̣[φρέμ]ε̣[ως . . . . . .
μηδὲ τῶι Σ̣τ̣[οτοή]τι [π]ε̣ρ̣[ὶ ὧν] πα[ρα]κεχώρη[κε]ν ἀρου[ρῶν . . . . μενούσης κυρίας
ἧς ἐγράψατ[ο] ὁ Π̣ανεφρέμις τῶι Πακύσι ὁμολογίας ὑπ[ὲρ ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν
[τ]ετρακοσίω[ν] εἴκοσι τετελειομένην τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ διὰ τ[οῦ αὐτοῦ γραφείου. ὑπογρα(φεῖς)
25 [το]ῦ̣ μὲν ὁμ[ολ]ο̣γ̣[οῦ]ντος Νῶ̣[ν]ν̣ο̣ς Ἡρακλᾶ ὡς (ἐτῶν) νη οὐ[λὴ . . . . . τοῦ δὲ Πανε-
φρέ(μεως)
[Π]απεῖς Παπε[ῖτος] ὡς (ἐτῶν) με [ο]ὐλὴ μετόπωι μέσωι. (3rd hand) Π̣α̣[κῦσις Στοτοήτεως
[τοῦ] Π̣[α]ν̣εφρέ[μεω]ς̣ ἱ̣ε̣[ρεὺς α φ]υ̣λ̣[ῆς ὁμολογῶ μηδὲ ἐνκαλεῖν μηδὲ ἐνκαλέ-
[σιν] μηδὲ διαμ[φι]σβητήσιν μηδ' ἐπελεύσασθαι τρ[όπῳ μηδενὶ ἐπὶ τὸν προ-
[κίμ]ε̣ν̣ό̣ν̣ μου ἀδ[ελ]φὸν Πανεφρέμμιν μηδὲ ἐπὶ τὸν τ̣ῆ̣[ς ἀδελφῆς ἄνδρα Στοτο-
30 [ῆτ]ι̣ν περὶ ἧς κατέλειψε ἡ ἀδελφή μου Τανεφρέμμις̣ [κληρονομίας ὡς πρό-
[κι]ται μήτε π̣[ερ]ὶ̣ τῶν ἐνγεγραμμένων πάντων μ[έχρι τῆς ἐνεστώσης
[ἡ]μέρας, μενο[ύ]σ̣[η]ς κυρία[ς] ἧς ἐγράψατό μοι ὁ Πανε[φρέμμις . . . . . .
[ὁμ]ολογίας ὑπ[ὲρ ἀργυρίου δ]ρ̣[α]χ̣[μ]ῶ̣ν̣ τ̣ε̣τ̣ρ̣α̣κ̣ο̣[σίων εἴκοσι. Νόννος Ἡρα-
[κλᾶ ἔγραψ]α̣ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἀγραμμάτου. (4th hand) Πανεφρέ(μμις) Στοτο[ήτεως ὁ προκίμε-
35 [νος εὐδοκῶ] τ̣ῇ ὁμολογίᾳ καθὼς πρόκιται. Παπεῖς ἔγρα(ψα) ὑ[πὲρ αὐτοῦ ἀγραμμάτου.

On the verso are two impressions in red of a seal measuring 8 cm. in diameter, (1) outer circle]ος Καίσαρος̣ [, (2) outer circle Α]ὐτοκράτορος [, inner circle Ἀδ̣ρ̣ι̣α̣ν̣ο̣ῦ, and the endorsement (?) ὁμολογία Πακύσε]ω̣ς̣ π̣ρ̣ὸ̣ς̣ κλ̣η̣(ρονόμους) ἀδ(ελφῆς) Πανεφρ[έ]μ̣(μιν) κ̣α̣ὶ̣ Στοτοῆ(τιν). In seal-impression (2) there is a circular stop after αδριανου.

24. l. τετελειωμένην. 26. l. μετώπῳ.

'Registered by the record-office of Neilopolis.

The 12th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, the 12th of the month Neus Sebastus, Hathur, in Neilopolis in the division of Heraclides of the Arsinoïte nome. Pakusis son of Stotoëtis son of Panephremmis . . ., priest of the first tribe of the great great god Soknopaeus, aged about . . years, having a scar on the left arm, acknowledges to his brother on both his father's and mother's side Panephremmis, aged about 50 years, having a scar on the little finger of the . . . hand, and to Stotoëtis . . ., the husband of their [deceased] sister Tanephremmis, priest of the said tribe of the said god, aged about 58 years, having a scar . . ., that he Pakusis, the acknowledging party, brings and will bring no charge nor claim nor will proceed in any way against his brother Panephremmis concerning the inheritance left by their aforesaid sister Tanephremmis . . . in accordance with the division made in the 5th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, the 13th of the month Phamenoth through the record-office of . . . in the . . . division, in regard to any of its provisions [since each has received his share (?)], nor against Thases daughter of Panephremmis concerning the . . . received by her from Tanephremmis . . . and neither Pakusis himself nor his assigns (will bring any charge) on any matter whatever written or unwritten from former times down to the present day in any manner, nor concerning the . . . apportioned to the aforesaid Tanephremmis by Panephremmis . . ., nor against Stotoëtis concerning the . . . arurae ceded by him; and the acknowledgement for 420 drachmae of silver made by Panephremmis to Pakusis the same day through the same record-office remains valid. The subscribers are, for the acknowledging party, Nonnus son of Heraclas, aged about 58 years, having a scar . . ., and for Panephremmis, Papeis son of Papeis, aged about 45 years, having a scar in the middle of the forehead.' Signatures of Pakusis, written by Nonnus, and of Panephremmis, written by Papeis.

7. δακτυ and μικρ are written without any sign of abbreviation ; cf. **82.** 6, **94.** 9, **102.** 40, notes. At the end of the line the arrangement is uncertain since χ[ειρὸς . . . may well have been abbreviated.

8. Neither τετελευτηκυίας, μετηλλαχυίας, nor ὁμοπατρίου (-μητρίου) well suits the remains.

13. [ιας] hardly fills the space left between κληρονομ[and]κατα, but the scribe occasionally leaves an interval between words.

μεριτίαν: cf. P. Fay. 97. 16, 32 [M. 315].

15. Perhaps διὰ τ[ὸ αὐτοὺς ἀπεσχηκέναι, or διὰ τ[ὸ ἐπὶ τούτοις συμπεπεῖσθαι; cf. e. g. **181.** 14, **341.** 11, P. Oxy. 266. 18 [M. 292].

16. If [μή]τε τῇ . . . [θ]υγατρί depends on μὴ ἐνκαλεῖν &c. the writer abandoned the construction with ἐπί and the accusative (l. 11) for that with the dative.

20. δια]τετάχθαι: cf. e. g. P. Fay. 97. 13 [M. 315], Tebt. 381. 14; the reference may be to some annuity paid by Panephremmis to his sister during her lifetime, and some such word as συμβέβηκεν perhaps preceded.

In the seal impressions Ζιβ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος would complete the outer circle. It is very improbable that there was a portrait of the Emperor in the centre, as in the seals of Trajan's reign (cf. e. g. **174**), for impression (2) shows that the diameter of the central space did not exceed 2 cm.

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180. AGREEMENT OF INDEMNIFICATION.

Hermopolis (?). 14·7 × 9·4 cm. A. D. 124.

A short agreement, couched in quite general terms, whereby Norbanus Orestes renounces all claims upon Hermias. Probably the indemnification was mutual; cf. the note on l. 8. A similar, though earlier, document is B. G. U. 1160.

Νωρβανὸς Ὀρέστης Ἑρμίᾳ Σαβ[ο]υ-
ρίωνος χα(ίρειν). ὁμολογῶ μὴ ἐγκα-
λεῖν σοι μηδ' ἐγκαλέσειν σοι
περὶ μηδενὸς πράγματος
5 ἁπλῶς περὶ ἐγγράπτου ἀ-
γράφου ὑπὲρ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν
χρόνων μέχρι τῆς ἐνεστώ-
σης ἡμέρας, μηδὲ σὲ ἐμοί. ἔ-
τους ἑνάτου Αὐτοκράτορος
10 Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Ἀθὺρ νεομηνίᾳ.

4. μ of πραγματος corr.

'Norbanus Orestes to Hermias son of Sabourion, greeting. I acknowledge that I neither make nor will make any claim upon you on any matter whatever, written or unwritten, for the past down to the present day, and that you make no claim upon me.' Date.

1. Ἑρμίᾳ Σαβ[ο]υρίωνος: cf. **168.** 1.

8. μηδὲ σὲ ἐμοί: this clause depends on the ὁμολογῶ of Norbanus and in itself therefore would have no binding power on Hermias. It is probably a reference to a parallel deed by which Hermias made a similar declaration.

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181. AGREEMENT TO COMPOUND AN ANNUITY.

Hermopolis. 15 × 24·1 cm. About A. D. 203–4. Plate 18.

By the terms of this contract the grandsons of Diogenes, ex-cosmetes of Hermopolis, agree with their maternal uncles to accept from them an immediate payment of twenty artabae in lieu of an annual allowance, the amount of which is not stated. The duty of providing this allowance for their sister Victorina and her descendants had been imposed by Diogenes upon his sons, and had been performed until the death of Victorina, after which her sons, to whom the annuity descended, made the present agreement.

[Σ]αρ[α]πίων καὶ Ἑρμῆς ὁ καὶ Μάρκουλλος ἀμφότεροι Ἑρμοῦ κα[ὶ] ὁ τούτων ὁμομήτριος ἀδ[ελφὸς
Ἀχιλλεὺς
Π[ολυ]δεύκους ἀφῆλιξ ο[ἱ τρε]ῖς υ[ἱ]οὶ καὶ κληρονόμοι [Ο]ὐικτω[ρείνας] κ[α]ὶ ὁ αὐτὸς ἀφῆλιξ
Ἀχιλλεὺς δι[ὰ] τ[οῦ
[πατ]ρὸς Πολυδεύκ[ους, οἱ τέσσαρε]ς Ἑρμοπολεῖ[τ]αι, Ἑρμ[. . καὶ .] . ἱωνι καὶ [. . .] . . . . . [τοῖ]ς
τρισὶ μητρα-
[δελ]φοις ἡμῶν ἐ[κ πατρὸς Διογέ]ν[ο]υς κοσμητ[εύ]σαντος τ[ῆς αὐ]τῆς Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως χαί[ρει]ν.
ἐπεὶ ὁ πα-
5 [τὴρ ὑ]μῶν Διογέ[ν]ης Ἑρμαίου ἡνίκα περιῆν ἠθ[έ]λησεν καθὼς τὸ γράμμα τῇ μητρὶ ἡμῶν
αὐτοῦ δὲ
[θυγ]ατρὶ Οὐικτωρείνᾳ ἔτι ἀπὸ η (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων Αὐτοκρατόρων Σεουήρου καὶ Ἀντωνίνου
αὐτῇ τε καὶ τοῖς
[ἐξ] αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρ[ό]νον χορηγεῖσθαι ὑφ' ὑμῶν τῶν υἱῶν χορήγιά τινα κατ' ἔτος
[καὶ] τελευτήσαντος τοῦ Διογ[έ]νους ἐχορηγήσατε τὰ διὰ τοῦ γράμματος χορήγια μέχρι ιβ
(ἔτους), τελευτη-
[σά]σης δὲ καὶ τῆς μητρ[ὸ]ς ἡμῶν Οὐικτωρείνας νῦν συνεφωνήσαμεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὥστε λα-
10 βεῖν ἀπότακτον (ἀρτάβας) κ ὑπὲρ διαλύσεως πασῶν τῶν χορηγιῶν τοῦ παντὸς χρόνου, ὁμο-
λογοῦμεν αὐτόθι
ἀπεσχηκένα[ι π]αρ' ὑμῶν τὸ συμπεφω[ν]ημένον τῇ[ς δ]ιαλύσε[ω]ς τῶν αὐτῶν χορηγιῶν
[πασ]ῶν τοῦ παντὸς χρόν[ο]υ καὶ μὴ ἐνκαλεῖ[ν] ὑμεῖν μη[δὲ] τοῖς παρ' ὑμῶν μη[δ]ὲ ἐνκαλέ-
[σε]ι[ν] περὶ μηδενὸς ἁπλῶς ὀνόμ[α]τος τῆς αὐτῆς χορη[γία]ς ἐπὶ τὸν πάντ[α] χρόνον τρόπῳ
[οὐδεν]ὶ παρευρέσει οὐδεμίᾳ δ[ιὰ τὸ] ἐντεῦθεν πεπεῖσθα[ι ἡμᾶ]ς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν ἐπ[ελε]υσόμενον
15 [πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἡμ]ῶν ὀνόματι π[ερὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴ]ν [χο]ρηγίαν ἀ[ποστήσειν ἀ]φ' ὑμῶν [. . . . . .]
τοῦ λόγου
[. . . . . .]ι Πολυδεύ[κ . . . . . .] τὸν Ἑρμ[28 letters

On the verso

ἀποχὴ . [. . .] . [. .] . τρ[

1. ο of τουτων corr. 2. υ[ϊ]οι Pap. [ο]ϋικτω[ρειναs] Pap.; so in ll. 6 and 9. 7. ηγ of χορηγεισθαι corr. from γη. ϋφ . . . υϊων Pap. 9. ϋμαs Pap.; so in ll. 11, 12, 15. 10. ϋπερ Pap.

'Sarapion and Hermes also called Marcullus, both sons of Hermes, and their brother on the mother's side, Achilles son of Polydeuces, minor, all three sons and heirs of Victorina, the said minor Achilles acting through his father Polydeuces, all four being citizens of Hermopolis, to Herm . . . and . . . and . . ., our three

uncles on our mother's side, sons of Diogenes, ex-cosmetes of the said city of Hermopolis, greeting. Whereas your father Diogenes son of Hermaeus while yet alive desired, according to his written deed, that a certain annual allowance should be furnished in perpetuity from the 8th year of the lords and Emperors Severus and Antoninus to our mother his daughter Victorina and her descendants by you his sons, and after Diogenes' death you furnished the allowance specified by the deed until the 12th year; and whereas on the death of our mother Victorina we have now agreed with you to receive a fixed amount of 20 artabae in discharge of all allowances for the future; we acknowledge that we have here received from you the amount agreed upon in discharge of all the said allowances for ever, and that we make and shall make no claim against you or your assigns on any point whatever concerning the said allowances henceforth for ever in any manner or under any pretext, because we have come to the present agreement, and any person making a claim upon you in our name with regard to the allowance we will repel . . .'

4. For Diogenes cf. **77**, 42, **86**. 3.
7. χορήγια: so l. 8; but in ll. 10, 13, and 15 the feminine form is used.
15. Probably [μένοντος] τοῦ λόγου . . . or τοῦ λόγου [μένοντος . . .

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182. INVENTORY OF DEEDS.

11·7 × 12·9 cm. After A.D. 187.

An inventory of miscellaneous deeds (sales, mortgages, &c.) handed over by three guardians, perhaps on the termination of their trust. Apart from the introductory statement, the list is closely parallel to that in P. Strassb. Graec. 87 recto. iii. 29—iv. 13 (*Archiv* iv, pp. 130 sqq.). This latter, according to Wilcken (*op. cit.*, p. 142), describes a body of deeds collected on the occasion of some lawsuit; in the light of **182**, however, it is more probably merely an inventory of existing family deeds; cf. also P. Oxy. 962. Some evidence as to the position of guardians in such matters is supplied by P. Fay. 94, which contains the formal indemnification of a guardian by a ward on the attainment of her majority and implies doubtless on the part of the guardian a detailed statement of account. Legal provision for such was made both in Attic (cf. Dem. *c. Nausimach.*, p. 989) and in Roman Law (cf. Gai. *Inst.* i. 191, Just. *Inst.* i. 20. 7).

The papyrus apparently dates from the end of the reign of Commodus, to which the 28th year mentioned in l. 3 no doubt refers. On the verso there are a few letters from the ends of eleven lines in a similar hand.

Ἀναγραφὴ τῶν ἀφεθέντων ἐκτὸς [
ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν γ ἐπιτρόπ(ων) ἃ καὶ ἔστι . [
κη (ἔτους) μηνὶ Ἀθὺρ ς, ἔστι δέ·
ἀσφάλειαι Σαραπίωνος Ἑρεννίου ἀπὸ π[
5 ἐν τόμῳ ἑνί.
πρᾶσις οἰκίας καὶ περιστερεώνων δύο [
(πρότερον) Ἑρμίνου Ἀρτεμιδώρου. [
χρηματισμὸς ἐπὶ τοῦ ιζ (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίου Δ̣ι̣ο̣ν̣υ̣[σίου Ποσ-
τουμίου Μικκ̣ά̣λ̣ου ὄντος παρ' Ἑρμ̣[
10 / τ̣ο̣ε̣ι̣( )

ἄλλος χρηματισμὸς ὑ̣π̣ο̣θ̣ή̣κ̣(ης) ἐπὶ τοῦ κβ̣ (ἔτους) (πρότερον) Ἀ̣[
καὶ Κ̣α̣λ̣ο̣κ̣α̣ί̣ρ̣[ο]υ̣ ει . . ον( ) Κάστορα α̣[
. . [
. . . . . .

4. σα of σαραπιωνος corr. from ερε. 10. τό(μος) εἶ(ς) is hardly likely. 11. υποθηκ(ης) written above the line.

(*g*) Receipts.

183. RECEIPT FOR HAY.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). 11·5 × 10 cm. A.D. 16.

A receipt given by the agent of a person concerned with the transport of State corn-dues, for a thousand bundles of hay; cf. **183** (*a*). The upper part of the papyrus contained another receipt, which has been purposely washed off, referring to the same year, the second of Tiberius.

Ἀνχορίνφις Ἡρακλείδου προστάτης ἰδίων ὄνων
Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρο(υ) ἐπισπουδαστοῦ Ἀφροδ(ισίῳ)
καὶ Πετερμουθίωνι τοῖ(ς) δυσὶ Ἀσκληπ(ιάδου) χα̣(ίρειν). ἀπέχω
παρ' ὑμῶν τὰς ἐπεσταλμένας μοι δοθῆναι
5 διὰ χρηματισμοῦ Εὐημέρου καὶ Φιλοξένου γενή(ματος)
πρώτου ἔτους Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ
χόρτου διμνώου δέσμας χιλίας ἐν Εὐημερί[α̣
ἐν μηνὶ Μεσορὴ τοῦ β (ἔτους), / χό(ρτου) δέ(σμαι) Ἀ. (ἔτους) β Τιβερίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Μεσορὴ ιγ.
10 ἔγραψεν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Μάρων γρ(αμματεὺς) κτηνοτρόφω(ν) Εὐη(μερίας)
διὰ τὸ μὴ ἰδέναι αὐτὸν γράμματα.

2. ο of αλεξανδρου is represented by a curve above the line. The same sign occurs in l. 3 over το of τοις and over χ of χαιρειν. It may consequently be only an abbreviation sign and not represent actual letters. 6. β of τιβεριου rewritten.

'Anchorimphis son of Heraclides, superintendent of the private donkeys of Apollonius son of Alexander, transport-master, to Aphrodisius and Petermouthion, both sons of Asclepiades, greeting. I have received from you the 1,000 bundles of . . . hay from the produce of the 1st year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus ordered to be delivered to me through the notification of Euhemerus and Philoxenus in Euhemeria in the month Mesore of the 2nd year, total 1,000 bundles of hay. The 2nd year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Mesore 13. Maron secretary of the herdsmen of Euhemeria wrote for him, as he is illiterate.'

2. ἐπισπουδαστοῦ: in P. Grenf. ii. 23. 17 [W. 159] (108 B.C.) the διοικητής mentions an official called ὁ παρ' ἡμῶν προκεχειρισμένος ἐπὶ τὸν ἐπισπουδασμὸν τοῦ πυροῦ; cf. Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, p. 211. In **183** the ἐπισπουδαστής was no doubt an official of the same kind and superintended the transport of the state corn-dues. The official charges for such transport were called in Roman times φόρετρα ἐπισπουδασμοῦ; cf. P. Tebt. 311. 24, 377. 28, P. Amh. 90. 18. Aphrodisius son of Asclepiades has occurred in **94**. 2.

7. *διμνώου*: cf. **183** (*a*). 6, and P. Fay. *Ost.* 20. 3, where *διμνώ(ου)* should be read in place of *λιμνώ(δους)*; the meaning of the word is not known.

10. *Μάρων γρ(αμματεὺς) κτηνοτρόφω(ν)*: cf. **183** (*a*). 8, P. Fay. 18 (*b*). 1–2, *Ost.* 14. 1, 15. 1, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 220, and **73**. 6, note.

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183 (*a*). RECEIPT FOR HAY.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). 12·5 × 11·3 cm. A.D. 16. Plate 4.

A receipt similar to the preceding issued to the same persons about a month later in the same year by a man styled *προστάτης ὀνηλασίου ὄνων Ἀπολλωνίου*. This title is slightly different from that found in **183** but apparently designates the same function.

Πτολεμαῖος Λεωνίδου προστάτης
ὀνηλασίου ὄνων Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδ(ρου)
Ἀφροδισίωι καὶ Πετερμουθίωνι ἀμφοτέροις
Ἀσκληπιάδο(υ) χα(ίρειν). ἀπέχω παρ' ὑμῶν ἀπὸ λόγου
5 *ἀγορασμοῦ χόρτου γενή(ματος) β (ἔτους) Τιβερίου*
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ χόρτ[ο]υ διμνώου
δέσμας χιλίας, / χόρτ(ου) δέ(σμαι) Ἀ. ἔγραψεν
ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Μάρων γρ(αμματεὺς) αὐτοῦ διὰ
τὸ βραδύτερ[ο]ν [αὐ]τὸν γράφιν.
10 *(ἔτους) γ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, μη(νὸς) Σεβαστοῦ*
ε.

2nd hand *Πτολεμαῖος ἀπέχω.*

8. *ου* of *αυτου* corr. from *ων*. 12. Written in rude uncials.

'Ptolemaeus son of Leonides, superintendent of the donkeys of Apollonius son of Alexander, to Aphrodisius and Petermouthion, both sons of Asclepiades, greeting. I have received from you on account of the purchase of hay from the harvest of the 2nd year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus one thousand bundles of . . . hay, total 1,000 bundles of hay. Maron his secretary wrote for him because he writes slowly.' Date and signature of Ptolemaeus.

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184. RECEIPT FOR RENT.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). 22·1 × 8·4 cm. A.D. 214.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of 15 artabae of wheat paid as rent.

Σερηνίλλα διὰ Ἡρακλείδου
Μαρίωνι γεωργῷ χαίρειν.
ἀπέχω παρὰ σοῦ τὸ ἐκφό-

ριον πυροῦ ἀρτάβας δεκά-
5 πεντε ὧν γεωργῖς μου
ἀρουρῶν περὶ κώμην Θεα-
δέλφιαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνεστῶ-
τος κβ (ἔτους), κυρίας οὔσης
τῆσθε μισθώσεως.
10 (ἔτους) κβ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
Σε[ο]υήρου Ἀντωνείνου Παρθικοῦ
Με[γ]ίστου Βρετανικοῦ Μεγίστου
Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Εὐσεβοῦς
Σεβαστοῦ Παῦνι λ.

9. l. τῆσδε.

'Serenilla acting through Heraclides to Marion, cultivator, greeting. I have received from you fifteen artabae of wheat the rent of the arurae of mine which you cultivate in the area of the village of Theadelphia for the present 22nd year, the lease of which remains valid.' Date.

F. TAXATION.

185. ACCOUNT OF TAXES PAID THROUGH A BANK.

Hermopolite nome (?). 14·5 × 21·6 cm. Second century. Plate 23.

A register in alphabetical order of tax-payers recording payments made by them at the local bank for different taxes in successive months. The imposts mentioned are the pig-tax (cf. **193**. 4, note), the poll-tax (cf. **191**. 7, note), the tax for prison-guards (cf. **191**, P. Fay. 53, introd.), perhaps a tax for ferry-guards (ll. 6, 15, 20), and a tax apparently connected with catoeci or catoecic land, the nature of which is obscure (see note on l. 4). The three first of these often appear together in tax-receipts, e. g. P. Tebt. 353 [W. 269], 354, Oxy. 574, Fay. 53, 54, &c. Before each tax is noted the page from which the information was taken, so that the document must have been compiled from the account-books of a bank (cf. note on l. 4). The names of the tax-payers were written out by a single scribe, and in the blank spaces intervening the successive payments were afterwards entered, as made, by different hands, the entries concerning the same tax apparently proceeding throughout from the same hand. It is noticeable that the same tax was usually paid in the same month, e. g. the poll-tax always in Mecheir (ll. 12, 15), though the rule is not invariable (cf. ll. 13, 16). For similar registers recording successive payments made at a bank, but on account of a single tax, cf. P. Fay. 153 (in *Archiv* iv, pp. 95 sqq.), 291, 335, Tebt. 572.

Oblique marks occur sometimes in the margin against names, apparently indicating revision ; cf. **188**. introd.

Col. i.

. . . . . .

1] · ε̣ · χ̣εο̣[ ]]

2 2nd hand] κ̣ο̣(λλήματος) ϛ

3 1st hand] ὁ(μοίως)

4] (τετρώβολον), (3rd hand) Μεσο(ρὴ) κο(λλήματος) ιγ ἀφ̣( ) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.

5 1st hand] ὁ(μοίως)

6 2nd hand] Φ[α]ρμο̣(ῦθι) κο̣(λλήματος) ι[· ὑι(κῆς)] α (τετρώβολον ?), π̣ρ̣ο̣(θμοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολὸν ?) (ἡμιωβέλιον ?), δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β.

7 3rd hand] ἀ̣φ̣( ) σ̣( ) [κ(ατ)]ο̣ί̣(κων ?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β]] [. . .] κο(λλήματος) ιδ̣ ἀφ̣( ) σ( ) κ(ατ)οί(κων ?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.

8 1st hand]ς̣ μ̣η̣(τρὸς) Τεκώσιο̣(ς) ὁ(μοίως)

9 2nd hand Μεχ(εὶρ) κο(λλήματος)] ια̣ ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ιϛ, Φαρμο(ῦθι) κο(λλήματος) ιϛ

. . . . . .

In the margin between the two columns, opposite l. 16, ἐλ( ) *v.* ελ( ) may represent e. g. *ἔλασσον* or *ἐλοιπογραφήθησαν.*

Col. ii.

10 (2nd hand ?) ια.

11 2nd hand Τοθῆς Λε̣ω̣π( ) Ψενα̣(μούνιος) . . . ο( ) μητρὸ(ς) Τερεῦτ̣ο(ς)

12 τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων) Φαμε(νὼθ) κο(λλήματος) γ ὑι(κῆς) α (τετρώβολον), [[(1st hand ?) ι̣α̣]] Μεχ(εὶρ) κο(λλήματος) ιβ ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ιϛ, Φ̣[αρ]μ̣ο̣(ῦθι) κ[ο(λλήματος)

13 3rd hand Μεσο(ρὴ) κο(λλήματος) ιγ ἀφ̣( ) σ( ) κ(ατ)οί(κων ?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.

14 1st hand Τοθῆς ὁ κ(αὶ) Παψιοῦς Νεφερῶτος

15 2nd hand τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων) Θὼ(θ) Φαῶ(φι) κο(λλήματος) ιδ π̣ρ̣ο̣(θμοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολὸν ?) (ἡμιωβέλιον ?), δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β, Μεχ(εὶρ) κο(λλήματος) θ ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ιϛ, Φαρμο[ῦ]θι κ̣[ο(λλήματος)

16 3rd hand Παχὸ(ν) κο(λλήματος) λ ἀφ̣( ) σ( ) κ(ατ)οί(κων ?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ̣[(αλκοῦς) β.

17 1st hand Τοθῆς ὁ κ(αὶ) Πεκ[ῦσις

18 2nd hand τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων) Μεχ(εὶρ) κο(λλήματος) θ [ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου) ιϛ

19 1st hand Τοθῆς Ψεν[

20 2nd hand τρα(πέζης) τό(πων) Θὼ(θ) Φαῶ(φι) κ[ο(λλήματος) . . προ(θμοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον), δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β, . . .

21 3rd hand Παχὸ(ν) κο(λλήματος) κθ ἀφ̣( ) σ( ) [κ(ατ)οί(κων ?) (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β.

22 1st hand Τοθῆς Φίβιος Ἡ̣ρ̣α̣[

23 2nd hand [τρα]π(έζης) τ[ό]π(ων) Θὼ(θ) Φ[α]ῶ(φι) κ[ο(λλήματος) ι]δ̣ [

24 3rd hand [Π]α̣χ̣ὸ(ν) [

16. l. Παχώ(ν) ; so in ll. 21, 24.

4. κο(λλήματος) ιγ: it is noticeable that the numbers of the κολλήματα do not increase with the succeeding months: payments made in Mesore were entered on p. 13 (ll. 4, 13), others in Pharmouthi on p. 16 (l. 9); payments made in Thoth and Phaophi stood on p. 14 (l. 15), others in Mecheir on pp. 9 and 12 (ll. 12 and 15). The entries recorded in **185** were consequently not extracted from a single book where the payments of different taxes were entered together, but from several specialized books; cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 159 sqq., 260. Payments of the tax ἀφ( ) σ( ) κ(ατ)οί(κων?) made in Pachon were entered on pp. 29 and 30 (ll. 16, 21) of the book dealing with this tax, others made in Mesore, on p. 13 (ll. 4 and 13) only, which suggests that a fresh book had been begun in the meantime. As regards the poll-tax, the payments made on this account in Mecheir filled at least four pages, 9 to 12 (ll. 12, 15, 18).

ἀφ( ): in all the other instances this abbreviated word is followed by σ( ) κ(ατ)οι(κ); cf. ll. 7, 13, 16. The amount paid for this unknown tax is regularly 4½ ob. 2 ch. It can therefore have nothing to do with the direct land-tax κ(ατ)οί(κων) (cf. **202**. 11, &c., **202** (*a*). 8, &c.) which was always paid in kind and on a basis of acreage. Receipts like P. Fay. 56. 8, Hamb. 13 which were thought to deal with land-tax are more probably concerned with ναύβιον or ἀριθμητικόν; cf. **192** (*a*). 6, &c., where κατοίκων stands for ναύβ. κατ. In P. Hamb. 13. 6 Παῦν(ι) is likely to be a misreading for ναυβ(ίου), no month being expected in this place.

6. προ(θμοφυλακίας?): cf. l. 15 and **193**. 3, note.

δε(σμοφυλακίας): cf. **191**. 6, **193**. 3, &c., **194**. 4, where ½ ob., 1 ob., and 2 ob. are paid on account of this tax. The amount paid here, 1 obol 2 chalci, recurs in P. Oxy. 574, where a pig-tax of 1 drachma 4½ obols is also found. The correct resolution of this and similar abbreviations is uncertain. The form δεσμοφυλακίας finds a parallel e.g. in ἐρημοφυλακίας, written out in P. Brit. Mus. 1266 (*b*) (iii, p. 39) (cf. **215**. 49), and βιβλιοφυλακίας (**374**), and is perhaps supported by such taxes as κωμογραμματείας, τοπογραμματείας, ἐπιστατείας φυλακιτῶν (cf. **213**). However δε(σμοφυλάκων) (sc. ὑπὲρ δεσμ. or ὑπὲρ ὀψωνίου δεσμ.) is equally possible; cf. **191**. 4, note, P. Tebt. 353. 9, &c., 545, Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55).

9. ἐπ(ικεφαλαίου): cf. **191**. 7, note.

11–12. These lines were, apparently, inserted later in the upper margin by the second hand, the original column-number being at the same time deleted and rewritten at the top. To read [[φυλ( )]] in l. 12 and to attribute this also to the second hand is on general grounds less likely.

In l. 11 the π of Λεωπ( ) is the semicircular abbreviation sign, which does not always imply a π (cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 1283. 3–4, note). Λεω(νίδου), therefore, is not excluded.

12. τρα(πέζης) τόπ(ων): cf. P. Brit. Mus. 255 (ii, p. 117 [W. 272]), Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 15 and 138.

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186. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF TAXATION.

13·6 × 9·8 cm. Late second century.

Part of an account dealing with taxes. Owing to the largeness of the sums, and also to the fact that more than one nome is referred to (cf. ll. 3 and 4), this account must have been drawn up in the office of a high finance official, probably at Alexandria. It mentions sums paid on account of 'ancient fines' (l. 2), a tax on vineyards (l. 3), the eight-drachma tax (ll. 3, 5), price of wheat (l. 6), and naubion (l. 7). The verso contains **226**.

] (πεντώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῖ) β, / . (τάλαντα) ρπθ (δραχμαὶ) Ϫ̅ξ̅γ̅ (δυόβολοι) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῖ) β, ὧν

] (δραχμαὶ) Ϫ̅ρ̅ν̅γ̅ (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβελιον), παλαιῶν ὀφλη(μάτων) (τάλαντα) ιϛ (δραχμαὶ) Ϫ̅σ̅ϛ̅α̅ (ὀβολός),

ἀ]μ̣πελ(ου) (δραχμαὶ) Ϫ̅ψ̅ϛ̅η̅ (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῖ) β, λόγου (ὀκταδράχμου) νομ(οῦ)

(δραχμαὶ)] Ἀσθ (τριώβολον), ὁμοίως νομοῦ Ἑρμο(πολίτου)
5] / λόγου (ὀκταδράχμου) (τάλαντα) σιθ (δραχμαὶ) πγ (τριώβολον),
(δραχμαὶ)] . κβ, τειμῆς πυροῦ (τάλαντα) ιβ (δραχμαὶ) υμ,
νομοῦ (?) . . .]π̣ολ(ίτου) λόγου ναυβί̣(ων) (δραχμαὶ ?) Ἀ,
(τάλαντα)] λ̣γ (δραχμαὶ) Ἐυμα (ὀβολὸς ?) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῖ) β, γίν(ονται)
(τάλαντα)] υκβ καὶ (δραχμαὶ) Ἐυζ (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον)
10] τ̣ὰ προκεί(μενα) τῆς δι(ὰ) αὐτῆς

. . . . . .

2. παλαιῶν ὀφλη(μάτων): i. e. arrears of fines incurred in lawsuits.
3. ἀ]μπέλ(ου): cf. commentary on **192** (*b*).
(ὀκταδράχμου): cf. l. 5 and **216**. 128, note.
4. It is not certain that Ἑρμοπολίτου was abbreviated.
6. τειμῆς πυροῦ: cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, p. 290, **213**. 69, note.
8. A note in the right-hand margin opposite γίν(ονται), apparently ἀρξ( ), may refer to the following column.

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187. ACCOUNT OF TAXATION.

19·1 × 9 cm. First century.

Fragment of an account mentioning ἱερατικ(ῶν) (l. 4) without, however, supplying any further information on the nature of this impost, for which cf. note on P. Tebt. 354. 23. The amount paid was $5\frac{1}{2}$ obols; cf. P. Fay. 54. 7, where $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols occur for the same tax. The smallness of the sums suggests that ἱερατικ(ῶν), in these two cases, was a definite tax, not the name of a financial department as e. g. in **213**. In the specification of the sums there is this curious feature, that one number is frequently placed above another with a horizontal stroke between them; cf. P. Hawara 188 (*c*) (*Archiv* v, p. 387). These double figures are, however, in so far independent that they are added separately and kept distinct in the totals. In the case of entries where the number is single (ll. 4 and 6), the amount is added to both the top and the bottom figures in the following total (ll. 5 and 7).

A demotic account has been written over the Greek, and has sometimes obscured the figures. There are also remains of demotic writing on the verso.

1 αἱ δηλωθεῖσαι ἐν ἀμ̣[
2 ει̣ . . . . .
3 ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) $\overline{\text{σμ}}$, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμαὶ) $\overline{\text{ιε}}$ (τριώβολον), [/ (δραχμαὶ) $\overline{\text{συε}}$ (τριώβολον).
4 ἱερατικ(ῶν) (πεντώβολον), προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (ἡμιωβέλιον), / (πεντώβολον) [(ἡμιωβέλιον).
5 / (δραχμαὶ) $\overline{\text{μγ}}$ (δυόβολοι) (ἡμιωβέλιον) $\overline{\text{συε}}$ (πεντώβολον) (ἡμιωβελιον).
6 καὶ σύνπαντι (δραχμαὶ) ι̣θ (ὀβολός).

ξβ (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον)
7 / (δραχμαὶ) σοε (ἡμιωβέλιον).

8 γίνεται τούτων (τάλαντα) [

9 (τάλαντα) β ᾽Αφξ . . . β (δυόβολοι), ᾽Δλζ (τριώβολον), ρο . [

ξβ (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) β ᾽Εφν (πεντώβολον) [
10 . . . . . , / (τάλαντα ?) γ(δραχμαὶ) ρξγ [

. . . . . .

5. The figure ν corr.

9. This line is preceded by a round bracket which is probably intended to cancel it. An oblique dash is placed over the figures β and ζ perhaps to indicate that the numbers to which they belong are separate items.

---

188. REGISTER OF TAXES ON LAND.

Arsinoïte nome. | Fr. 1 28·2 × 13·4 cm., Fr. 2 9·1 × 6 cm., Fr. 3 19·9 × 4·9 cm. | Early second century. Plate 11.

Fragments of a register of private land-owners recording the amounts of corn or money due upon their land, with entries of the payments made. The corn-taxes are those for κατοικική and ἱερὰ γῆ, the first being far more frequent than the second, which occurs only once; the money-tax is the ναύβιον. The nature of a further charge called κ̄ is discussed in the note on ll. 4–5. The arrangement followed in the register is that the name of each tax-payer is accompanied by the amounts expected from him, and below this statement a blank space was left where the corresponding payments were subsequently recorded. A similar arrangement may be observed in P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, p. 122), which like **188** is a register dealing with corn-taxes and ναύβιον; cf. also **185**. Whether the entries recording payments should be attributed to a hand or hands different from that which drew up the list of names is open to question. On the whole we think that, though of course written at another time, they are not necessarily to be referred to another scribe. The money payments are preceded by the letters τρ which evidently stand for τράπεζα (cf. **185**), indicating that the tax had been paid through a bank; sometimes the sum is said to have been partly or entirely paid out of funds described as ὑποκείμενα (see note on l. 2). The payments in corn are similarly introduced by the abbreviation με( ), i. e. μέτρημα or some allied form; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 193. 31, &c. (ii, p. 123). It appears from the dates mentioned in the text that the money-taxes were generally paid in Phamenoth (February–March) of the 9th year, occasionally also in Pharmouthi and Pauni, whereas the payments in corn were, as a rule, made later, at the beginning of the next Egyptian year, i. e. in September–October; twice however, if the reading is correct, the corn was delivered in the same year as the ναύβιον (ll. 14 and 21). It may be remarked that in P. Brit. Mus. 193, also, the payment of the ναύβιον always precedes the delivery of the corn-taxes, which,

however, did not take place quite so late as in **188**, but generally in the last months of the year. The different names are marked off by two oblique strokes going upward from left to right above which another short thick one is visible (cf. facsimile). These marks denote, according to Preisigke's interpretation of P. Fay. 153 (*Archiv* iv, p. 102), that the register was submitted to two successive revisions. Similar marks occur in **185**, P. Brit. Mus. 193 (the edition does not mention them), B. G. U. 561, *Stud. Pal.* x, no. 113, all these documents being tax-registers of the same kind as **188**.

Three fragments belonging to different columns of the register are preserved; the third, which is small and contributes nothing to the comprehension of the text, has not been printed.

Fr. 1.

Διόφαντος Ὄρφεως π[
τρ(απέζης) ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκ(ειμένων) [
Ὄρφις Διοφάντου (πρότερον) Ἡρακλείδ(ου) το(ῦ) Ο̣ . [
τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαρμοῦθι ια ροε κ̣[αὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκ(ειμένων)
5 ∠ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι μη(νὸς) Σ[ε]β(αστοῦ) λ α, κ̄ ι΄β΄. [
Ὀνήσιμος Ἀνδρονίκου κ[(ατ)οί(κων) σλ( ) δ, κ̄ δ΄, / (πυροῦ) δδ΄, ν(αυβίου) υ.
αἴτι προσδ(ιαγραφόμενα). τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμε(νὼθ) λ μ̣ε(ρισμοῦ) γ υ, ∠ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) [. . . δ, κ̄ δ΄.
Ὀνησοῦς Ὀνησίμου γυ(νὴ) Λουκ(ίου) Φ[αβίου (?)
αἴτι προσδ(ιαγραφόμενα) π̣( ). κ̄ δ΄, γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) ιι΄β΄, ναυβ(ίου) τ[ν.
τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Παῦ(νι) ις τν, τρ(απέζης) ἀπὸ τῶ(ν) [ὑποκ(ειμένων) τ, ∠ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι . . .
11 ἱερ(ᾶς) γῆ(ς) ζ∠, κ̄ ς΄, κ(ατ)οί(κων) ς̣∠, κ̄ γ΄, / (πυροῦ) [ιδγ΄ς΄.
Μάρκος Ἀπολήιος ἱππε(ὺς) . [
(πυροῦ) ζ∠, κ̄ ς΄, γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) κ̣δ̣∠ [
τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Παῦ(νι) λ με(ρισμοῦ) ε ωκα, (ἔτους) π[ροκ(ειμένου)
15 Λούκιος Θέωνος ἑ̣τ̣ε̣ρ̣ὸ(ς) υἱ[ὸ(ς) κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ( ) γ, κ̄ ς΄, / (πυροῦ) γς΄, ν(αυβίου) τ.
τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Παῦ(νι) λ με(ρισμοῦ) ε τ, ∠ με(τρημάτων) ἀπ̣ὸ τ(ῶν) ὑ̣[π]ο̣κ(ειμένων) γς΄.
Ὀλυμπιὰς Ἀπελλείους ἀδελ(φὴ) Ζ( ) καὶ Νο( ) γ̣υ(νὴ) τ̣ο̣(ῦ) . . ο̣( ) κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ( ) δ, κ̄ δ΄, / (πυροῦ) δδ΄, ν(αυβίου) [υ.
τρ(απέζης) ἀπὸ τῶ(ν) ὑποκ(ειμένων) υ, ∠ με(τρημάτων) ὁμοί(ως) δδ΄.
Ἡρακλείδης Ἀνταί(ου) ἱππε(ὺς) Βελανω̣( ) ο̣ν̣ . ( ) κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ( ) δδ΄, κ̄ δ΄, / (πυροῦ) δ∠, ν(αυβίου) υκε. [
20 τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φ̣α̣μ̣[ε(νὼθ)] χι(ριστῇ) κώ(μης) υ[[κε]] καὶ (πρότερον) Ἰσιδώρα̣(ς) καὶ Πτολεμᾶ̣ς υκε (ἔτους) προκ(ειμένου) υ, Παῦ(νι) χ[ι(ριστῇ)] κ̣ώ̣(μης) Ἑ̣ρ̣μ̣(οῦ πόλεως) [
(πρότερον) Πτολεμᾶ̣(ς) τῆ(ς) Ἡρακ(λείδου) αἱ καὶ ὑ̣π̣ο̣κ̣(είμεναι) (πρότερον) ρν, ∠ μ[ε(τρημάτων)] [(ἔτους ?)] ι̣ μ̣η̣(νὸς) Σ̣ε̣β̣(αστοῦ) λ̣ . . δ΄, κ̄ γ΄ι΄β΄, (ἔτους) π̣ρ̣ο̣κ̣(ειμένου) δδ΄ [
Οὐαλέριος Οὐαλερίου υἱὸ(ς) ἰχνε(υτὴς) κ(ατ)οί(κων) [σλ( ) ς∠δ΄ι΄β΄,] κ̄ γ΄ι΄β΄, / (πυροῦ) ζδ΄, ν(αυβίου) χθ. [

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμε(νὼθ) χι(ριστῇ) κώ(μης) χϟ, ∠ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι Φα[ρ(μοῦθι) ϛ∠δ´ι´β´, κ̄ γ´ι´β´.

αἴτι Οὐαλ(έριον) εἰς εἴσδο(σιν) Νίγρο(υ).

25 Πτολεμᾶ ἡ καὶ Ταπτόλλις Ἡρακ(λείδου) γ[υ(νὴ) (?) κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ( ) γδ´, κ̄ ϛ´, / (πυροῦ) γδ´ϛ´, ν(αυβίου) τκε.

[[ν(αυβίου) ρν]] τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαρ(μοῦθι) κε ροε καὶ ἀπὸ τῶ(ν) ὑποκ(ειμένων) [ρν, ∠ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι μη(νὸς) Σεβ(αστοῦ) λ γδ´, κ̄ ϛ´.

Πτολεμαῖος Πτολεμαίο(υ) ἀγχι( ) β[

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμε(νὼθ) λ με(ρισμοῦ) δ ψν, ∠ με(τρημάτων) (ἔτους) ι μ[

αἴτι Πτολ(εμαῖον) Μενεκ(ράτου) δι(ὰ) Ἡραίδ(ος) θυγ(ατρὸς) δι(ὰ) προσδ(ιαγραφόμενα).

αἴτι Πτολ(εμαῖον) δι(ὰ) προσδ(ιαγραφόμενα).

21. προκ( ) corr. from υποκ( )?.

Fr. 2.

32 [Πτολε]μαῖ[ο(ς) Λου]κρητίου γ . . [

τρ(απέζης) . [. . χι(ριστῇ)] κ[ώ(μης)] Ἑρμ(οῦ πόλεως) ησιδι[

[. . . . .] . . . . [.] . ινου δι(ὰ) . [

35] . ο( ) τ . ( ) [. . . .] . . ( ) ἐωνη(μένης) σ . . [

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαρμο(ῦθι) χι(ριστῇ) κώ(μης) Ἀ[. ,] ∠ με(τρημάτων) [(ἔτους) ι

[Ταπ]τόλλις Σαμβαθίωνο(ς) δι(ὰ) Σαμβ[αθίωνο(ς)

∠ ὑπόκ(ειται) Λουκίῳ Φαβίωι κ . . . [

τρ(απέζης) (ἔτους) θ Φαμε(νὼθ) χι(ριστῇ) κώ(μης) Ἑρμ(οῦ πόλεως) μ, ∠ με(τρημάτων) [(ἔτους) ι

. . . . . .

2. Cf. ll. 18 and 33, where, as here, τρ is not followed by a date. We consider the angular sign which follows ρ in these places to be not an α or an abbreviation mark, but a reminiscence of the year-sign which the scribe usually wrote immediately after τρ; cf. l. 4, &c. The interpretation of ∠ there as the year-sign is made certain (1) by the fact that it is followed by a number after which comes a month and day (e. g. l. 4), (2) by a comparison with P. Brit. Mus. 193, a revision of that document showing that the group read by Wilcken ἀρ(γυρίου) (*Archiv* iii, p. 241) is in reality τρ⁻, as in **188**, and this is always followed by a year and month, so that the parallelism of the two documents is complete; cf. also P. Fay. 335. (3) After με( ) (cf. note on ll. 4–5) the same sign occurs, and must there equally signify (ἔτους), as P. Brit. Mus. 193 also shows. That τρ should thus be left without any abbreviation mark creates no difficulty; cf. **82**. 6, note.

ὑποκειμένων: cf. ll. 10, 16, 18, 21, 26, 38, P. Fay. 153 recto, Col. ii. 20 (*Archiv* iv, p. 96). The meaning of this word in the present context is obscure. It is noticeable that when a payment is made ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκειμένων no date accompanies it, and from ll. 16 and 18 it appears that corn also could be paid ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκ. To take ὑποκ. in the ordinary sense of 'what follows' seems impossible, and some technical meaning is likely.

4–5. It appears that Ὄρφις paid one artaba for land-tax and 175 dr. and more for ναύβιον; consequently he cannot have been a proprietor of catoecic land, for one artaba would then correspond to one arura, which paid only 100 dr. for ναύβιον. His land must have belonged to a category paying a lower corn-tax and the ναύβιον ἐναφεσίων; cf. below, pp. 245 sqq., 252.

με(τρημάτων): cf. P. Brit. Mus. 193. 31, &c. (ii, p. 123). In **188**, however, the first stroke of the μ is invariably linked with a taller vertical stroke of which the purpose is not clear. It resembles the sign often employed for ῶν (cf. **66**. 1, note), but this gives no sense in the present context. To regard it as an abbreviated καί seems scarcely likely.

κ̄: cf. the similar abbreviation in **202**. 1, &c. The surmounting stroke is either a horizontal line or a curving dash descending to form a link with the next letter. To resolve κ(αθάρσεως) (cf. **71**. 12) involves

difficulties: (1) This charge, common enough in Ptolemaic documents, does not seem to have survived in taxing-sheets of the Roman period, occurring only once in the different context of a private lease (P. Brit. Mus. 1225. 11 (iii, p. 138)). (2) καθάρσεως is known from P. Tebt. 72. 398 sqq., to have been a 5 per cent. charge on the main amount; but in **188** and **202** the analysis of the instances in which $\bar{\kappa}$ occurs leads to the conclusion that this tax was levied on a basis of acreage rather than of dues (cf. below). (3) Neither in P. Brit. Mus. 372 (Tebt. ii, p. 339) nor in the new Ghent papyrus (Appendix II below) which give directions for the calculation of taxation in corn, does any extra charge καθάρσεως find a place. On the other hand in both documents rules are laid down for the assessment of an extra charge of 2 choen. ($\frac{1}{20}$ art.) per arura, called the διχοινικία. Now in P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, pp. 122 sqq.), a document in other respects closely parallel to **188** and **202**, the διχοινικία fills the place occupied here by $\bar{\kappa}$. The identification of the two charges is thus prima facie desirable, and it might be suggested that $\bar{\kappa}$, as giving the rate of the διχοινικία ($\frac{1}{20}$), became an alternative title of the tax itself, or in brief $\bar{\kappa}$ = εἰκοστή = διχοινικία. The only evidence is that derived from **188** and **202**. The numbers of taxed arurae are not given, but in the case of land on which the incidence of taxation is known they can be reckoned from the amount of the tax. Of the two tables which follow the first deals with land, mostly catoecic, known to have been taxed at 1 art. per ar., the second with categories of which the status is uncertain.

I. Land Taxed at 1 art. per ar.

	Amount of Main Tax.		Extra charge for $\bar{\kappa}$.	References.
				Line
(*a*) **188** κατοίκων and κατοίκων σλ( )	(1)	3 art.	$\frac{1}{6}$ art.	15
	(2)	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	25
	(3)	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	6–7, 17
	(4)	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	19
	(5)	$6\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	22
(*b*) **202** μοναρταβίας and μοναρταβίας κατοίκων	(1)	$1\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	16
	(2)	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	3
	(3)	3	$\frac{1}{6}$	11, 14
	(4)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	8
	(5)	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	10, 15
	(6)	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	19
	(7)	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	2
	(8)	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	7
	(9)	$8\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	6
	(10)	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
	(11)	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	12
	(12)	$81\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{6}$	17

II. Land of Uncertain Status.

Nature of Land.	Amount of Main Tax.	Extra charge for $\bar{\kappa}$.	References.
(1) ἀμπελῖτις	$3\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	**202.** 6
(2) ,,	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	**202.** 1
(3) ἐπιβολῆς	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	**202.** 4
(4) ,,	2	$\frac{1}{12}$	**202.** 13
(5) ,,	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	**202.** 17–18
(6) ἱερᾶς γῆς	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	**188.** 11
(7) μαχίμων	3	$\frac{1}{12}$	**202.** 5
(8) φυλακιτῶν κληρούχων	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	**202.** 5
(9) Uncertain; cf. (6)	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	**188.** 13

At first sight Table I reveals for $\bar{\kappa}$ a uniform rate of $\frac{1}{20}$ on the artabae paid, which is absent in II. The two lists, however, can be brought into line if we disregard the artabae and suppose $\bar{\kappa}$ to be a uniform charge of $\frac{1}{20}$ art. per ar. on classes of land of which the land-tax varied. This fact, if established, is of some importance, as it enables us to reckon within certain limits the rate of land-tax on the several categories of land in Table II. From Table I it appears that the rules for the assessment of the $\bar{\kappa}$ percentage were very similar in outline to those for extra-payments in money; cf. **192.** 10 note. For $\bar{\kappa}$ the unit of progression seems to have been $\frac{1}{12}$ art.,

no lower payment being admissible. A holding of 5 ar. would pay $\frac{1}{4}$ art. κ̄, while a holding exceeding 5 ar. by however small a fraction would pay ($\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{12}=$) $\frac{1}{3}$ art.[1] Thus in Table II as regards ἐπιβολή land the fact that $\frac{1}{6}$ art. was paid for κ̄ in (5) implies a taxed area of land more than $1\frac{2}{3}$ ar., but not exceeding $3\frac{1}{3}$ ar., in extent, so that the rate of the land-tax must have amounted to several artabae per ar., a conclusion in agreement with the evidence from other sources; cf. **202**. 1, note. Similarly on γῆ ἱερά the rate must have been high, exceeding 2 art. and perhaps reaching 4 art. per ar. The same principle applied to the other cases shows that the rate for γῆ μαχίμων must have exceeded $1\frac{3}{4}$ art., and may have been several art., per ar., that for γῆ φυλακιτῶν κληρούχων the rate per ar. was not less than 1 art. nor as high as 2 art., and that on the uncertain category (9) more than 2 art. per ar. at least were levied. As regards γῆ ἀμπελῖτις the evidence is insecure. From the first instance (1) the rate per ar. might well have been the $1\frac{1}{2}$ ar. attested by P. Brit. Mus. 193. 5, 8 (cf. **202**. 1, note), but the second payment (2) shows this to be impossible unless an exceptional remission of half of the usual land-tax is here supposed.

The alternative to this theory, to suppose a καθάρσεως charge which varied in rate in accordance with the nature of the tax, is on general grounds less likely. We hesitate as yet, however, definitely to identify κ̄ with the διχοινικία, since it is possible that the Ptolemaic καθάρσεως itself developed into the Roman διχοινικία, the system of assessment being changed, and that in the first century A.D. the original title remained for the different process.

6. For κ(ατ)οί(κων) σλ( ) restored here and in l. 15 cf. note on l. 17.

7. με(ρισμοῦ) γ: cf. ll. 14, 16, 29, **190**. 4, &c., P. Fay. 153 verso. 25, 37 (*Archiv* iv, p. 97). In all these texts, which relate to taxation, the abbreviation με( ) is followed by a numeral and placed between the date at which a payment is effected and the sum paid. Preisigke has proposed to expand this abbreviation into με(ρισμοῦ) (*Archiv* iv, p. 105), an interpretation which suits **190** extremely well; for μ^{ϵ} α, [μ^{ϵ} β], μ^{ϵ} γ, &c., there actually introduce successive instalments, and l. 4, e. g., may be translated: 'X. has paid on the 30th of the month Neus Sebastus a first instalment of x dr., and on the . . . of the month . . . a second instalment of x dr., &c.' Payments made by successive instalments are also recorded in P. Fay. 153, but in **188** the sums following με( ) cannot be so regarded, since they are the complete sums due from and paid by each tax-payer for ναύβιον. However, since με( ) should be the same word in all these documents, and με(ρισμοῦ) in **190** and P. Fay. 153 seems highly probable, we may perhaps assume that the sums recorded in **188** are in fact the result of several instalments, but that for some reason the date of the last one only has been noted. Line 14 could then be translated: '(Paid) at the bank in the 9th year, the 5th (and last) instalment (delivered) on Pauni 30, 821 dr.' This interpretation is, however, not very satisfactory, and cannot be regarded as conclusive without corroborative evidence. Collocations like Παῦ(νι) λ με( ) ε may recall at first sight the so-called double dates found in ostraca and occasionally also in papyri (e. g. B. G. U. 988. 4; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 813 sqq.), but they cannot be brought into connexion, since (1) με( ) never appears in ostraca, (2) the second number in the ostraca is never followed by a sum of money, and cannot be regarded as referring to an instalment; in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 453, e. g., a total of 11 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. is paid Φαμ(ενὼ)θ λ κθ, and it would be absurd to suppose that such a small sum was paid in 29 instalments. Moreover Wilcken's proposed interpretation (though hardly a satisfactory one) of such 'double dates' does not suit **188**. Nor, again, is it likely that με( ) can represent μετὰ λόγον, a phrase occurring in connexion with days of the month in P. Fay. 53. 2–3, &c., μετὰ λόγον always accompanying a single numeral, not two.

8. Λουκ(ίου) Φ[αβίου: cf. l. 38.

9–11. It is remarkable here that the figures in l. 11 are considerably larger than those in l. 9. The explanation of this may be that at the time when l. 9 was written Onesous was the proprietor of land for which a total of $10\frac{1}{12}$ art. were expected. Out of this, $3\frac{1}{2}$ arur. were catoecic land taxed at 350 dr. for ναύβιον (l. 10). In the course of the fiscal year, however, she acquired new land, including apparently 3 more arurae of catoecic land (l. 11), and consequently had to pay the taxes not only upon her original holding, but also upon the new acquisition. This is the reason why she is recorded in l. 11 as having paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ art. for catoecic land, whereas the amount of ναύβιον tax in l. 9 points to an original extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ arurae only, and l. 10 shows that she had already paid the ναύβιον due upon them when she came into possession of the

[1] The rule seems clear; cf. especially Table I (*a*) 5, where $6\frac{2}{3}$ would have paid $\frac{1}{3}$ but $6\frac{5}{6}$ pay ($\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}$) $\frac{5}{12}$. The only exception is (*b*) 4, where $\frac{1}{6}$ should be $\frac{1}{4}$.

3 additional arurae for which she paid later 300 dr. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑποκειμένων. The case is apparently the same in ll. 20–1.

For the rate of taxation on ἱερὰ γῆ see note on ll. 4–5.

12. ἱππε(ύ)ς: cf. l. 19, **159**. 5–7, note, **202**. 3, 4, Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 499. 2.

The class of land taxed is lost in the lacuna, but the figures show the same proportion as for ἱερὰ γῆ; see note on ll. 4–5.

17. γυ(νή) is very doubtful but gives a sense. If the reading is correct the vertical stroke of γ has entirely disappeared. The following words might be read as το(ῦ) ὑπο(κειμένου); προ(κειμένου) is hardly possible.

σλ( ): cf. l. 19 and Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 760, 761, 1539, 1546. Wilcken (*Ost.*, i, p. 294) proposes to read σ(ιτο)λ(ογίας), and to regard this as the name of a tax for the maintenance of σιτολόγοι (cf. P. Oxy. 740. 22, Milne, *Theb. Ost.* 113. 2). However since the ostraca in question deal evidently with rent, and in them as in **188** σλ( ) is apparently a qualification of the land (cf. *Ost.*, ii. 760. 3 ἀπὸ (ἀρουρῶν) η σλ( ) (ἄρουραι) δ ἀνὰ βΛι'β' (πυροῦ) ιγ'), such an interpretation is unsuitable unless only certain kinds of land were subject to the tax, which could thus in its turn differentiate the land. An alternative is to restore σ(ιτο)λ(ογουμένης), i.e. 'land subject to taxation in corn', in which case the use of ἐκτολογουμένη, 'land subject to the ἕκτη,' may be adduced as parallel; cf. p. 248, P. Brit. Mus. 195. 16, note (p. 257 below).

20. Since Heraclides held $4\frac{1}{4}$ ar. of catoecic land, 425 dr. for naubion is the amount expected, and this was originally written, but the figures κε have apparently been crossed through. The entry καὶ (πρότερον) Ἰσιδώρας κτλ. may be explained as referring to a new acquisition (cf. ll. 9–11, note), the following number υκε perhaps specifying the sum due upon it. Out of this, 400 dr. were again paid, and the remaining 50 dr. due on account of the two pieces of land may be supposed to have been recorded in the lacuna.

Ἑρμ(οῦ πόλεως): cf. ll. 33, 39. The place meant here is the village in the Fayûm (cf. P. Tebt. ii, p. 376), not the metropolis of the Hermopolite nome.

37. Cf. **202** (*a*). 14, note.

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189. RECEIPT FOR ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΣ ΙΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 9·7 × 11·6 cm. A.D. 128.

A badly written and ill-spelled receipt issued by the 'receivers of public clothing' to the weavers of Socnopaei Nesus, acknowledging the delivery of 19 tunics and 5 cloaks. The same officials recur with the title of παραλημπταὶ δημοσίων ἱματίων in an unpublished papyrus mentioned by Grenfell and Hunt in P. Hibeh 67. 10, note, Tebt. 347. 12, note; cf. also P. Leipzig 57. 6–11 [ὀνομα]σθεὶς . . . [ε]ἰς ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ κατασκευὴν καὶ κατακομιδὴν δημοσίω(ν) ἱματίων λούδου μονομάχων. This impost ἱματισμοῦ or ἱματίων is, in the present instance, further defined as κουστωδιῶν, and the tunics may accordingly be assumed to have been intended for the military guards, while the five cloaks are expressly designated as destined for soldiers serving in Judaea (ll. 4–5, note). It is thus the precursor of the later ἐσθὴς στρατιωτική (e. g. P. Leipzig 45–6, 48–60), contributed by the towns in the form of χλαμύδες, στιχάρια, and πάλλια; cf. Mitteis, introd. to P. Leipzig 45, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 362; an analogous tax is attested by the Leipzig papyrus cited above, which shows that in the third century clothing was supplied from similar sources for the gladiatorial school of Alexandria. The fact that the weavers of Socnopaei Nesus here contribute corporately is a new indication that trades were organized in guilds in the villages as well as in

the nomes; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 331. Whether other bodies than the weavers contributed to the ἱματισμός is uncertain.

Διονύσιος Σωκράτους καὶ οἱ μέτοχοι παραληπταὶ
δημοσίο(υ) ἱματισμοῦ κουστωδιῶν παρ{α}ειλ(ήφαμεν) παρὰ γερδί-
ων κώμης Σεκνωπαίου Νήσου ιστωλο . . . . ους χι-
θωνους δέκα ἐννέα, / ιθ, καὶ ἰς ⟨σ⟩τρατιωτικὰς χρείας
5 τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰου{α}δαίᾳ στρατευομένων παλλίωλα λευκὰ
πέντε, / ε. ιγ (ἔτους) Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ, Χοίακ κβ. (2nd hand) Διογέν[η]ς παρέλαβα.
(3rd hand) Ὀνησᾶς συνπαρέλαβα. (4th hand) Φιλόξενος
συνπαρελαβα.

3. l. Σοκνοπαίου . . . χίτωνας. 5. l. παλλίολα.

'We, Dionysius son of Socrates and the associate collectors of public clothing for the guards, have received from the weavers of the village of Socnopaei Nesus nineteen . . . tunics, total 19, and for the needs of the soldiers serving in Judaea five white cloaks, total 5. The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Choiak 22. (Signed) Received by me, Diogenes. Received also by me, Onesas. Received also by me, Philoxenus.'

3. The doubtful passage may be read ἰς ⟨σ⟩τωλον (for στόλον) . . . or ἰς τω (for τὸ) λο . . . or possibly as a compound adjective formed from ἱστός and in agreement with χιθωνους.

4–5. The words εἰς στρατιωτικὰς χρείας κτλ. seem at first sight to point to a campaign in Palestine at this time, but there is no record of any particular military expedition there in A.D. 128. Hadrian was then at Athens (cf. W. Weber, *Untersuch. zur Gesch. des K. Hadrianus*, pp. 206 and 279), and the great Jewish mutiny did not break out before A.D. 132. Nor is there any evidence of an Egyptian auxiliary cohort having been stationed in Palestine. Possibly there was a considerable number of Egyptian legionaries serving in that region, although it appears that the majority of the recruits were retained in their own country; cf. Mommsen, *Hermes*, xix, pp. 5, 218.

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190. RECEIPT FOR ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΜΟΝ.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 11·7 × 6 cm. A.D. 83–4.

A receipt for the tax called συντάξιμον, for which payments of several instalments of 4 drachmae in different months are recorded, the instalments being numbered με(ρισμοῦ) α, β, &c. (cf. **188**. 7, note, Preisigke, *Archiv* iv, p. 105). The normal amount paid for συντάξιμον in Roman times was 44 dr. ½ ob. 2 ch. (cf. P. Tebt. 349. introd., where the evidence is collected, and **191**. 3), and instalments of 4 dr. or multiples of 4 often occur, e. g. P. Fay. 153 (Preisigke, *op. cit.*, pp. 95 sqq., and *Girowesen*, p. 258, note 6).

(Ἔτους) τρίτο]υ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομ[ιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ. δι(έγραψεν)
? ἀπ]αιτ(ητῇ) δι(ὰ) Ἀλκ( ) χι(ριστοῦ) Στοτοῆτ(ις) Στοτοή(τεως) [
συν]ταξίμου Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσου τρ[ίτου (ἔτους)

μη]νεὶ Νέου Σεβαστοῦ λ με(ρισμοῦ) α [ἀργυ(ρίου)
5] λ με(ρισμοῦ) γ ἀργυ(ρίου) τέσσα[ρ]ας, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, [
τέσσα]ρας, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, Μεχε⟨ὶ⟩ρ λ με(ρισμοῦ) ϛ ἀ[ργυ(ρίου)
με(ρισμοῦ)] ῃ ἀργυ(ρίου) τέσσαρας, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, Παχὼν [

4. l. μη]νός.

5. The letters σσα of τεσσαρας here and in l. 7 are slurred over, not really formed.

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191. RECEIPT FOR VARIOUS TAXES.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). 10 × 16·3 cm. A. D. 115–17.

A receipt for various taxes paid by the same person to the same tax-collectors in two successive years. They comprise (1) the συντάξιμον of 44 drachmae ½ obol 2 chalci; (2) a guard-tax of 2 dr. ½ obol; (3) a tax of 2½ (?) obols for the guards of the watch-towers; (4) a tax of 1 obol for the river-guards; (5) a tax of ½ obol for the prison-guards (cf. **185**), and (6) a poll-tax of 16 drachmae 2½ obols. All these frequently appear together in tax-receipts; cf. e. g. **185**, **194**, P. Fay. 53–4 and introd., Tebt. 355, Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 54).

Ἔτους [ἐννεακαιδεκάτου] Αὐτοκράτορος Κ[αίσαρος Νερούα Τραιανο]ῦ Ἀρίστου Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δ[ακικοῦ Ἁθὺρ] δ εἰς ἀρίθ(μησιν) Φαῶφ[ι. διέγρα(ψε) . . .] . ταμ̣ο̣υ̣ῃλ( ) καὶ μετ̣ό̣χ(οις) πράκ(τορσιν) ἀργ(υρικῶν) Σ̣[οκ(νοπαίου) Νήσ(ου) Στο]τοῆτ(ις) Σατ̣α̣β̣[ο](ῦτος) [μη(τρὸς) Ταμ]ύσθ(ας)
συντ(αξίμου)
ἐννεακαιδεκάτου (ἔτους) (δραχμὰς) ὀκτώ, / (δραχμαὶ) η, Χοίακ κϛ (δραχμὰς) [ὀκτώ,] / (δραχμαὶ) η,
φυλ(άκων) (δραχμὰς) δύο (ἡμιωβέλιον), / (δραχμαὶ) β (ἡμιωβέλιον),
5 Μεχεὶρ κη (δραχμὰς) τέσσαρας, / (δραχμαὶ) δ, μαγδωλ(οφυλάκων) (δυοβόλους) χ(αλκοῦς) δ̣,
Παῦνι δ̣ (δραχμὰς) δεκαέξ, / (δραχμαὶ) ιϛ,
Καισαρείο(υ) κϛ (δραχμὰς) ὀκτὼ (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β, / (δραχμαὶ) η (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῖ) β,
ποτ(αμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολόν), δεσμ(οφυλακίας) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
κ (ἔτους) Τρα[ια]νοῦ Φαρμο(ῦθι) κη ἐπικ(εφαλαίου) ιθ (ἔτους) (δραχμὰς) δεκαὲξ (ὀβολοὺς) β [(ἡμιωβέλιον),] / (δραχμαὶ) ιϛ [(ὀβολοὶ)] β (ἡμιωβέλιον), φυλ(άκων) (ὀβολόν),
μα̣γ̣δ̣(ωλοφυλάκων) (ὀβολόν), δε̣(σμοφυλακίας) (ἡμιωβέλιον ?).

'The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Optimus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Hathur 4, for the account of Phaophi. Paid by Stotoëtis son of Satabous and Tamustha to . . . tamouel . . . and his associates, collectors of money-taxes at Socnopaei Nesus for the contribution of the 19th year eight drachmae, total 8 dr., Choiak 26 eight drachmae, total 8 dr., for the guards-tax two drachmae ½ obol, total 2 dr. ½ ob., Mecheir 28 four dr., total 4 dr., for the tower-guards 2 ob. 4 chalci, Pauni 4 sixteen dr., total 16 dr., Caesareus 26 eight dr. ½ ob. 2 ch., total 8 dr. ½ ob. 2 ch., for the river-guard 1 ob., for the prison-guard ½ ob., 20th year of Trajan, Pharmouthi 28, for the poll-tax of the 19th year sixteen dr. 2½ ob., total 16 dr. 2½ ob., for the guards-tax 1 ob., for the tower-guards 1 ob., for the prison-guard ½ ob.'

3. συντ(αξίμου): cf. **190**. introd. The payments unaccompanied by the name of a tax in ll. 4–6 refer to the συντάξιμον, the amount of 44 dr. ½ ob. 2 ch. thus obtained being the sum normally paid for that tax.

4. φυλ(άκων): i. e. (ὑπὲρ) φυλ(άκων) or (ὑπὲρ ὀψωνίου) φυλ(άκων); cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 320, **185**. 6, note.

But a form φυλάκτρου written out occurs in P. Cairo 10429. 10 (= P. Goodsp. 10), Oxy. 502. 43. Payments of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. for this tax are found in **373**.

5. (χαλκοῦς) δ : (ἡμιωβέλιον) is rather expected, but δ is a more suitable reading than β, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ obols is the amount paid for μαγδωλοφύλακες in P. Fay. 54 and 317.

7. ἐπικ(εφαλαίου): while admitting that the ἐπικεφάλεια (*sic*) in *Theb. Ost.*, 136 (cf. pp. 153–4), refer to taxes on trades (χειρωνάξια), we are unable to agree with Milne in a general identification of the ἐπικεφάλαιον with the χειρωνάξιον in preference to the λαογραφία (cf. *l. c.* and no. 73. introd.). In P. Oxy. 288 the γερδιακὸν Ἱπποδρόμου (a branch of the χειρωνάξιον) and the ἐπικεφάλαιον Ἱπποδρόμου are clearly distinct, while the four taxes which occur there—γερδ., ἐπικ., ὑική, χωματικόν—are matched in Oxy. 308 by γερδ., λαογραφία, ὑική, χωμ. Similarly the occurrence of ἐπικ. and χωμ. together in *Theb. Ost.*, 73, is paralleled by the frequent collocation of payments for χωμ. and λαογρ. in other ostraca from Thebes (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 419, 422, 429, 431, 452, 465, 466, 480, 1378), these two imposts falling into a single category in Egyptian taxation; cf. **213**. introd., p. 294. In **106**. 9–11 the phrase τελῶν τὰ ἐπικεφάλαια ἐπὶ . . . ἀμφόδου seems to be merely a variant of ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπὶ κτλ., and τὰ ἐπικεφάλαια refers naturally to the poll-tax, a view confirmed by Wilcken's reading (*Archiv* iii, p. 555) of a papyrus published in *Compt. Rend.*, 1905, pp. 160 sqq. [W. 28] κα[ὶ ο]ὐ τὰ [ἐ]πικεφάλια τελοῦντα, where the privileges of Antinoë can scarcely have extended beyond an exemption from the λαογραφία. Therefore, though the meaning of ἐπικεφάλαιον (or ἐπικεφάλαια) may have varied in different contexts, normally no doubt it referred to the capitation-tax *par excellence*, the λαογραφία. Annual payments of 16 dr. for poll-tax occur in P. Tebt. 353 (cf. 306. introd.), **185**. 9, &c.

(ὀβολοὺς) β: for this way of indicating obols instead of the usual sign cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1177. 30 *et saep.* (iii, p. 182).

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192. RECEIPT FOR NAYBION.

Heraclia (Arsinoïte nome). 13·9 × 9·4 cm. A. D. 142.

The two receipts which follow are concerned with ναύβιον, a tax paid by the privileged κάτοικοι and ἐναφέσιοι in lieu of personal service on the embankments; cf. l. 6, note, pp. 243 sqq., Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 336–7. The rate of incidence of the two branches (100 copper dr. per arura for ναύβιον κατοίκων and 150 for ναύβ. ἐναφεσίων) as well as the rules for the assessment of the extra-charges ($\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ respectively on the capital sums) are given by P. Brit. Mus. 372 in P. Tebt. ii, pp. 339 sqq.; cf. note on l. 10 below.

Ἔτους πέμπτου Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τ[ί]του Αἰλίου Ἁδριανο(ῦ)
Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς
Παοῖνι θ. διέγρα(ψε) Σωτᾷ καὶ
5 μετόχ(οις) πράκ(τορσιν) ἀρ[γ]υρικ(ῶν) κώμ(ης) Ἡρακ(λείας)
Σοκνοπαίου θεοῦ μεγάλου
μεγάλου διὰ Στοτοήτιος Πακύσιο(ς)
ναυβ(ίου) κατοίκ(ων) Ἡρακλείας τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ)
ε (ἔτους) χα(λκοῦ) (τάλαντον) α χα(λκοῦ) ω, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) [[χα(λκοῦ)]]
10 χα(λκοῦ) χπ, κολ(λύβου) χα(λκοῦ) ρκε, συμ(βόλου) (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον).

4. l. Παῦνι.

'The 5th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pauni 9. Paid to Sotas and associates, collectors of money-taxes for the village of Heraclia (by . . . priest) of Socnopaeus the great great god through Stotoëtis son of Pakusis for the naubion-tax upon catoeci of Heraclia for the said 5th year 1 talent 800 drachmae of copper, for extra payments 680 copper dr., for change 125 copper dr., for the receipt $3\frac{1}{2}$ obols.'

6. A line containing the name of the tax-payer, who was either a priest or held some priestly office in the temple of Socnopaeus, must have dropped out between ll. 5 and 6. For priests in possession of catoecic land cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, ii, p. 200. The payment of the *ναύβιον κατοίκων* was an obligation attached to catoecic land, just as *ναύβιον ἐναφεσίων* was incident upon *γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει* (cf. p. 252). Thus, though priesthood gave exemption from the *corvée* (cf. B. G. U. 176 [W. 83]), the possession of land would nevertheless entail the obligations inherent in it; this explains the occurrence of women in *ναύβιον* receipts.

10. *κολ(λύβου)*: an extra charge connected with the exchange of the copper into the silver currency; cf. P. Tebt. 542 *κολλ(ύβου) χαλ(κοῦ) (δραχμαὶ) ς*, where, since the payment is obviously silver, the *χαλ(κοῦ)* is to be taken in close connexion with *κολλ(ύβου)*, i. e. 'for changing copper'. It was levied, therefore, on those taxes normally paid in copper (cf. pp. 245 sqq.). In P. Brit. Mus. 372 *cit.* the rate of its incidence on the *ναύβιον κατοίκων* is stated to be $\frac{1}{60}$.[1] Moreover, analysis of the instances in which it occurs shows that a nominal rate of $\frac{1}{60}$ was universal, and that apparent divergences are in fact the result of certain rules to which its assessment was subject. (*a*) The charge was levied upon the main sum *plus* the *προσδιαγραφόμενα*, a natural arrangement since the latter were also paid in copper. (*b*) The rate being uniform, the entry detailing *κολλ.* is not attached separately to each item, but is often added in a lump sum, with the *σ(υμβόλου)*, at the end of a series of payments for different taxes; cf. e. g. P. Fay. 41. 13 sqq. (*c*) Since the unit of calculation in copper drachmae was 5 (cf. P. Tebt. i, p. 593), absolute precision in levying an extra rate was obviously impossible. In practice, therefore, the rule was adopted that for *κολλ.* 5–300 copper dr. paid 5, 305–600 paid 10, 605–900 paid 15, and so on. Instances of this principle in use will be seen in the following table:—

Reference	Tax + *προσδιαγρ.*	Total	*κολλ.*
(1) P. Fay. 56. 5 sqq.	300 + 30	330	10
(2) P. Tebt. 352. 9–10	300 + 30	330	10
(3) P. Brit. Mus. 372. 5 sqq.	550 + 55	605	15
(4) **192** (*a*). 10–11	600 + 120	720	15
(5) P. Tebt. 352. 5–7	420 + 45 + 300 + 60	825	15
(6) P. Tebt. 549	⟨4,300⟩ + 430	4,730	80
(7) P. Brit. Mus. 917	940 + 1,175 + 120 + 165 + 480 + 2,190 + 170	5,240	90
(8) P. Hamb. 41	3,000 + 120 + 625 + 2,000 + 155	5,900	100
(9) **192** (*b*)	3,000 + 300 + 660 + 4,000 + 310	8,270	140
(10) P. Hamb. 40	6,000 + 240 + 1,250 + 4,000 + 310	11,800	200
(11) P. Hamb. 51	9,000 + 360 + 1,875 + 6,000 + 465	17,700	300[2]

Where the copper payments are stated in terms of their conversion into silver, the excess over the $\frac{1}{60}$ rate observable in the item for *κολλ.* is in part (see also below) to be explained on these grounds; e. g. P. Fay. 41(11 silver dr. on 300 + 15 + 63 + 260 + 20 = 658), 193 ($\frac{1}{2}$ ob. on 3 dr. 2 ch. + 2 ob. = 3 dr. 2 ob. 2 ch.). The $\frac{1}{60}$ is therefore nominal, and in practice varies widely within the limits of the above rule; in instances (1) and (2) the *actual* rate is $\frac{1}{33}$.

The same principle is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the assessment of the *προσδιαγραφόμενα* on taxes paid in copper; see Tables I, II, IV on pp. 245, 250, and in addition to the data there gathered P. Fay. 341 (= P. Graz. in Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118, *ἐπαρούριον*, 60 on 750 copper dr.), P. Tebt. 352. 5–6 (*ναύβ. κατ.*, 45 on 420 copper dr.), Brit. Mus. 193. 30 (ii, p. 123, *ναύβ. κατ.*, 290 on 2,863 copper dr.).

In general in cases where such sums are stated in silver (e. g. P. Grenf. ii. 65, Fay. 41, 57, 190, 193, and perhaps Tebt. 500) it is noteworthy that no figure lower than 2 ch. ever occurs.[3] This, therefore, was the unit of progression at any rate for small sums, i. e. on a conversion of 5–300 copper dr., 2 ch. were paid, on 305–600,

[1] This is borne out by the parallel Ghent papyrus now published (cf. below, p. 243, note 1 and Appendix II) which lays down an unvarying rate of $\frac{1}{60}$.

[2] Here the figure should strictly be 295.

[3] Milne, *Annals of Arch. and Anthrop.*, vii, pp. 56–7, thinks that the dichalchon was the lowest denomination in Egyptian currency.

4 ch. and so forth. When larger sums were at stake it is possible that a larger unit, e.g. ½ ob., was employed (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 195. 12, and p. 247); in the village totals in P. Fay. 41 it is noticeable that in the converted sums no figure lower than a drachma occurs.

This analysis enables certain corrections in published texts to be made. In P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, pp. 122–4) revision shows ρπ̣ in place of ρν in ll. 20–1, and νν in place of νπ in l. 54. In P. Fay. 57. 5, reference to the original transcription proves that ½ ob. has dropped out of the προσδιαγρ. in the text as printed. In P. Brit. Mus. 372. 10 sqq. (Tebt. ii, App. i), the editors were wrong in assuming blunders on the part of the scribe. The text (revised) reads ναυβίον ἐναφεσίῳ(ν) (ἀρουρῶν) δδ', ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποίει ἑκάστῃ ἀρούρῃ ἀνὰ χαλκοῦς ρν, [ἐπὶ] τὰς ἀρούρας δδ', / χμ, προ[σδι]αγραφομένων τὸ ε', / ρλ, [προσ]θοῦ, / ψο, κολλύβου (κ corr. from τ) τὸ [ξ, / ιε, προσθο]ῦ, / ψπε. Lastly, and more conjecturally, in P. Fay. 218. 7 l. κολ(λύβου) ι σ̣[(υμβόλου). The ε of ιε is read doubtfully in the original transcription. The multiplication of the 65 copper dr. paid as προσδιαγρ. on ἀπόμοιρα, [ναύβιον, and παραγωγή?] by 5 (cf. p. 245) gives the possible variation of the total for these taxes as 305–325. The capital sum, therefore, on which the κολλύβου charge was levied cannot have exceeded 580 which demands 10 only.

συμ(βόλου): cf. P. Tebt. 295. 12, note. The evidence added by the present volume gives no further clue as to the method of assessment. In three of the εἴδη receipts (**192** (*b*), P. Brit. Mus. 917, Fay. 55, all from Theadelphia) the rate is apparently 3 ch. irrespective of the amount of the tax. In payments under ναύβιον 3½ ob. occur for Heraclia (**192**) and 1½ ob. for Theadelphia (**192** (*a*)). For the form συμβόλου see P. Brit. Mus. 372. 9, 17 (Tebt. ii, App. i).

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192 (*a*). RECEIPT FOR NAΥBION

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). 13·7 × 8·8 cm. A.D. 152.

This receipt includes payments for both ναύβιον κατοίκων and ἐναφεσίων; cf. **192**. introd. For the form in which it is cast διέγραψε τῷ δεῖνι ὁ δεῖνα . . . καὶ εἰς τὸν δεῖνα . . . cf. P. Tebt. 352, which is parallel, and **202** (*a*). 8 sqq., note. In the notes the variations stated to be possible in the restoration of figures, are based on the rules for the assessment of προσδιαγραφόμενα and κολλύβου in copper dr.; cf. **192**. 10, note.

On the verso is a short account in 11 lines, headed γρα(φὴ) ναυβ(ίων), followed by amounts in drachmae and obols.

Ἔτους πεντεκαιδεκάτου Αὐτ[οκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἁδρια[νοῦ
Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβ[οῦς
Παῦνι κδ. διέγρα(ψεν) Ὤσι καὶ μετόχ(οις) [πράκ(τορσιν)
5 ἀργ(υρικῶν) κώμ(ης) Θεαδελ(φίας) Τῶις Σαραπίω[νος
διὰ Ἀθην̣[α]ίου Ἡρακλείδου [κ(ατ)οί(κων)
χα(λκοῦ) Ἀω̣[.]ε, προ(σδιαγραφομένων) χ(αλκοῦ) ρπε, κολ(λύβου) λε, σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
καὶ εἰς Διόδ̣ο̣τον τὸν καὶ Νίνναρο(ν) Ἀνουβίω(νος)
κ(ατ)οί(κων) χα(λκοῦ) ρ̣[.]ε, προ(σδιαγραφομένων) κ, κολ(λύβου) ε, σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
10 καὶ εἰς Σαβεῖνο(ν) Πρωτάρχ(ου) ἐνα(φεσίων) χ, προ(σδιαγραφομένων) ρ[κ,
κολ(λύβου) ιε, σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
καὶ εἰ[ς . . .] . Ἡρακλείδ(ου) κ(ατ)οί(κων) [χα(λκοῦ) . . . ,
προ(σδιαγραφομένων) λ̣[.,] κ[ολ(λύβου)] ι, σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβελιον),

καὶ εἰς [Δ]ημάριο(ν) πρεσβ(υτέραν) Ἡρώδ(ου) κ(ατ)οί(κων)
15 χα(λκοῦ) Ἀ[. .,] προ(σδιαγραφομένων) ρι, κολ(λύβου) κ, σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον),
κα[ὶ εἰς . . .]ωνα Παππίωνο(ς) κ(ατ)οί(κων) χα(λκοῦ) τ,
[προ(σδιαγραφομένων) λ, κ]ολ(λύβου) [ι,] σ(υμβόλου) (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον).

. . . . . .

4. ε of διεγρα(ψεν) corr.

'The 15th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pauni 24. Paid to Osis and the associate collectors of money-taxes for the village of Theadelphia by Toïs daughter of Sarapion, through the agency of Athenaeus son of Heraclides, for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 1,8[.]5 copper dr., for extra payments 185 copper dr., for change 35, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of Diodotus also called Ninnarus, son of Anoubion, for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 1[.]5 copper dr., for extra payments 20, for change 5, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of Sabinus son of Protarchus for (the naubion-tax on) *enaphesii* 600, for extra payments 120, for change 15, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of . . . of Heraclides for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci . . . copper dr., for extra payments 3[.], for change 10, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of Demarion elder daughter of Herodes for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 1[. . .] copper dr., for extra payments 110, for change 20, for the receipt 1½ ob.; and to the name of . . . son of Pappion for (the naubion-tax on) catoeci 300 copper dr., for extra payments 30, for change 10, for the receipt 1½ ob.'

7. Any multiple of 5 from 1,805–1,845 is here possible; cf. introd. The spacing is not sufficiently certain to determine whether there is actually a letter missing or no.

8. Διόδοτον κτλ.: cf. **202** (*a*). 10.

9. The variation possible is 155–195.

15. Variation possible 1,055–1,100.

17. [ι]: cf. **192**. 10, note.

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192 (*b*). TAXES ON GARDEN-LAND.

Theadelphia (?) (Arsinoïte nome). 9·2 × 6·4 cm. A.D. 156.

The characteristics of this type of receipt are discussed at length below, pp. 243 sqq.

[Ἔτους ἐννεακαιδεκάτο]υ Αὐτοκράτ[το]ρος
[Καίσαρος Τίτ]ου Αἰλίου Ἁδριανοῦ Ἀντ[ωνε]ίνου
[Σεβαστοῦ] Εὐσεβοῦς Φαμενὼθ κθ. διέγρα(ψε)
[. . . . . κα]ὶ μετόχοις πράκ(τορσι) Θερμουθάριον
5 [. . . . . .] εἰδῶν ὀκτωκαιδεκάτου ἔτους
[παραδ(είσου)] Ἀ Γ, ν(αυβίου) τ, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) χξ,
[ἐπαρο(υρίου) Ἀ Δ,] προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) τι, κολ(λύβου) ρμ, σ(υμβόλου) χ(αλκοῦς) γ.
[καὶ εἰδ(ῶν)] ἑκκαιδεκάτου ἔτους παραδ(είσου) ψο,
[ν(αυβίου) οε,] προ(σδιαγραφομένων) ρο, ἐπ(αρουρίου) Ἀκε, προ(σδιαγραφομένων) π, κολ(λύβου) μ,
10 [σ(υμβόλου) χ(αλκοῦς) γ. ἡ αὐ]τ(ὴ) Φαρμοῦθι κθ γεω(μετρίας) ἐννεακαιδεκάτου
[ἔτους ἀ]ρ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ε[ἴ]κοσ[ι π]έντε, / (δραχμαὶ) κε.

. . . . . .

9. ο in the number ρο corr.?

'The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Phamenoth 29. Paid by Thermoutharion to . . . and associates, tax-collectors, for the dues of the 18th year:—for the garden-tithe 3,000 (copper dr.), for the naubion-tax 300, for extra payments 660, for the acreage-tax 4,000, for additional payments 310, for change 140, for the receipt 3 ch.; and for the dues of the 16th year:—for the garden-tithe 770, for the naubion-tax 75, for extra payments 170, for the acreage-tax 1,025, for extra payments 80, for change 40, for the receipt 3 ch. By the same person on Pharmouthi 29, for land-tax of the 19th year twenty-five silver drachmae, total 25 dr.'

1. *ἐννεακαιδεκάτο]υ*: cf. l. 10; *εἰκοστοῦ* would be too short. P. Tebt. 478 similarly includes a payment for *γεωμετρία* on account of the current year.

2. From this point onwards the break on the left side of the papyrus is straight, but the calculation of the letters missing is complicated by the fact that the scribe is not consistent in the spacing of numerals.

6. For the restoration cf. p. 247, and l. 8, where the payment for the 16th year was also for *παραδείσου*.

7. *ἐπαρο(υρίου)* is a certain restoration in this position; cf. Tables I–IV below. The figure in the lacuna can be approximately reckoned by the application of the rules for the assessment of the *κολλύβου* and *προσδιαγρ.* (cf. **192**. 10, note). On this basis the *κολλύβου* gives a possible variation for the missing sum of 3,835–4,130. The *προσδιαγρ.* (rate $\frac{1}{13}$; cf. pp. 245–6) limit the variation still further to 3,970–4,030. Comparison with other instances where round figures are in question (i. e. where either no fractions or only simple fractions of an arura are involved; cf. especially Table IV) assures the restoration 'Δ. The *ἐπαρούριον* in this case, like the *παραδείσου* (sc. *ἀπόμοιρα*) and *ναύβιον*, was on 2 ar.

σ(υμβόλου) χ(αλκοῦς) γ: cf. **192**. 10, note.

9. The sum of 75 copper dr. restored for *ναύβ. ἐναφ.* is in the correct ratio to the sums for *ἀπόμ.* and *ἐπαρούρ.* (1 : 10 and 3 : 40; cf. p. 245) and is justified by the *προσδιαγρ.* which allow a variation of 60–80 for the missing total.

The publication of this receipt supplies an opportunity for a re-examination of the questions relating to the taxation upon garden land. Existing evidence falls naturally into three parts:[1] (*a*) P. Brit. Mus. 195, of which a revised text is published below; (*b*) the group of receipts for *εἴδη* and *γεωμετρία* of which **192** (*b*), P. Tebt. 478, Brit. Mus. 917, and an emended text of Fay. 55 are here printed, further examples being P. Fay. 192, 218, 341 (Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118) and Hamb. 40–1, 46–51; cf. Grenf. ii. 65, Fay. 41, 190; (*c*) ostraca from Thebes and Syene; and P. Brit. Mus. 119 + 109 (*a*) (i, pp. 140 sqq.). The evidence for Middle Egypt under headings (*a*) and (*b*) is first considered separately and in detail, and the conclusions are then stated with special reference to the data from Thebes.

(*a*) P. Brit. Mus. 195 (revised text below, p. 254).

This necessarily forms the starting-point on which all discussion of the subject must at present rest. Lines 3–14 give a detailed account of the contents of a *κτῆσις* or *ἀμπελών*, and of the taxation incident upon its various parts; for the vineyard, as was often the case (cf. e. g. Milne, P. Hawara 308 and below), was composite and embraced several forms of culture in its area. The taxation itself is arranged on a descending scale:

Table A.

γεωμετρία	*ἀμπέλου*[2]	50 dr.		per ar.	(cf. note on l. 6).
,,	*παραδείσου*[2]	25 ,,		,,	(cf. ibid.).
ἀπόμοιρα	*ἀμπέλου*	10 ,,		,,	
,,	*παραδείσου*	5 ,,		,,	
ἐπαρούριον		6 ,,	4 ob.	,,	
ναύβιον (sc. *ἐναφεσίων*)			3 ob.	,,	

[1] New evidence has now been added by a Ghent papyrus published in the *Revue de l'Instruction publique en Belgique*, 1913, pp. 306 sqq., too late, however, to be made use of except in foot-notes here, and by the addition of an amended text in Appendix II below. References are throughout to this republication since the figures which the editor has failed to interpret can be mostly restored from the Tables in the present analysis.

[2] *ἀμπ( )* and *παραδ( )* in taxation are resolved *ἀμπ(έλου)* and *παραδ(είσου)* throughout in place of the *ἀμπ(ελώνων)* and *παραδ(είσων)* employed hitherto by editors. Cf. P. Ghent *ap.* Appendix II, Brit. Mus. 1157. 33, 35, &c. (iii, pp. 63 sqq.) where *ἀμπέλου* (*τελέσ-(ματα) ἀμπ.*) is written out, and **213**. 115, note on *φόρος ἀμπέλου*. However in P. Fay. 226 the form *παραδίσων*, apparently, occurs, so that possibly the usage was not stereotyped.

The further incidence of this taxation upon the component parts of the vineyard is stated in the following table, in which the distribution of the land is placed on the left and the taxation on the right.

TABLE B.

ἀμπ. 192 ar.	ἀμπ. φορίμου $65\frac{1}{4}$ ar.	μυροβαλάνων and συ[κ].( ) cf. l. 4, note	$59\frac{1}{4}$ ar.	ἀπόμ. ἀμπ.	γεωμ. ἀμπ.	ἐπαρούριον; ναύβιον ἐναφεσίων
		καλάμου Ἑλληνικοῦ	4 ar.	Not paying		
		ἐλαιῶνος	1 ar.	ἀπόμ. παραδ. παραγ. ἐλαίας	γεωμ. παραδ.	
		λαχανείας	1 ar.	Not paying		
	ἀμπ. (ἀφόρου?) $126\frac{3}{4}$ ar.	Excluded from the taxation of the ἀμπ. φορ., 4 (?) ar. being the site of a winepress; cf. below.				

Certain features depend upon conjectural restoration, but the main outline is clear. The vineyard was divided for the purposes of taxation into two main divisions, of which one comprised all fruit-producing garden-land; the nature of the other, provisionally termed ἄφορος[1] in the table, is discussed at length below. The taxes proper to garden-land fell only upon the φόριμος. Of these the ἐπαρούριον was universal and here at a uniform rate per arura.[2] The γεωμετρία, though similarly universal, had a rate of incidence varying according to the nature of the crop, while the ἀπόμοιρα was both partial in its incidence and varied in its rate. A special tax on the transport of olives, παραγωγὴ ἐλαίας, was confined naturally to olive-producing ground. The question of the character and distribution of the $126\frac{3}{4}$ ar. which were not liable to these taxes is unfortunately obscured by the mutilation of ll. 3–4. Thus even the number of the arurae placed in this category in the table is not itself directly stated in the text, but is an inference from l. 13, where the ναύβιον (sc. ἐναφεσίων; see below) is incident upon 192 ar. of vine-land. This figure is assumed to represent the acreage of the whole ἀμπελών, a view supported by the characteristics of the ναύβιον ἐναφεσίων as a tax upon all γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει without reference to the nature or quality of the cultivation upon it; and the deduction of the fruitful area from this total gives the remainder as stated. The same mutilation renders it difficult to define precisely the cause of the non-liability of this land to the taxation detailed. It might, for instance, be supposed that the land was in fact φόριμος but was leased and that the burden of taxation fell upon the lessee, or that it was σπόριμος, comprising γῆ ἀμπελῖτις σιτική (cf. **202**. 1, note), which was taxed elsewhere in corn, or finally that it was exempt (ἀτελής). All three classes are found grouped under γῆ ἀμπελῖτις in the early land-survey, P. Tebt. 82 (B. C. 115 [W. 232]). A clue, however, to the interpretation of the passage is contained in the remains of another column of the same text (ll. 20 sqq.). Here apparently the composition of another vineyard is in question; indeed, the only considerable difference between the two passages lies in the fact that while in ll. 1 sqq. the κτῆσις was already existent, ll. 20 sqq. contain the detailed summary of the creation of a κτῆσις from a number of smaller κτήματα. It will be seen that the same distinction of categories of land (φορ. and ἀφ.(?)) is here present (ll. 28 sqq.); the species of φόριμος garden-land ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. of κάλαμος Ἑλληνικός, 1 ar. of ἐλαιών) are grouped by themselves, and the further class to which these are opposed is described in detail, and the total of its acreage separately given. Moreover, as apparently in ll. 3–5, the second class is in order placed first. The distribution of its contents is as follows:—νεόφυτα $208\frac{3}{4}$ ar., κεραμεῖον $\frac{1}{2}$ ar., ληνών &c. 4 ar., and 3 ar. the nature of which is uncertain (cf. l. 29 and note *ad loc.*). The young plantations, if νεόφυτα is the correct solution of ν( ) (cf. l. 17 and note), may be identified with the vines of one to five years' growth (cf. P. Tebt. *cit.*), which were exempted from taxation (cf. P. Tebt. 5. 95 sqq., Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 15, **216**, introd.), and the juxtaposition with them of the κεραμεῖον, ληνών, &c., gives ground for supposing that these were in some way similar. This conclusion well accords with the analysis of the taxation in ll. 6 sqq., and there can be little doubt that the link which bound the entries in ll. 28–30 together was non-liability to the taxation upon garden-land. The greater disproportion shown in them between φόριμος and ἄφορος (?) finds a ready explanation in the fact that the κτῆσις was still being formed.

That ll. 3–4 contained entries similar to those in ll. 28–30 is, therefore, in itself probable, and weight is added to the argument by the presence of the ληνών in l. 4. Such items were in fact frequent in connexion with garden-lands; so, e. g., in P. Hamb. 23 an ἀμπελικὸν χώριον includes a λάκκος, λίμνη, οἰκία and ἔπαυλις, ἀχυροβολών, ληνόπιθος, ξύλινον ὄργανον, πωμάριον, while in B. G. U. 563. i. 10, ii. 2, 3 πωλέαι are embraced within the meaning

[1] Another possible distinction would be that between γῆ τελοῦσα (=φόριμος) and μὴ τελοῦσα.

[2] For a discussion of a different rate shown in certain cases by the ἐπαρούρ. see pp. 247 sq.

of garden-land ; cf. also **157**. Even land on which corn was grown (*γῆ ἀμπ. σιτ.*) is not necessarily excluded ; its presence in this class would be intelligible enough, since it would resemble the *νεόφυτα* in non-liability to taxes upon garden-land, and would only differ in so far as it paid regular taxes elsewhere ; there is no direct evidence whether, e. g., the *κεραμεῖον*[1] and *ληνών* themselves paid some other form of direct land-tax. Two points, however, may be noticed in this connexion. In the first place, if a *κεραμεῖον* was exempt from the taxes both on garden-land and corn-land, it is difficult to see to what other or intermediate form of land-tax it could be subject, unless, perhaps, to some form of *πηχισμός* (cf. P. Oxy. 917. introd.). Secondly, in the case of land paying in corn, the money payment for *ναύβιον* was apparently assessed with the corn-tax ; cf. **188**, P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, p. 120). It is possible, therefore, that the *νεόφυτα*, *κεραμεῖον*, and other members of this class were on a level as regards exemption. In any case, the mere fact that they paid *ναύβ. ἐναφ.* shows that such *ἀτέλεια* as they enjoyed was not absolute but was primarily concerned with the taxes peculiar to garden-land.

The importance for taxation purposes attached to *φόριμος* garden-land by this analysis is fully borne out by the surveys of the period ; cf. e. g. B. G. U. 563 for the distinction between *φόριμος γῆ* and *νεόφυτα* (see also 776 and P. Tebt. 82 [W. 232]), and for that between *φόριμος* and *διάψιλος γῆ* P. Hawara unnumbered verso in *Archiv* v, p. 397. P. Class. Philol. 5 attests the existence of special *ἐπισκέπται ἐλαικῶν καρπῶν*, and contains a complaint that their *βοηθοί* had wrongfully registered *φόριμος* land as *ἄφορος* and *ἄφορος* as *φόριμος*.

(*b*) Evidence of Receipts for *εἴδη* and *γεωμετρία* (including P. Brit. Mus. 195).

(i) *First* (?) *and second centuries.*

Table I.

τελέσματα	*εἴδη* (copper dr.)	(*ἀπόμ.*) *ἀμπ.*	3,000 copper dr. per ar.		+ *προσδ.* at rate of $\frac{1}{5}$ in lump sum	+ *κολλύβου* rate $\frac{1}{60}$ in lump sum and small charge for *συμβόλου*
		παραδ.	1,500	,, ,,		
		(*παραγ.*) *ἐλαίας*	210[2]	,, ,,		
		ναύβιον (*ἐναφ.*)	150	,, ,,		
		ἐπαρούριον	2,000	,, ,,	+ *προσδ.* rate $\frac{1}{13}$	
			1,000[3]	,, ,,		
	γεωμετρία (silver dr.)	*ἀμπ.*	50 silver dr. per ar.		+ *προσδ.* rate $\frac{1}{16}$	
		[,, (Thebes)	40	,, ,,]		
		παραδ.	25	,, ,,		
		[*φοινικ.* (Thebes)	20	,, ,,]		

Table II.

		εἴδη: copper dr.									Silver dr.		
		(*ἀπόμ.*) *ἀμπ.*	(*ἀπόμ.*) *παραδ.*	(*παραγ.*) *ἐλαίας.*	*ναύβ.* (*ἐναφ.*).	*προσδ.* on preceding taxes.	*ἐπαρούριον.*	*προσδ.* on *ἐπαρ.*	*κολλ.* on all preceding taxes.	*συμβόλου.*	*γεωμετρία.*	*προσδ.* on *γεωμ.*	*συμβόλου.*
P. Tebt. 478 (A.D. 128)	11th year	—	5,210	—	[525[4]	1,150[4]]	3,480	275	180	[—]	[17 dr. 2 ob.[4]]	1 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.	⟨$1\frac{1}{2}$ ob.⟩
	12th year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob.	1 dr. 4 ob.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ob.
P. Fay. 55 (A.D. 136)	19th year	—	1,785	1[90][4]	190	435	1,190	100	65	3 ch.	—	—	—
	? year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 dr. [	—	—
192 (*b*) (A.D. 156)	16th year	—	770	—	[75][4]	170	1,025	80	40	[3 ch.]	—	—	—
	18th year	—	3,000	—	300	660	[4,000]	310	140	3 ch.	—	—	—
	19th year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 dr.	[	—
P. Brit. Mus. 917 (A.D. 167)	5th year	940	1,175	120	165	480	2,190	170	90	3 ch.	—	—	—
	6th year	940	1,175	120	165	480	2,190	170	90	3 ch.	—	—	—
P. Fay. 218 (2nd cent.)	15th year	—	—	—	—]	65	175	15	10[5]	[—]	—	—	—
	? year	—	130	20	15	[35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] A lease of a *κεραμεῖον* is contained in P. Tebt. 342.
[2] For the new evidence supplied by the Ghent papyrus see p. 248, n. 1.
[3] See below, pp. 247 sq.
[4] Approximate restoration only ; cf. note *ad loc.*
[5] Cf. **192**. 10, note.

Given in terms of silver conversion.

		(ἀπόμ.) ἀμπ.	ναύβ. (ἐναφ.)	
P. Fay. 192 (A. D. 135–6)	19th year	11 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob.	3 ob. 2 ch.	[

The fragmentary P. Fay. 190 (A. D. 117–18), 341 (*Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118, second cent.), Grenf. ii. 65 (second cent.?) are separately dealt with below.[1] The following readings and emendations are suggested :—in P. Fay. 190. 2 εἰ]δ(ῶν) ; in 341. 4 κολ(λύβου) λ[ε (?), 5 ἡ αὐτ[ὴ ὁμ]οί(ως) . . . Θ[εαδελφίας, 7–8 ἡ αὐτὴ . . . [προσ]δια(γραφομένων) . . . κολ(λύβου) ι (or ιε), 10 ἡ [αὐ]τὴ γεωμετ(ρίας) . . . ; in P. Grenf. ii. 65. 1 ν(αυβίου) (ἡμιωβέλιον), 2 ἀπο(μοίρας).

TABLE III.

Village totals in silver drachmae of Hephaestias (P. Fay. 41, A. D. 186) :

Mecheir—Phamenoth.			
ἀπόμοιρα	240	+προσδ. 50	+κολλ. [8?]+συμβ. 1 dr. 1 ob.
ναύβιον (ἐναφ.)	10		
ἐπαρούριον	156	+προσδ. 12	
Pharmouthi.			
ἀπόμοιρα	300	+προσδ. 63	+κολλ. 11+συμβ. 3 ob.
ναύβιον (ἐναφ.)	15		
ἐπαρούριον	260	+προσδ. 20	

Table I combines the evidence of P. Brit. Mus. 195 with that supplied by the receipts, &c., and gives the completest summary yet attempted of the taxation incident upon garden-land. Table II contains the data on which the conclusions in Table I rest, and Table III presents the evidence of P. Fay. 41, which is unique in supplying the totals of a village.

It will be seen that here the order of the taxes is changed, being no longer descending in rate as in P. Brit. Mus. 195. The arrangement is influenced by two facts. In the first place the ἀπόμοιρα, παραγωγή, ναύβιον, and ἐπαρούριον were paid in copper, and the conversion charge (κολλύβου) upon them was paid in a lump sum at the conclusion of the entries; the γεωμετρία, on the other hand, was paid directly in silver and therefore necessarily stands apart, the distinction being still further emphasized by the grouping of the copper taxation under a special heading εἴδη (discussed below) from which the γεωμετρία was excluded. In the second place the taxes embraced within the section εἴδη owe a subsidiary grouping to the assessment of their προσδιαγρ. The ἀπόμοιρα, παραγωγή, and ναύβιον paid extra charges at the uniform rate of $\frac{1}{5}$, and these are entered in the receipts in a lump sum at the conclusion of the entries. These three taxes, therefore, stand together, and the ἐπαρούριον which differed from them in paying προσδιαγρ. at a rate of $\frac{1}{13}$ (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 195. 11, note) follows. It is noticeable that where the προσδιαγρ. are at a single rate the order is still descending. Thus (ἀπόμ.) ἀμπ. always precedes (ἀπόμ.) παραδ. as does (παραγωγή) ἐλαίας the ναύβ. (ἐναφ.). It may be merely coincidence that the arrangement of the taxes, including γεωμετρία, shows a descending scale of προσδιαγρ. i. e. $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{13}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, but the ground of the variation of the extra charges is at present unknown, and may have been itself determined by the basis of taxation.

The rules for the assessment of the προσδιαγρ. and κολλύβου where payments in copper are concerned have been dealt with in detail (cf. **192**. 10, note). The method of calculation there explained is of great assistance in the restoration of figures in lacunae, though such restoration is subject to a possible variation within limits which are fixed.

The evidence supplied by the receipts throws some light on the proportions of the taxes to one another (cf. below), but does not give the actual rate of incidence per ar., since the area taxed is in no case mentioned. To arrive at the assessment in copper two indirect methods may therefore be employed, both leading to the same results. The first is based on the fact that the ναύβ. ἐναφ. is known from P. Brit. Mus. 372 (Tebt. ii, p. 339) to have been levied at the rate of 150 copper drachmae per ar., and from this the various figures for the taxes may be deduced by the ratios supplied by P. Brit. Mus. 195. The second method is to take the figures in silver given by P. Brit. Mus. 195, and to multiply by 300. The evidence that at any rate for the first two centuries the basis of conversion of copper into silver in this class of payment was a stable ratio of

[1] See below, pp. 247 and 248, n. 3.

300 : 1 is as follows:—(1) P. Brit. Mus. 372. 8–9 (Tebt. ii, *l.c.*, second century), lays this ratio down, ἐν δραχμαῖς (i. e. silver dr.) τὸ τ.[1] (2) In P. Tebt. 549 (second century) the rate is approximately the same. (3) In P. Brit. Mus. 195. 12 (reign of Tiberius) the conversion of 210 copper dr. into $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols gives a true ratio of 280 : 1; but if no lower unit in conversion was used than $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. (cf. **192**. 10, note) the ratio could be 300 : 1. (4) The assessment of the ναύβ. ἐναφ. has already been stated to be 150 copper dr. per ar. It is significant, therefore, that where payments for ναύβ. on vineyards are stated in terms of silver, the rate is always 3 obols per ar.; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 195. 11 ἀν(ὰ) (τριώβολον), B. G. U. 572. 4–5, where 3 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. are paid on 7 ar. odd, and 574. 5–6 where 23 ar. odd yield 11 dr. 3 ob. This conclusion is without prejudice to the rate of exchange outside this class of receipt (cf. P. Oxy. 242. introd.), which may have varied.[2]

In the foregoing remarks the identification of the taxes has been assumed. In the receipts, however, their names are much abbreviated, and the designations adopted above differ considerably from those hitherto accepted. The taxes ἀμπ. and παραδ., which we have amplified ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ., had been thought to be some direct form of land-tax (ὑπὲρ ἀμπελώνων and ὑπὲρ παραδείσων; cf. e.g. P. Hamb. i, pp. 184–5); the tax interpreted as the παραγωγὴ ἐλαίας was regarded as a land-tax ὑπὲρ ἐλαιώνων parallel to the above, and the identification of the ναύβ. as the ναύβ. ἐναφ. is new. It will be convenient, therefore, to review the evidence upon which the proposed explanation is based. In the first place the examination of P. Brit. Mus. 195 reveals a list of imposts which has all the appearance of comprehensiveness, and the endeavour to trace the same taxes elsewhere, rather than to multiply fresh forms of taxation, is a natural one. Furthermore, internal evidence is corroborative. It is to be observed in the case of sums paid for several taxes in a single receipt in a single year that these tend to show the proportions proper to the taxes with which the identification is proposed. The feature is curious, since, if the observation is correct, it implies that the amounts fell on the same amount of φόριμος γῆ, and, if the tendency is hardened into a principle, it appears to conflict with P. Brit. Mus. 195, where the ναύβιον embraces a wider category of land than the ἐπαρούρ. and the ἐπαρούρ. than the ἀπόμ. A probable explanation is that the sums paid in these receipts represent instalments on the same system as that found in P. Brit. Mus. 119 (i, pp. 140 sqq.), i. e. are complete payments for a certain portion of the land (cf. Wilcken, *Gött. Gel. Anz.*, 1894, p. 734). The tax on land liable to the ναύβ. only could thus be paid separately. At any rate the payments for the third century are apparently instalments (cf. below), and a separate payment of ναύβ. is found in P. Fay. 341. 7 (*Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118).

The evidence of this tendency just noticed is contained in Table II. **192** (*b*) is a good example. For the 18th year, 3,000 dr. for ἀπόμ., 300 for ναύβ., and 4,000 for ἐπαρούρ. give precisely the taxation required upon 2 ar. of παράδεισος, and the sums for the 16th year are no less exact. The absence of the παραγωγή is explicable, since it was by its nature incident only upon ἐλαιῶνες (cf. below), and these were but one of various forms of culture liable to the ἀπόμ. P. Brit. Mus. 917 supplies, perhaps, the best instance; for the fact that the same amounts were paid in two consecutive years precludes the possibility of arrears. The amounts are almost exactly in the proportions of the scale. $\frac{940}{3000}+\frac{1175}{1500}=1\frac{29}{300}$, $1\frac{29}{300}\times 150$ (for ναύβ. ἐναφ.) $=164\frac{1}{2}$ (165 Pap.); $1\frac{29}{300}\times 2{,}000$ (for ἐπαρούρ.) $=2{,}193\frac{1}{3}$ (2,190 Pap.). The παραγωγή alone does not show the proportion due, doubtless also by reason of its limited incidence. In P. Fay. 218, 130 dr., 20 dr., and 15 dr. are in the true ratio of ἀπόμ., παραγ., and ναύβ., the implication being that in this case olive-growing land was alone in question. In P. Fay. 192 the sum paid for ναύβ. is in the correct ratio (1 : 20) to the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. P. Tebt. 478 and P. Fay. 55 remain. The Tebtunis papyrus, though mutilated, gives in the main a similar result, the restoration gaining confirmation from the figure of the κολλ. (cf. note *ad loc.*). Here, however, it is noteworthy that the figure for ἐπαρούρ. is not in the ratio of 2,000 : 1,500 to ἀπόμ. παραδ. but of 1,000 : 1,500. In P. Fay. 55 the ναύβ. is approximately correct, showing a ratio only slightly in excess of the correct $\frac{1}{10}$ of ἀπόμ. παραδ., and the παραγ. is as usual an insignificant sum; but the ἐπαρούρ. is again in the ratio of 1,000 : 1,500 to the ἀπόμ. This can scarcely be coincidence. Moreover in P. Fay. 341. 6 (*Stud. Pal.*, iv, p. 118) the figures for the προσδιαγρ. on the ἐπαρούρ. and for the κολλ. charge on the series can be made consistent on a similar supposition. In P. Fay. 218, also (see Table II) it is possible that the payments for the 15th year were double instalments (or on double the area of land; cf. above) as compared with those for the uncertain year following. This yields in the lacuna 260 παραδ., 35 παραγ., 25 ναύβ. Not only does the total of these items demand 65 as

[1] The parallel Ghent papyrus (cf. p. 243, n. 1 and Appendix II) now published gives the same rate throughout.

[2] Cf. Milne, *Annals of Archaeol. and Anthropol.*, vii. pp. 63–4, for a modern parallel at Smyrna.

προσδιαγρ., but 260 (παραδ.) stands to 175 (ἐπαρούρ.) in the ratio of 1,500 : 1,000. In P. Grenf. ii. 65. 1 (see p. 246, and below) a conjectural restoration [3½ ob.] 2 ch. for ἀπόμ. (sc. παραδ.) gives correct ratios throughout on the basis of a 2 ch. unitary rate of progression (cf. **192**. 10, note), and on the supposition that the ἐπαρούρ. was half the usual rate. Rough memoranda of such receipts contained in an unpublished papyrus recently purchased in the Fayum yield similar results; cf. p. 249, n. 3. It is thus clear that in certain cases a remission of a half of the ἐπαρούρ. was allowed, the ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. remaining untouched. The cause of the remission is obscure, but there is perhaps some connexion with the special categories of ἐλαιῶνες (or παράδεισοι) and ἀμπελῶνες ἐν κατοικικῇ τάξει or κατοικικοί, ἐν ἐκτολογουμένῃ τάξει, ἐκτολογούμενοι or ὧν ἕκτη often mentioned in papyri; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 141. 6 (ii, p. 182), 1179. 45 (iii, p. 146), B. G. U. 282. 11, 17, 379. 12, 444. 7, 446. 14, 622. 8, 636. 14 (?), Tebt. 343. 70, 357. 16, B. G. U. 1034. 9 (l. ἀμπ(ελῶνος) ἐκτολ(ογουμένου)), Brit. Mus. 195. 16 and note, 933. 13 (iii, p. 69, l. ἐλαιωνοπαραδ(είσου) ἐν ἐκτολ(ογουμένῃ) τάξει), Milne, P. Hawara 303. 12.[1]

It is significant that in the only instance (P. Fay. 226) where no proportions between the taxes are observable neither the form of the receipt (if it is a receipt) nor the order of the taxes is the same as usual.

The result of this tentative analysis is at least to establish a presumption in favour of the identification proposed. Further evidence may be briefly reviewed. In Table III (P. Fay. 41) the totals are of a village, so that only relative evidence is to be derived from the figures.[2] However, for the identification of the charges ἀμπ. and παραδ. with the ἀπόμ. the document supplies the crucial instance. There is the same grouping, with the same peculiarities of the προσδιαγρ.; the only difference is that in place of the specific branches (ἀμπ. and παραδ.) the generic ἀπόμ. is alone inserted as the title. P. Fay. 190[3] is another case in point. Here we have to do not with the totals of a village but with a register (?) of receipts. The fragment remaining records payments made by an individual on account (*a*) of εἰ]δ(ῶ)ν (ll. 1–8), (*b*) of other taxes (ll. 9 sqq.) which by the position of the year are shown to have been excluded from the category of εἴδη. In l. 5 occurs an entry for ἀπόμ. Similarly in an unpublished papyrus in the British Museum, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. I. Bell, the generic ἀπόμ. is consistently used in a somewhat similar classification of εἴδη taxation by individuals. Yet another example is P. Grenf. ii. 65,[4] where ἀπο(μοίρας) is to be read in l. 2. It appears, therefore, that only in those receipts issued to the tax-payers was the distinction of ἀμπ. and παραδ. of importance. In the further stages and in their relations to the treasury the tax-gatherers and scribes were primarily concerned with the ἀπόμ. as such, a standpoint intelligible enough, as the destination of the funds from the two sources was the same.

The frequent conjunction of the ἀπόμ. and ἐπαρούρ. outside this form of receipt is also corroborative: e.g. Rylands papyrus not yet published (second century B. C.) τήν τε ἀπόμοιραν καὶ τὸ ἐπαρούριον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ εἴδη, Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 352 (119 B. C.), 1234 (120–19 B. C.), P. Oxy. 1283. 13 ἐπαρουρίου, (ἕκτης). A passage in P. Oxy. 917 (A. D. 195–6 ?) is instructive:—ἐξ ἐφη(μερίδος) Ἀπίωνος πράκ(τορος) ἀργ(υρικῶν) Ταλαώ. να(υβίου) καὶ (ἕκτης) καὶ να(ύλου) φο(ρέτρου ?) . . . (δραχμαὶ) κβ (ἡμιωβέλιον), ἐπαρο(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) ρθ χ(αλκοῖ) γ (cf. P. Oxy. 653). Here the ἕκτη and ναῦλον φορέτρου, which are linked closely with the ναύβιον and totalled separately from the

[1] This view is supported by the Ghent papyrus (see Appendix II below). The analysis of sections 1 and 2 of Col. iii shows that the ἐλαιὼν ἐν κλήρῳ and ἐλαιὼν ἐν ἐκτολ(ογουμένῃ τάξει) were alike in paying ἐπαρούρ. at the rate of 1,000, the only difference between those two classes being, apparently, that the second paid a higher παραγωγή (? 280 dr.) than the first (210 dr.). This evidence, combined with that already extant, reveals the existence of three different classes of ἐλαιῶνες. (1) ἐλαιὼν without qualification paying ἐπαρούρ. at 2,000 and παραγ. at 210 (cf. Brit. Mus. 195. 11 and note *ad loc.*, 917 (?)), (2) ἐλαιὼν ἐν κλήρῳ paying ἐπαρούρ. at 1,000, παραγ. at 210, (3) ἐλαιὼν ἐν ἐκτολογουμένῃ τάξει paying ἐπαρούρ. at 1,000 (?), παραγ. at 280 (?). It seems probable that the corresponding classes of ἀμπελῶνες also existed. The Ghent papyrus does not actually mention ἐλαιὼν κατοικικός, but it is possible that ἐν κλήρῳ = κατοικικός and ἐν κατοικικῇ τάξει; the only difficulty being that though κατοικικός the land would pay the ναύβιον at the ἐναφεσίων rate. The Ghent papyrus, dealing only with copper taxation, does not mention the γεωμετρία.

[2] Apart from the question of arrears it is impossible to detect the proportions in which the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. or the two scales of ἐπαρουρ. contributed to the single totals for ἀπόμ. and ἐπαρουρ.

[3] P. Fay. 190. 1–8 repays further analysis. Lines 1–8 must have contained two series of payments for different years, and since in each the ἐπαρούρ. stood at the same sum, 7 dr. 1 ob., it may be assumed that the whole series was repeated as in P. Brit. Mus. 840. Now 5 dr. 2 ob. 2 ch. (5 dr. . . . [Pap.) for ἀπόμ. (sc. παραδ.) gives 7 dr. 1 ob. for ἐπαρούρ. at the 2,000 rate. The ναύβ. at the true ratio would be 3 ob. 2 ch., the προσδιαγρ. on the combined ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. 1 dr. 1 ob. 2 ch. The sum total under εἴδη would thus be 14 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch., which demands a κολλύβου payment of 1½ ob. (1½ ob. 2 ch. Pap.).

[4] See above and p. 246. It is noteworthy in l. 2 that 2 ch. for ναύβ. ἐναφ. is in the correct ratio (1/10) to the sum for ἀπόμ. (sc. παραδ.).

ἐπαρούριον, are without doubt the equivalents of the ἀπόμ. and (παραγ.) ἐλαίας of the Fayûm receipts; cf. also P. Tebt. 347. 14, 21 φόλετρον τῶν ἐλεῶν. For the rate of the ἐπαρούρ. and its προσδιαγρ. see further P. Brit. Mus. 195. 11, note.

With the ναύβιον in these receipts the suffix ἐναφεσίων is nowhere found. The ground of the connexion of this form of ναύβ. with garden-land will be discussed below. Meantime it is sufficient to point out that the proportion of the προσδιαγρ. ($\frac{1}{5}$) to the tax is conclusive in all instances of the proposed identification, since this rate is attested for the ναύβ. ἐναφ. by P. Brit. Mus. 372 (P. Tebt. ii, pp. 339 sqq.), as opposed to that of $\frac{1}{10}$ for the ναύβ. κατοίκ., and no other variety of ναύβ. is known to have existed.

Grounds for the rejection of the interpretation ὑπὲρ ἐλαιώνων in favour of παραγωγὴ ἐλαίας (ἐλᾶς) for the charge occurring between ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. are as follows:—(1) Whereas the former interpretation placed this impost on a level with ἀμπελώνων and παραδείσων and prefixed (ὑπέρ) alike to them all, the identification of the two latter charges with the ἀπόμ. renders the assimilation difficult, for no instance of an ἀπόμ. ἐλαιώνων has as yet occurred (cf. below); on the contrary P. Brit. Mus. 195 shows that there an ἐλαιών paid γεωμ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. (2) The sums paid are uniformly small. (3) In P. Brit. Mus. 917 ἐλαίας is in each case written in full. This evidence combined with that of P. Brit. Mus. 195 is conclusive that the παραγ. in garden-lands fell only upon ἐλαιῶνες. P. Fay. 218 is not in itself sufficient to confirm the continuance of the rate given by P. Brit. Mus. 195,[1] though the fact that the charge invariably precedes the ναύβ., as already noted (p. 246), is significant.

Unfortunately no clear deduction can be drawn from these receipts as to the rate and incidence of the γεωμ. However, from B. G. U. 915. 3 (first–second century) it appears that a 25 dr. rate was still existent (l. ἀν(ὰ) (δραχμὰς) ιβ (τριώβολον)), and that a remission of half might be made while the rate of the ἀπόμ. remained stationary[2]. This reduction was apparently not governed by the same circumstances as in the case of the ἐπαρούρ.[3] Ostraca from Thebes and Syene attest rates of 40 dr. ἀμπ. and 20 dr. φοινικ. (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 147 sqq., 313 sqq., and below). That the extra charges were assessed at $\frac{1}{16}$, a common rate in silver taxation (cf. **194**. 3, note), is proved by P. Tebt. 478. 8–9.

(ii) *Third century.*

A further series of receipts of the same character has now been added by the publication of P. Hamb. 40–1, 46–51. From these it appears that an ex-decurion, Julius Serenus, owned certain garden-lands in Hephaestias and Karanis, those in Hephaestias being classed as ἄμπελος,[4] those in Karanis as παράδεισος. The payments are for the years A. D. 213–19, and apparently represent instalments, since there are two payments of the same amount for the 24th year (cf. 48–9), and probably two also for the first year of Severus (cf. 50–1, and n. 4, below). The cursiveness of the hands has resulted in considerable confusion between the numerals 'A (1,000) and 'Γ (3,000), but happily this is confined to the entries which detail the προσδιαγρ. on the ἀπόμ. and ναύβ., and the analysis of the evidence of the second century enables the text to be corrected with certainty. Figures so corrected are enclosed in angular brackets to call attention to the fact. The instalments repeat themselves so that it is only necessary to give the types. As usual payments are in copper.

[1] However, the new Ghent papyrus (cf. above, p. 243, n. 1) also gives the 210 copper dr. rate for the ἐλαιὼν ἐν κλήρῳ, the ἐλ. ἐν ἑκτολ. τάξει paying more; cf. p. 248, n. 1.

[2] Thus in **192** (*b*) the 25 dr. for γεωμετρία might represent a payment on 2 ar., the area indicated by the εἴδη of the preceding year, and in P. Fay. 55 and Tebt. 478 the sums of 15 dr. and (17 dr. 2 ob. + 26 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. =) 43 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. can be reconciled with the acreage implied by the εἴδη on the basis of a $12\frac{1}{2}$ dr. rate for γεωμ.

[3] A receipt recently purchased is on this point decisive [1]'Απολλώ(νιος) ὁ καὶ Ὥρο(ς) π(αραδείσου) 'Γτξ, ἐλ(αίας) [2]σιε, ν(αυβίου) τλε, προ(σδιαγραφομένων) ψπ, ἐπ(αρουρίου) 'Βσε, [3]γεωμε(τρίας) (δραχμὰς) νε (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον). The area taxed was clearly slightly less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ ar., and while the γεωμ. was at the full rate of 25 dr. the ἐπαρούρ. was on the lower (1000) scale. Possibly the reduced land-tax (γεωμ.) referred to γῆ ἐπηντλημένη; cf. **96**. 15–7, note.

[4] Meyer (P. Hamb. i, p. 184) prefers to regard the payment in 51. 5–6, where, apparently, there is a deletion of ἀμπ( ), as ncident upon παράδεισοι, φοινικῶνες, or ἐλαιῶνες. It is curious, however, if the deletion carried this significance, that (ἀπόμ.) παραδ. (which according to the present analysis could include in its scope both φοινικῶνες and ἐλαιῶνες) was not superscribed. Moreover, all other payments for Hephaestias are on account of ἀμπ., and only those for Karanis on that of παράδ. We prefer, therefore, to regard this payment also as for ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and the deletion as erroneous. If, however, Meyer's supposition is preferred, the main argument remains the same.

TABLE IV.

	(ἀπόμ.) ἀμπ.	(ἀπόμ.) παραδ.	ναύβ. (ἐναφ.)[1]	προσδ. on preceding taxes.	ἐπαρούρ.	προσδ. on ἐπαρούρ.	κολλ. on all preceding taxes.	References.
KARANIS								
(1)		3,000	120	625[2]	2,000	155	100	(41)
(2)		1 tal.	240	⟨1⟩250	4,000	310	200	(40. 1–9)
HEPHAESTIAS								
(3)	1 tal.		240	⟨1⟩250[3]	4,000	310	200	(47, 49, 51. 8–11; cf. 46, 48)
(4)	1 tal. 3,000		360	⟨1⟩875[4]	1 tal.	465	300	(51. 1–7; cf. 50)

The figures in types (2), (3), and (4) are multiples of those in (1), and the stability in the proportions of the figures in each is at once apparent—a fact which emphasizes the correctness of the analysis of Table II for the earlier period. Viewed on the same basis the figures suggest certain changes in the rates of taxation. Thus either the *ναύβιον* at this date was less per ar. than formerly or it was less in proportion to the other taxes; i. e. either the *ναύβ.* was 120 copper dr. per ar. while the *ἀπόμ.* (*ἀμπ.*) and *ἐπαρούρ.* were at the usual rate, or its assessment remained at 150 copper dr., while the *ἀπόμ.* became 3,750 (= $12\frac{1}{2}$ silver dr. on a 300 : 1 basis of exchange) and the *ἐπαρούρ.* 2,500 (= $8\frac{1}{3}$ silver dr.). It may be noted in this context that B. G. U. 572. 4–5, 574. 5–6 (early third century, but subsequent to the reforms of A. D. 202) still show a silver rate for the *ναύβ.* of $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. per ar.[5] The second point of interest lies in the observation that at this date both the *ἀπόμ. ἀμπ.* and the *ἀπόμ. παραδ.* show the same ratio to the *ἐπαρούρ.*, 10–$6\frac{2}{3}$, i. e. that originally proper to the *ἀπόμ. ἀμπ.* alone. Ground is thus given for supposing that at this date the rates coincided, and that the distinction in terminology was a survival.

With these reservations, therefore, to which must be added also the omission of the small *συμβόλου* charge, the data supplied by the Hamburg series for the third century agree with those contained in the earlier texts.

Evidence for this period external to the Hamburg group is but slight. B. G. U. 572–5 (cf. 141) add little in their mutilated state, but the inclusion of the *ὀκτάδραχμος* as a special tax on garden-land is of interest; cf. **216**. 128, note.

Conclusions.

In general, the fresh analysis tends to confirm Wilcken in his opinion that the *γεωμετρία* was the land-tax *par excellence* on garden-land (cf. *Ost.*, i, pp. 173 sqq.), since with the disappearance of the supposed *ὑπὲρ ἀμπελώνων, παραδείσων, ἐλαιώνων* no tax remains with any claim to the position. To interpret the *ἐπαρούριον* as such is objectionable, since on vine-land the rate of the land-tax would then be less than that of the tithe. The identification of the taxes *ἀμπ.* and *παραδ.* with the *ἀπόμοιρα* in these receipts in no way runs counter to Wilcken's own supposition that *ἀμπ.* in certain ostraca stands by a similar ellipse for *γεωμετρία* (*Ost.*, i, pp. 147 sqq.; cf. *φοινικώνων*, pp. 313 sqq.). The meaning must simply depend on the context (e. g. the rate and medium of payment). Thus in P. Brit. Mus. 195. 7, 10 *παραδ.* is, apparently, used first for the *γεωμ.*, then for the *ἀπόμ.* (cf. note on l. 6).[6] Kenyon (*Class. Rev.*, xiv, pp. 170–1) accepts Wilcken's view as regards P. Brit. Mus. 195, but adds the suggestion that *ὑπὲρ γεωμετρίας* without further qualification was a fee

[1] In certain cases Meyer transcribes the name of the second tax as *π*( ) (see his table on p. 185) and supposes it, apparently, to be a different tax. This solution cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The exact similarity in ratio to the other taxes of the figures for *ν*( ) and *π*( ) in the second column of his table is prima facie evidence that the same tax is meant. The rate (which Meyer failed to observe) of $\frac{1}{5}$ for the *προσδιαγρ.* would only suit in this position either *ναύβ. ἐναφ.* or *παραγ. ἐλ.* The objections to the resolution of Meyer's *π*( ) as *παραγωγὴ ἐλαίας* are the following: (1) What evidence there is (cf. p. 248, n. 1) goes to show that the rate of the *παραγ.* differed from that of the *ναύβ.* (2) In that case the *ναύβ.*, which there is ground for supposing was universal on *γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει*, would be absent and its place taken by the *παραγ.*, which was limited to *ἐλαιῶνες.* (3) Land paying *ἀπόμ. ἀμπ.* need not pay the *παραγ. ἐλ.* according to P. Brit. Mus. 195 (cf. Table B). (4) *παραγ. ἐλ.* is invariably abbreviated *ἐλ*( ), *ἐλαι*( ), or *ἐλαίας* (*ἐλᾶς*), never as *π*( ). It may be noted that in **192** (*b*) the cursive *ν*( ), resolved *ν*(*αυβίου*), might equally be read *π*( ).

[2] Meyer, ['A ?]χκε. [3] Meyer, 'Γσν. [4] Meyer, 'Δωοε.

[5] An unpublished Oxy. pap. now confirms this argument by disclosing a $12\frac{1}{2}$ dr. rate for the *ἀπόμ.* at this date.

[6] Similarly in one context *κατοίκων* may stand for the land-tax in corn (e. g. **202** (*a*)), in another for the *ναύβιον* (e. g. **192** (*a*)).

for the resurvey of the soil. In P. Tebt. i, p. 39 the editors preferred the latter interpretation for Tebt. 93–4, and have since extended it to the Roman period and apparently to all instances; cf. P. Oxy. 917. introd. But to treat as analogous the small fixed charge of ½ art. irrespective of acreage in P. Tebt. *cit.* and the payments per ar. in P. Brit. Mus. 195, B. G. U. 915, &c., is unjustifiable. A survey-tax would have fallen on wheat-land and garden-land alike; and there is no evidence for the Roman period of γεωμ. paid by corn-land whether in money or kind, while the connexion with garden-land is constant. A survey-tax would not be expected to vary with the form of culture, nor does it appear credible that large areas ranking under an ἀμπελών, as shown by the analysis of P. Brit. Mus. 195, should have been exempt. It is equally unlikely that the survey-charge, if annual, should have exceeded the total of all other imposts on the land (cf. Tables A and II). A more probable view is that in the Roman period all payments for γεωμετρία were for a direct tax upon garden-land. To Wilcken's definition must be added the qualification that the γεωμ. fell only upon garden-land actually bearing fruit. Furthermore, the γεωμ. ἀμπ. and γεωμ. παραδ. seem to have resembled the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. in representing not the distinction between ἄμπελοι and παράδεισοι in the strict sense, but between the higher and lower grades of fruit-producing land which were thus said to pay at the vine-rate or garden-rate. So in P. Brit. Mus. 195 as analysed a συκών (? or συκάμινοι) and μυροβάλανοι pay at the vine-rate, an ἐλαιών at the garden-rate, and the three forms of culture were equally included under the ἀμπελών in a looser sense. That text seems to show that the γεωμ. ἀμπ. and γεωμ. παραδ. varied coincidently with the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. Similarly in B. G. U. 915 the 5 dr. rate of the latter is linked with the 25 dr. rate of the γεωμ. P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii, p. 61) also indicates that τελέσματα ἀμπέλου and τελ. παραδείσου constituted the two main divisions of taxation upon garden-land at the end of the second century. It is tempting, therefore, to bring the rates of 40 dr. ἀμπ. and 20 dr. φοινικ. at Thebes and Syene (cf. Wilcken, *l. c.*) into line with the two rates known from Middle Egypt, to regard the lower scale as due to special considerations (cf. the variations in the λαογραφία), and to suppose that the φοινικ. rate was a local variant in nomenclature of the παραδ. It is quite possible, e. g., that the predominance of date-palm cultivation in the district should have given this rather than παραδ. as the generic title to the lower rate. The question, however, is much complicated by P. Brit. Mus. 119 + 109 (*a*) (i, pp. 140 sqq., also from Thebes), where the assessments on γῆ ἰδιόκτητος, provisionally identified by Wilcken (*l. c.*) with the γεωμ., do not conform in detail to this scheme. Here φοινικῶνες pay both 20 and 40 dr. per ar. (*passim*), λαχανείαι 20 dr. (119. 5, 61, 70), ἀκρόδρυα 20 and 30 dr. (119. 42, 53, 102, 109 (*a*). 5), παράδεισοι 30 dr. (109 (*a*). 5), μυροβάλανοι 30 dr. (119. 80; cf. 109 (*a*). 18), and ἀμπελῶνες 40 dr. (*passim*).

Obviously this list might be reconciled with the hypothesis proposed if a φοινικών was liable at times to pay at the higher 40 dr. rate in place of its own 20 dr. rate, a possible view in the light of the mixed cultivation practised and the uncertainty of the inundation (though conversely ἀμπελῶνες would be expected sometimes to show the lower rate, as in Brit. Mus. 195), and if there existed in Thebes a third intermediate scale between the 40 dr. and 20 dr. rates; cf. the independent ἕκτη ἀκροδρύων (i. e. ἀπόμ.) attested by ostraca from Thebes (cf. Wilcken, *op. cit.*, pp. 134–5). In awaiting further evidence it may be noted that if the γεωμ. φοινικ. was itself liable to variation, an explanatory ἀνὰ κ or ἀνὰ μ would rather be expected in the ostraca receipts, especially since in those from Thebes the area of the acreage taxed is in each case given (*op. cit.*, pp. 316–17). The fact that in such a context φοινικ. is introduced as a self-explanatory tax-heading seems to imply that its rate was stable and known.[1] The farmed tax, the τέλ(ος) τῆς λαχανίας, which appears on one ostracon (*op. cit.*, pp. 250–1), can have nothing to do with the γεωμετρία.

The alternative view that while the ἀπόμ. was the key-note of a system of classification by 'vine' and 'garden' rates, the γεωμ. was a variable land-tax confined to no such fixed scale is discussed below in the note on P. Brit. Mus. 195. 6.

In any case the analysis which allots to the taxation ἀμπ. and παραδ. (Middle Egypt) the meaning of typical rates for the various cultures, whether this is applied to ἀπόμ. and γεωμ. or to the former alone, has the further merit of explaining the apparent divergence in meaning of land classed as ἀμπ. and παραδ.; cf. Grenfell, *Rev. Laws*, pp. 94 sqq., whose views require slight modification. Thus, while in a loose sense ἀμπ. and παραδ. might designate land subject to the taxation ἀμπ. and παραδ., in the strict and more limited sense they were alike definitely distinguished from φοινικῶνες, ἐλαιῶνες, ἀκρόδρυα, λαχανείαι, &c. Contrast, e. g., on the one

[1] This argument is not, however, decisive, since e. g. in the εἴδη receipts the rate of ἐπαρούρ. varies without explanation; cf. pp. 247–8. Moreover the variations here may have the same origin as those of the γεωμ. discussed on p. 249.

hand the Rosetta Stone (Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 90), ll. 13–15, P. Petrie iii. 26. 4 sqq. (where the κῆπος may be analogous to the λαχανεία of P. Brit. Mus. 195. 5, 7; cf. notes *ad loc.*), B. G. U. 915. 7 (Wilcken's correction), 1185. 21–2, P. Tebt. 343. 69, Brit. Mus. 1292 (iii, p. lxxi), with P. Petrie ii. 39 (*i*), 43 (*b*) + (*a*) 24–44, Brit. Mus. 119 + 109 (*a*) (i, pp. 140 sqq.), B. G. U. 572–4 (cf. 141).

The history of the origin and development of the ἀπόμ. need not be rediscussed (cf. Grenfell, *Rev. Laws*, pp. 119–21, Wilcken, *op. cit.*, pp. 157 sqq., 340 sqq., Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i. pp. 340 sqq.). New evidence as to the departmental destination of the proceeds in Roman times is given in **213**; cf. introd. and l. 100, note. The relation of the γεωμ. to the ἐπαρούρ., the *raison d'être* of the latter, and the relation of both to the ὀκτάδραχμος are questions as yet unanswered. All that can be said in the light of the present analysis is that while the incidence of the ἐπαρούρ. depended, apparently, on the category of tenure, that of the γεωμ. and ἀπόμ. varied in accordance with the class of crop or soil.

The ναύβ. ἐναφ. was not connected with garden-land as such, but fell upon all γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει as distinct from γῆ κατοικική without reference to its contents. As a matter of fact, in virtue of the history of its formation, garden-land fell usually into the category of γῆ κληρουχική or ἰδιόκτητος (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 13 sqq.), i. e. ἐν ἀφέσει, while γῆ κατοικική was pre-eminently corn-land. Catoecic garden-land existed but its status in taxation is not known.[1] In all εἴδη receipts yet published the ναύβ., as has been shown above (p. 249), is the ναύβ. ἐναφ. Apparently it is its position between the ἀπόμ. and ἐπαρούρ. which renders the suffix ἐναφ. unnecessary. P. Fay. 41 is in this respect significant. Where the ναύβ. stands outside the taxes on garden-land, it is given its suffix, in this case κατοίκων: where inside, it stands alone, and only the rate of the προσδιαγρ. gives the clue to its identity. This fact may be used to suggest that catoecic garden-land was not included in εἴδη receipts, but obviously such inductive evidence is insecure, and catoecic garden-land may, by exceptional treatment, have paid its ναύβ. at the ἐναφ. rate.

That the ναύβ. ἐναφ. should have a wider incidence than e. g. the γεωμ. is thus in conformity with its origin. Evidence supplementary to P. Brit. Mus. 195 may here be cited. In P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, p. 122), l. 5, in conjunction with ll. 7–8, shows an arura ἀμπ( ) paying ναύβ. ἐναφ., though the land was σιτόφορος and the land-tax therefore in corn. So in B. G. U. 572. 15 the payment of 20 dr. implies an area of garden-land of 40 ar. (cf. p. 247), yet the γεωμ. stands only at 60 dr. A similar disproportion between τελέσματα ἀμπέλου and τελ. παραδείσου on the one hand and ναύβ. on the other is observable in P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii, pp. 61 sqq.), but the context does not make it clear whether in this case the payments for ναύβ. were confined to garden-land or were the general product of both the catoecic and ἐν ἀφέσει branches. The contrary fact that in the εἴδη receipts, representing small areas of land, the ναύβιον was apparently paid on the same area of land as the ἀπόμ. and ἐπαρούρ. has already been commented upon above.

The precise meaning of the term εἴδη appearing in connexion with these taxes is still obscure. That its scope did not include all taxes upon land admits of no doubt; for apart from the γεωμ. the exceptions are numerous. Thus the φόρος φυτῶν is separately classified in **195**. 10, P. Fay. 190 (cf. pp. 246, 248), λιτουργικόν in **195**. 2, ὀκτάδραχμος in B. G. U. 572–4, doubtless also ἀριθμητικὸν κατοίκων in P. Brit. Mus. 451. 4–5 (ii, p. 110), though the evidence is rendered indecisive by a lacuna, ναύβ. κατοίκων in P. Fay. 190 (cf. 41), ναύβ. (no evidence as to its identity) in **195**; and finally the ναύβ. (ἐναφ.), while included in the instances in Table II above, is definitely excluded in B. G. U. 572–4. On the other hand, positive evidence associates with εἴδη the ἀπόμ., παραγ., and ἐπαρούρ., and the recurrence of the term in this connexion suggests that its use may have been limited to the special imposts upon garden-culture, and that taxes assessed upon a different basis (e. g. ναύβ.) were classified apart. This interpretation agrees with the natural meaning of the term, which in a different context is used as a departmental heading to embrace taxation affecting sheep and cattle (ἐννόμιον), fowls (τοκαδεία), and pigs (ὑική); cf. **213**. 9, note. An objection, however, lies in the fact that amongst the excluded taxes the ὀκτάδραχμος was apparently a special impost upon some form of garden-culture (cf. **216**. 128, note), as indeed was the γεωμ. itself, so that unless special circumstances were attaching to these two taxes the generalization fails. Moreover, the system by which the ναύβ. was at one time included under, at another excluded from, the εἴδη remains unexplained. For the latter difficulty no solution presents itself. That the term εἴδη in this context merely denoted copper payments in contra-distinction to payments in silver is incredible in itself if the content was thus liable to vary; and the frequent reference to εἴδη without further

[1] Cf. now the new Ghent papyrus (Appendix II below) and above, p. 248, n. 1.

qualification implies that their scope was known; cf. B. G. U. 65, 215, 362. i. 2, &c., 779, P. Brit. Mus. 451 (ii, p. 109). Again, the suggestion that the *ναύβ.* when excluded was levied on land other than garden-land is negatived by B. G. U. 572–4. The question must therefore be left undecided.

P. FAY. 55.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). 14·3 × 6·3 cm. A.D. 136.

Actual revision has not in this case been possible, as the text is in Victoria (Australia). However, the analysis of the other texts gives a degree of certainty to restoration which justifies republication.

Ἔτο[υς] εἰκοστοῦ Αὐτ[οκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τρ[αιανοῦ
Ἁδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαμενὼθ [. .
διέγρ(αψε) διὰ Ἥρωνος καὶ μετό(χων) [πρακ(τόρων)
5 Θερμούθ(ιον) Σεύθ(ου) δι(ὰ) Χαιρᾶ(τος) . [. .
εἰδῶν ἐννεακαιδεκ[άτου ἔτους
παραδ(είσου) χα(λκοῦ) Ἀψπε, ἐλαί(ας) χα(λκοῦ) ρ[. .,
ναυβίου χα(λκοῦ) ρϟ, π̣ρ̣ο̣(σδιαγραφομένων) χα(λκοῦ) υλε, ἐπα[ρο(υρίου)
χα(λκοῦ) Ἀρϟ, π̣ρ̣ο̣(σδιαγραφομένων) ρ, κ̣ο̣λ̣(λύβου) ξε, σ(υμβόλου) χα(λκοῦς) γ.

10 ἡ αὐτὴ διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
γεωμετρία[ς . . . . . ἔτους
ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) δέκα π̣ε̣[ντε . . . .

7. Calculation from the *προσδιαγρ.* (cf. **192**. 10, note) shows that the figures at the end of the line may have varied from 180 to 200. The *ρ* surviving still further limits the choice.

9. Both the *προσδιαγρ.* on the *ἐπαρούρ.* and the *κολλύβου* charge should stand in this line. Reference, however, to the text as previously printed and to the original transcription shows that there is no room for these if the sum paid was in each case prefaced by *χα(λκοῦ)*. Now 65 copper dr. are the correct sum for *κολλ.* on all preceding items; so that there can be little doubt that what the editors read doubtfully as *χ(αλκοῦ ὀβολούς)* is in reality *κο*$^{\lambda}$ or *κ*^{o}. 100 dr. for *προσδιαγρ.* on the *ἐπαρούρ.* is 5 in excess; cf. P. Tebt. 478.·4, note. For the omission of *χα(λκοῦ)* with the two items preceding *συμβόλου*, where it is otherwise used consistently throughout a receipt, cf. P. Brit. Mus. 917. 7.

χα(λκοῦς) γ: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 917. 5, note.

11–12. For the *γεωμ.* see p. 249, n. 2.

P. TEBT. 478.

Tebtunis (Arsinoïte nome). 10·5 × 10·5 cm. A.D. 128.

See especially p. 247 above.

Ἔτους δωδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τ[ραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ
Σ[εβαστο]ῦ Φαμενὼθ ιζ. διέγραψεν Χαιράμμων Σ̣[
παραδ(είσου) ἑνδεκάτου (ἔτους) Κερκεσήφεως χα(λκοῦ) Ἐσι, ν(αυβίου) [φκε, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) Ἀρν,
ἐπαρ(ουρίου) χα(λκοῦ) Ἐγυπ, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) χα(λκοῦ) σοε, κολ(λυβοῦ) χα(λκοῦ) ρπ, συμ[βόλ(ου) . .
καὶ [γε]ωμετρίας δωδεκάτου (ἔτους) Κερκεσήφεως [(δραχμὰς) ιζ (δυοβόλους), προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμὴν) α (ἡμιωβέλιον), / (δραχμαὶ) ιζ (δυόβολοι),
π[ροσ]δ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμὴ) α (ἡμιωβέλιον), συμβόλ(ου),
καὶ Φ[αρ]μ̣[ο]ῦθι κα ὁ αὐτὸς γεωμετρίας δ̣ω̣δ̣[εκάτου] (ἔτους?) [(δραχμὰς) κϛ (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον), προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) α (τετρώβολον?),
/ (δραχμαὶ) κϛ (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον), πρ[οσ]δ(ιαγραφομένων) α (τετρώβολον?), συμβόλ(ου) (ὀβολὸς) (ἡμιωβέλιον), δι(ὰ) Μιύσιος [

3. The sum paid for *παραδ.* implies a taxed area of $3\frac{71}{150}$ ar. This multiplied by 150 for *ναύβ.* yields 521 dr., or in terms of 5 (cf. **192**. 10, note), 525. The *προσδιαγρ.* are $\frac{1}{5}$ of the sums preceding. The resulting general total (5,210 + 525 + 1150 + 3480 + 275 =)10,640 dr. demands 180 dr. for *κολλ.*, the number in the text.

4. The *προσδιαγρ.* on the *ἐπαρούρ.* show an excess of 5, 270 being the correct figure; cf. P. Fay. 55. 9, note. In view of the many contrary instances proving stability of system, this is probably to be regarded in both cases as a mistake.

5. 17 dr. 2 ob. are restored on a ratio of 16·1 to 1 dr. ½ ob. *προσδιαγρ.* If in silver assessments 2 ch. were employed as the unit of a system of progression parallel to that found in copper payments (cf. **192.** 10, note), 17 dr. could stand equally. For the *γεωμ.* charges here and in l. 7 see p. 249, n. 2.

6. The space after *συμβόλ(ου)* is left blank.

P. BRIT. MUS. 917 (iii. p. xlv).

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). 15·7 × 16·3 cm. A.D. 168.

This text is published here for the first time by the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum. On the same sheet of papyrus is a receipt issued on the same date by the same tax-collector to . . *ρος Ὥρου.* The payments are in *ῥυπαραὶ δραχμαί,* and include items for *ἐ[πιστατι]κ(οῦ) ἱερέω(ν)* and *[ὑι]κῆς* (?).

Ἔτους ἑβδόμου Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Οὐήρου τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν Ἀρμενικῶν
Μηδικῶν Παρθικῶν Μεγίστων Παῦ(νι) [α.] διέγρα(ψε) Διο̣δ̣ . . . ( ) καὶ μετόχ(οις) πράκ(τορσιν)
ἀργ(υρικῶν) Ταμύσθα Ὡριγένους εἰδῶν πέμπτου ἔτο̣υ̣ς Θεαδ(ελφίας) ἀμπ(έλου) χ̣α(λκοῦ)
Ϙμ, παρα(δείσου) Ἀροε̣, ἐλαίας χα(λκοῦ) ρκ̣, ν̣αυ̣β̣(ίου) χα(λκοῦ) ρξε, προ(σδιαγραφομένων) χα̣(λκοῦ) υ̣[π,] ἐπαρο(υρίου) χα(λκοῦ) Ἐρ̣q,
5 *προ(σδιαγραφομένων) χα(λκοῦ) ρο, κολ(λύβου) q, σ(υμβόλου) χα(λκοῦς) γ. ἡ αὐτὴ εἰδῶν ἕκτου ἕ[τ]ο̣υ̣ς ὁμοίως ἀ[μ]π̣(έλου) χ̣α̣(λκοῦ)*
Ϙμ, παρα(δείσου) χ[α(λκοῦ)] Ἀρ̣[ο]ε̣, ἐλαίας ρκ̣, [ναυβ(ίου) χ]α(λκοῦ) ρξε, π̣[ρο(σδιαγραφομένων) χα(λκοῦ)] υ̣π̣, ἐ̣π̣α̣ρ̣ο̣(υρίου) χα̣(λκοῦ) Ἐρ̣[q],
προ(σδιαγραφομένων) ρο, κολ(λύβου) q, σ(υμβόλου) χα(λκοῦς) γ.

2. The date of the month is restored from the following unpublished receipt; cf. introd.

4. Of the *κ* read doubtfully in the *ἐλαίας* payment only the bottom angle remains. This is too narrow for an *ο*, and the remains in the parallel payment in l. 6, while quite consistent with *κ*, equally do not suit *ο*. 170, moreover, is inconsistent with the amount of the *προσδιαγρ.*

υ[π]: cf. l. 6. The remains are consistent with *υ*, although in neither case decisive. It is therefore restored on general grounds, 480 being exactly ⅕ of (940 + 1,175 + 120 + 165 =) 2,400. At the end of the line part of the tail of the *ρ* is visible.

5. *σ(υμβόλου) χα(λκοῦς) γ*: the sign for *χα(λκοῦς)* is made in the same way exactly as that for *χα(λκοῦ)* (sc. *δραχμάς*) throughout the piece; so also, apparently, in P. Fay. 55. 9. There is, however, no doubt that *χαλκοῖ* and not copper drachmae are meant, since not only is 5 the stable unit in copper payments, but the *συμβόλου* charge is invariably paid in the silver scale; cf. P. Tebt. 295. 12, note. In **192** (*b*), a similar receipt from Theadelphia (?), the 3 ch. are indubitable.

6. A fragment of papyrus which wants adjusting rests over the *α* of *χ[α(λκοῦ)]*, and apparently contains the *ο* or loop of the *ρ* of the figures following. The flourish of the 'A is visible and the tail of the *ρ*. At the end of the line the papyrus is rubbed. There is a slight dark trace where the *q* should be, but, owing to the glass frame, it is impossible to decide whether it is ink. The *q* is therefore printed in square brackets.

P. BRIT. MUS. 195 (ii, p. 127).

Arsinoïte nome. (*a*) 26·3 × 18·8 cm., (*b*) 15·9 × 17·7 cm. First century.

The characteristics of this document have been discussed at length in the general introduction. The two fragments, (*a*) and (*b*), are from the same roll, and (*a*) contains traces of a preceding and (*b*) of a following column. There is no evidence to show that the column represented by (*b*) directly followed (*a*) in the roll. The omission of the item (undeciphered) at the beginning of l. 18 in the totals in ll. 28 sqq., proves, at any rate, that ll. 20 sqq. are not the conclusion of the section beginning at l. 15, though their structure is the same. Possibly, however, the top of the column missing in (*b*) contained the end of the one section and the beginning of the other, but to judge from the height of (*a*) this would not allow room for a statement of taxation similar to that of ll. 6–14, which may be supposed to have followed each section. On the verso is a private account.

Other documents with which on general grounds this text is to be compared are P. Tebt. 82 [W. 232], 343, P. Hawara unnumbered (Milne, *Archiv* v, p. 397), B. G. U. 563, 776.

(*a*) τελέσματα κτήσεως λεγομένη(ς) [
Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ [
ἀμπε[λ]ῶ̣νο(ς) . . . [. . . . . .] . ν̣[.] . [
λ̣ηνῷ(νος) δ̣, σ̣υ̣[κ] . ( ) φ[ο(ρίμου) .,] μυροβ̣[αλ(άνων) . .] . . [. .] ν̣β̣δ̣′,
5 καλάμο(υ) Ἑλ(ληνικοῦ) φο(ρίμου) δ, ἐλαιῶ(νος) φο(ρίμου) α, λαχα[νε(ίας)] α.
γεωμε(τρίας) ἀμπέλ(ου) (ἄρουραι) νθδ′, κα(λάμου) Ἑλ(ληνικοῦ) δ, / (ἄρουραι) ξγδ′
ἀν(ὰ) (δραχμὰς) ν (δραχμαὶ) Γρξβ (τριώβολον), παραδ(είσου) (ἄρουρα) α, λαχανε(ίας) α,
/ β ἀν(ὰ) (δραχμὰς) κε (δραχμαὶ) ν, / γεομε(τρίας) Γσιβ (τριώβολον)·
καὶ εἰς ἀπόμοι(ραν) ἀμπέλ(ου) νθδ′ ἀν(ὰ) (δραχμὰς) [ι] (δραχμαὶ) φqβ (τριώβολον),
10 παραδ(είσου) (ἄρουρα) α (δραχμαὶ) ε, / (δραχμαὶ) φqζ (τριώβολον)· καὶ εἰ[ς] ἐπαρ[ού]ρ̣ι̣[ον
ἀμπέλ(ου) ξεδ′ ἀν(ὰ) ς (τετρώβολον) (δραχμαὶ) υλε· καὶ εἰς
παραγωγὴ(ν) ἐλᾶς ἐλαιῶ(νος) (ἄρουρα) α χ(αλκοῦ) σι τιμῆ(ς) (τετρωβόλου) (ἡμιωβελίου)·
καὶ εἰς ναύβ(ιον) ἀμπέλ(ου) ρqβ ἀν(ὰ) {(δραχμὰς)} (τριώβολον) (δραχμαὶ) qς.
γίνονται τῆς οὐσί(ας) (δραχμαὶ) Ἄτμα (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον).
15 Μάρκου Ἀντωνίου Πάλλαντος (πρότερον) Γαλλίας Πώλλη(ς)
⟨(πρότερον)⟩ δὲ Λουκίου Σε̣π̣τ̣ι̣μ̣ίου ἀμπελ(ώνων) ὧν (ἕκτη?),
. ε̣ . [.]δ̣ου (πρότερον) δὲ Ἔρωτος καὶ Χάρμου (ἄρουραι) νζ, ∠ ν(εοφύτων?) μ̣η̣δ̣
. . . . βδ′, / (ἄρουραι) ν∠, καὶ Φιλοξένου
το(ῦ) Θέωνος (ἄρουραι) ς, ∠ ι(εοφύτων?) β∠, ληνῷ(νος) καὶ χρηστηρίω(ν) β.

(*b*) . . . . . .
20 [. . . . .] . [
[. . . . . .] ν̣ος̣ α[
καὶ (πρότερον) [Ἀμ]μωνίο̣(υ) σιτολόγ̣ο̣υ̣ ν(εοφύτων?) . [
καὶ (πρότερον) [Σω]τᾶτος το(ῦ) Σωτᾶτ̣ος ν(εοφύτων?) . [
καὶ (πρότερον) Τιμ[ο]θέου τ̣ο(ῦ) Φιλο̣[νί]κου (ἄρουραι) κ̣β̣ .
25 καὶ (πρότερον) Μεν̣δ̣είου το(ῦ) Θεομ̣ν̣ήστ̣ο̣(υ) (ἄρουραι) . [.] . . [
καὶ λαχανε(ίας) (ἄρουραι) γ,
καὶ (πρότερον) Ἀνικήτο(υ) το(ῦ) Ἀνικήτο(υ) (ἄρουραι) ι, ∠ ν(εοφύτων?) β.
γίνονται ἐπιγρ(αφῆς) (ἄρ̣ο̣υ̣ραι) τοςΛ′β′, ∠ ν(εοφύτων?) σηΛ̣δ̣′,
ν̣( ) . γ( ) καὶ λαχανε(ίας) (ἄρουραι) γ, κεραμί(ου) ∠,
30 ληνῶ(νος) καὶ χρηστηρίω(ν) (ἄρουραι) δ, / σιςδ′,
καλάμο(υ) Ἑλλη(νικοῦ) φο(ρίμου) β∠, ἐλαιῶ(νος) φο(ρίμου) α.

8. l. γεωμε(τρίας). 11. λ of αμπελ( ) corr. from ε (?). ε of ξε corr. from ς. ς after αν( ) corr. 23. τ of σωτατος corr. from σ or δ.

3–5. These lines give the component parts of the vineyard. With l. 6 commence the details of the taxation proper, together with a curtailed account of the areas taxed which refers back to the fuller details given here; cf. notes on ll. 4 and 6 sqq.

4. The structure demands that the entries which directly precede καλάμο(υ) Ἑλ(ληνικοῦ) should be the constituents of the $59\frac{1}{4}$ ar. paying γεωμ. ἀμπ. in l. 6, and that these should be fruit-producing (φόριμοι); cf. pp. 244 sqq. and notes on ll. 3–5 and 6. On this view the ληνών ends the catalogue of areas exempted in virtue of their non-productivity, and the συ[κ] . ( ) and μυροβάλανοι together (or with a third item lost; cf. below) make up the $59\frac{1}{4}$ ar. required. That there is no general total of the non-fruit-producing area before συ[κ] . ( ) is not inconsistent with this, since ll. 28 sqq., where such an arrangement occurs, differ somewhat in detailing the creation of a κτῆσις and giving the formal totals extracted from numerous subsidiary ἐπισκέψεις.

συ[κ] . ( ): at this point the lower half of the line is defaced, but Mr. Bell agrees in reading συ. For the termination the vestiges are indecisive, and either συ[κ]ῷ(νος) (cf. B. G. U. 776. i. 3, 5) or συ[κ]α̣μ̣(ίνων) (cf. P. Tebt. 343. 86, C. P. Herm. 28. 6) is possible. In the lacuna there is room for one or at most two numerals, these being widely spaced throughout.

μυροβ[αλ(άνων) κτλ.: for this form of culture cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 296–300, 1460, P. Brit. Mus. 119. 80 (i, p. 146), 109 (*a*). 18 (p. 151), Milne, *Archiv* vi, p. 135, Oxy. 338 (Μυροβαλάνου ἄμφοδον). The vestiges of ink which follow are not sufficient to determine the reading; moreover, the abbreviation of μυροβαλάνων is conjectural except in so far as the β is not suspended. φο(ρίμων) is expected, but the remains do not suit this, though it may quite well be placed in one of the

lacunae. The figures at the end of the line are fairly secure, but the δ′ may equally be ∠δ′. If νθδ′ could be read, this might be supposed to be the total of the φόριμος land preceding, but θ is inadmissible; moreover, no totals occur elsewhere in this introductory statement (cf. above). It is preferable, therefore, either to refer the 52¼ ar. directly to the area under μυροβάλανοι and to suppose that a defining adjective intervened (in which case 7 ar. should be restored after συ[κ] . ( ) φ[ο(ρίμου) to complete the 59¼ ar.), or to suppose a third form of culture in addition to μυροβάλανοι and συ[κ] . ( ), for which there seems scarcely room.

The figures νβδ′ stand outside the usual line of the column, doubtless owing to the scribe's intention to commence the taxation with a fresh line. In view of this evidence of cramping the usual wide spacing of the figures has towards the end of the line not been assumed.

5. καλάμο(υ) Ἑλ(ληνικοῦ): cf. l. 31, B. G. U. 619. 19, 776. ii. 10, and P. Tebt. 81. 31, 82. 12, &c. [W. 232], 83. 74, 79, 87. 43 (where κά(λαμος) Ἑλ(ληνικός) is to be restored in place of the editors' κα( ) ἐλ(αιών) and κα( ) ἐλ(αιοφόρος)).

6. ἀμπέλ(ου) is probably not to be taken with the acreage following in the sense of 'land under vines', but is best constructed closely with γεωμ. as defining the category of the land-tax (cf. pp. 250 sq.), while the 59¼ ar. gather up a previous total from the account of the contents of the ἀμπελών in ll. 3 sqq. (cf. note on l. 4). The same is true of παραδ(είσου) in l. 7. The reasons for this interpretation are the following: (1) There is then the same distinction between the two branches of the γεωμ. as between those of the ἀπόμ., which occur similarly grouped in ll. 9 sqq.; for the ἀπόμ. the existence of these two branches is attested by the long series of receipts already reviewed. (2) The introduction of the 59¼ ar. without more exact definition than is contained in the summary in l. 4 is paralleled in ll. 7 and 10, where the 1 ar. refers back to the ἐλαιών of l. 5. In these cases to link παραδ. directly with the land-area following rather than to the category of taxation which precedes involves the difficulty that ἐλαιῶνος, not παραδ., would have been expected; cf. l. 12, where ἐλαιῶνος is in fact inserted for the παραγωγή. (3) If ἀμπέλ(ου) were to be taken primarily with the land, i.e. in the sense of land actually growing vines, then a corresponding section should have preceded καλάμο(υ) Ἑλ(ληνικοῦ) in l. 4; for this, however, there is no place; cf. note *ad loc.* (4) In other entries below similar calculations are implied as familiar to the reader. Thus in l. 11 the 65¼ ar. paying ἐπαρούρ. gather up all the φόριμος details (cf. Table B), and the 192 ar. liable to the ναύβ. in l. 13 include apparently the whole acreage of the κτῆσις, yet in neither case is any explanation given. (5) It may be objected that the κάλ. Ἑλλ. is stated separately, and that, if a backward reference were implied, one total (i.e. 63¼ ar.), directly following the γεωμ. ἀμπ. would have sufficed. The same objection applies to the λαχανε(ία) under παραδ(είσου), where there is equally strong reason for believing παραδ. to refer to the tax; cf. above. Reference, however, to Table B shows that the status of κάλ. Ἑλλ. and λαχ. was the same—though paying γεωμ. they did not pay the ἀπόμ. This fact implies that for taxation purposes they were classified differently, possibly on the basis of fruits versus non-fruits, and would account for their separation here. (6) If we are right in supposing the charges ἀμπ. and φοινικ. (sc. γεωμ.) on ostraca from Thebes to be typical rates rather than specific taxes on vines and palms, the practice in these, where the acreage is inserted without further definition, may be invoked as similar.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that ἀμπελών (or ἄμπελος) and παράδεισος could apparently be used loosely of the land on which the two categories of taxation fell (cf. p. 251), the opposite interpretation which connects ἀμπέλ(ου) and παραδ(είσου), used in this sense and equally gathering up the items from ll. 4–5, with the acreage which follows, is not impossible. If, however, ἄμπελος meant here land subject to the 50 dr. γεωμ. rate, and παράδεισος that subject to the 25 dr. rate, there could no longer be any reason why κάλ. Ἑλλ. and λαχ. should be classified separately. The difficulty can be overcome by defining ἄμπελος and παράδεισος as land subject to the ἀπόμ. ἀμπ. and ἀπόμ. παραδ. The introduction of this classification under the γεωμ., with its rather awkward substitution of ἀμπέλ(ου) for συ[κ] . ( ) and μυροβαλάνων, and παραδ(είσου) for ἐλαιῶ(νος), must then be justified by the assumption that the ἀπόμ. supplied the key-note of the system. This explanation, while leaving the ἀπόμ. untouched, discards the two named branches of the γεωμ. with their fixed rates.

On the whole the balance of evidence inclines to the first view. Outside this papyrus, it is true, there is no evidence of the branches ἀμπέλου and παραδείσου of the γεωμετρία in the Fayûm, but the use of ἀμπ. and φοινικ. (sc. γεωμ.) in ostraca from Thebes seems analogous to that of ἀμπ. and παραδ. (sc. ἀπόμ.) in the εἴδη receipts above, and in P. Brit. Mus. 195 the 50 and 25 rates of the γεωμ. appear to correspond to the 10 and 5 rates of the ἀπόμ.

Whatever view is taken it is a noteworthy illustration of the difficulties of nomenclature that in this document ἀμπελών (or ἄμπελος) is used in at least three distinct and gradually widening senses.

For the arura sign employed by the scribe, which resembles a looped η written in a cramped style and is surmounted by a horizontal stroke, cf. B. G. U. 915. 1, 14, 16, 23, P. Brit. Mus. 193 (ii, pp. 122 sqq.). A similar sign without the stroke occurs apparently for an artaba in P. Brit. Mus. 372. 24 (P. Tebt. ii, p. 340).

10. Where only 1 ar. is in question the scribe does not trouble to state the rate, as this explains itself; cf. l. 12.

11. For the rate of the ἐπαρούρ. cf. pp. 245 sqq. Further evidence is contained in P. Brit. Mus. 374 (cf. ii, p. xxxv), of which ll. 7 sqq., being of some interest for the taxation of garden-land, are quoted *in extenso*: [7] . . . ( ) (ἄρουραι) θ∠{δ′}, ἀπομοί(ρας) (δραχμὰς) ϟε, προ(σδιαγρα ομένων) (δραχμὰς) ι[θ . . . [8] / [[. . . . ( ) .]] (δραχμαὶ) ρο, προ(σδιαγραφομένων)

(δραχμαὶ) κδ (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῖ) β [. . . [9](δραχμαὶ) Ϫυνε (τριώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον), / (τάλαντα) γ (δραχμαὶ) ω[. . . [10] ἀμπ(έλου) (ἄρουραι) ιγ∠δ', ἀπομοί(ρας) (δραχμὰς) ρλζ (τριώβολον) [. . . [11] ἐπαρο(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) qα (τετρώβολον), προ(σδιαγραφομένων) (δραχμὰς) ζ [χ(αλκοῦς) β . . . [12] προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) Ϫυqς [. Here the 91 dr. 4 ob. paid for ἐπαρούρ. on $13\frac{3}{4}$ ar. give exactly the rate of 6 dr. 4 ob. For the rate in Ptolemaic times cf. P. Hib. 112. 13, note. The rate of the προσδιαγρ. was always $\frac{1}{13}$; cf. Tables, pp. 245 sq., 250, **192**. 10, note, and P. Tebt. 500. 2 sqq., where in nine instances legible this rate holds good.

15. Γαλλίας: Rostowzew's conjecture Ἰουλίας (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 121) is not confirmed by a revision of the original.

16. ὧν (ἕκτη?): cf. P. Tebt. 343. 69–70 πα(ραδείσων) ὧν ἕκτη (where this heading includes an ἐλαιών), Oxy. 917. 2 να(υβίου) καὶ (ἕκτης), 1283. 13 ἐπαρο(υρίου), (ἕκτης), and for similar phrases, e.g. P. Berlin 1422. 15 (Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 159) καὶ ὧν (sc. παραδείσων) ἀπόμοιρ(αν) μὴ ἄγεσθαι, Tebt. 343. 10, 16 ὧν ἐκφόριον, B. G. U. 563. ii. 8 ὧν πρόστειμον τελεῖσθαι, 776. i. 4 ὧν τὸ ἐπαρ(ούριον). In P. Tebt. 343. 69–70 πα(ράδεισοι) ὧν (ἕκτη) are contrasted with πα(ράδεισοι) ἱερ(ατικοί), a natural distinction since γῆ ἱερά did not pay ἀπόμ. (cf. p. 297). For the class of garden-lands referred to indifferently as ὧν ἕκτη, ἑκτολογούμενοι, or ἐν ἑκτολογουμένῃ τάξει see above, p. 248.

17. The individual whose name is not deciphered at the beginning of the line and Philoxenus in l. 18 are, apparently, tenants. For the sign after νζ cf. **66**. 1–2, note, **199**. 21, &c. It occurs frequently in ἐπισκέψεις (e.g. P. Tebt. 60 sqq. *passim*), introducing the component parts of a preceding total. In the present case the sum of the items is always less than the total preceding, the remainder being left unaccounted for.

ν(εοφύτων?): cf. above, p. 244, and e.g. **138**. 9, P. Brit. Mus. 131 recto. 192 (i, p. 175), 131*. 42, 83 (ibid., pp. 190–1).

25. The ink at the end of the line is not sufficient to determine the letters though there is no doubt, of course, that this entry corresponds to that at the beginning of l. 29 in the totals (cf. note *ad loc.*).

28. ἐπιγρ(αφῆς): cf. in a similar context P. Hawara unnumbered, verso i. 3 (Milne, *Archiv* v, p. 397). In P. Brit. Mus. 119. 33 (i, p. 140) ἐπιγρα(φῆς) is from the facsimile to be read in place of πάνυ.

29. ν( ).γ( ): the ink is clear, but the ν may be read as τρ. Next to this, what we have regarded as a composite character containing both an abbreviation sign and a letter, may also be a cursively written τ; but this produces an impossible collocation. In any case it is apparently the connexion of the λαχανεία with the preceding word or words which takes it out of the category of φόριμος.

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193. RECEIPTS FOR VARIOUS TAXES.

Hermopolis. 18·5 × 15·5 cm. A.D. 132–5.

A series of three receipts for miscellaneous taxes, written by different hands in two columns on one sheet of papyrus. It is remarkable that the second receipt (Col. ii), which contains payments for, and is dated in, the 16th year should be preceded by a similar receipt containing payments for the 19th year. The payments fall under five headings: (1) λαογραφία 8 drachmae; (2) δε(σμοφυλακία) 1 obol; (3) προθ(μοφυλακία?) 1 ob. 2 chalchi; (4) ὑική 1 drachma 4 obols; (5) τέλος μόσχου 14 obols. Since the sums are in each case identical, and since in the case of the δεσμοφυλακία the evidence coincides with that from other sources, it is probable that full annual amounts, not instalments, were here paid. For the bearing of this conclusion on the poll-tax cf. note below.

Col. i.

[. . (ἔτους) Ἀδριανοῦ Κ]αίσαρος τοῦ κυρί[ο]υ
[ ]( ) λαο(γραφίας) ιθ (ἔτους) Ἀρπαησίω(ν)
[ ] ὀκτώ, / η, δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολόν), προ(θμοφυλακίας?) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β,
[ ] ὀκτώ, / η, ὑικ(ῆς) μίαν (τετρώβολον),

L l

5 [/ α (τετρώβολον)] . Ἀπολ(λωνι) Ἑρμοφιλ( ) Ωρι-
[Σαρα]πάμμων ἀδελ(φὸς)
[ ] π̣ρ̣(οθμοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β, δι(ὰ) Ἑρμείνου Φιλ( )
[ ] ιθ (ἔτους) Διόσκ(ορος) Ἁρπαησίω(νος)
[ ] . δ̣[ε(σμοφυλακίας)] (ὀβολόν ?), π̣ρ̣ο̣(θμοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολὸν)
χ̣(αλκοῦς) [β,] δ̣[ι](ὰ)
10 [ ]
[λα]ο̣γ̣(ραφίας) ιθ (ἔτους) Πο̣τ̣ά̣μ̣[ων
[ ] . . . . ( ) ἀδελ(φ) ⟨ὑικῆς⟩ μίαν (τετρώβολον), [/] α̣ (τετρώβολον)
[μία]ν̣ (τετρώβολον ?), / α̣ (τετρώβολον ?), δι(ὰ) Ἑρμείνου Φ[ι]λ( ).

Col. ii.

(2nd hand) ις (ἔτους) Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
15 Φαρ(μοῦθι) κβ, Πόλ(εως) Λ̣ι̣β̣(ός), λαο(γραφίας) ις (ἔτους) Ἁρο̣ε̣ι̣π̣ο̣ι( )
Ἁρατσ( ) ὀκτώ, / η, δε(σμοφυλακίας) (ὀβολόν), προθ(μοφυλακίας ?) (ὀβολὸν) χ(αλκοῦς) β,
δι(ὰ) Νικομάχου. Παῦνι κς
ὁ α(ὐτὸς) ὑικ(ῆς) μίαν (τετρώβολον), / α (τετρώβολον), δι(ὰ) τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ).

(3rd hand) Φ[ρο]υ̣(ρίων) Λ̣ι̣β̣(ὸς) Ἀπ(ηλιώτου), ιθ (ἔτους) Ἁδρ[ιανο]ῦ Κ[α]ί[σαρος]
20 [το]ῦ κυρίου Τῦβ(ι) κγ, Διόσκ[ο(ρος) Ἁρπ(αησίωνος) τέλ(ους)]
μόσχου ὀβολ(οὺς) δέκα τέσσ(αρας), δι(ὰ) Κ̣α̣λ̣λ̣ί̣[ο]υ̣.

Col. ii. 'The 16th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Pharmouthi 22, West-end Quarter, (paid by) Haroeipoi . . . son of Harats . . . for the poll-tax of the 16th year eight drachmae, total 8, for the prison-guard 1 obol, for the ferry-guard (?) 1 obol 2 ch., through Nicomachus. Pauni 26, (paid by) the same person through the same agency for pig-tax one drachma four obols, total 1 dr. 4 ob.

'Quarters of the Western and Eastern Guard-houses, the 19th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord, Tubi 23, (paid by) Dioscorus son of Harpaësion for the tax on a calf 14 obols, through Callias.'

3. ὀκτώ: cf. ll. 4 and 16. On the supposition that these are annual payments (cf. introd.) an 8-drachmae rate of the poll-tax is here attested for Hermopolis; cf. P. Brit. Mus. inv. no. 1897, where μητροπολῖται ὀκτάδραχμοι occur (Bell, *Archiv* vi, pp. 107 sqq.). Payments on a similar scale are found for Memphis in P. Flor. 12 and for the Arsinoïte nome in P. Tebt. 354. If **278** is rightly attributed to Hermopolis, a 12-drachmae scale also existed.

δε(σμοφυλακίας): cf. **185**. 6, &c., **191**. 6, 8, **194**. 4. Payments of 1 obol occur also in P. Fay. 54. 17, Tebt. 354. 9, 17.

προ(θμοφυλακίας): cf. ll. 7, 9 and especially l. 16, where the fuller προθ( ) occurs, **185**. 6, 15; the amount here is uniformly 1 ob. 2 ch. The tax is doubtless in some way connected with the ferries; for the common transposition of the ο and ρ cf. e. g. P. Petrie iii. 37 (*b*) verso. Col. iii. 14, Milne, *Archiv* vi, p. 134, Oxy. 118. 6, 732. 2, Leipzig 32. 2, Amh. 110. 16. The smallness and fixity of the amount distinguish the charge here from the tax on ferries which existed in Ptolemaic times (**70**. 18, note). Similarly the Roman φόρος πορθμεῖος of P. Oxy. 732 (cf. P. Bibl. Nat. in Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 392. 10, B. G. U. 1188. 11 sqq., and note *ad loc.*) was not only large in amount but was paid to τελῶναι. Not improbably, therefore, the abbreviated title here is to be rather expanded on the analogy of δε(σμοφυλακίας), θη(σαυροφυλακίας), ποτ(αμοφυλακίας), and a charge ὑπὲρ πορθμοφυλακίας supposed. πορθμοφύλακες have not yet occurred in papyri, but the ὁρμοφύλακες (P. Tebt. 370. 5, Hamb. 17. 5, Fay. 23. introd.), would be analogous.

4. ὑικ(ῆ)ς: the sums paid by individuals under this heading in tax-receipts show considerable variation:— 1 dr. (P. Oxy. 289. 6), 1 dr. 1 ob. (Fay. 53. 7, 54. 7, 316, 317; cf. 230), 1 dr. 4 ob. (**185**. 12, **193**. 4, 12, 13,

18, Oxy. 308, Tebt. 353. 8, &c. [W. 269], 354. 9, &c.), 1 dr. 4½ ob. (Oxy. 289. 10, &c., 313, 574, in the last case + 1 ob. προσδ.), 1 dr. 5½ ob. (Oxy. 733. 3, 6 ? = 1 dr. 4½ ob. + 1 ob. προσδ.), 2 dr. 1½ ob. (Oxy. 288. 10, &c.; cf. 311), 5 dr. 5½ ob., 12 dr. ½ ob., 13 dr. 3 ob., 14 dr., 26 dr. 4½ ob. (Oxy. 389). For village totals cf. **213**. introd., Table V. The variations in these figures cannot be explained on chronological or geographical grounds, and combined with the evidence of Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 1031, acknowledging payment for τέλος δελφακίτος μιᾶς, give ground for supposing that the ὑική was not a licence-charge, but was assessed on a basis of number or value.

For the inclusion of the ὑική under the departmental heading εἰδῶν cf. **213**. 9, note.

15. Πόλ(εως) Λιβ(ός): cf. l. 19 Φ[ρο]υ(ρίων) Λιβ(ὸς) Ἀπ(ηλιώτου). There, if the reading is correct, the conjunction of two ἄμφοδα seems to refer rather to the organization of the πρακτορία (cf. the quarter Νότου καὶ Λιβός in Thebes) than to the domicile of the individual tax-payer. The hand of this receipt is extremely cursive, and what is read as Λιβ(ός) might as well be Βο(ρρᾶ), but in spite of Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 143. introd., Hermopolis possessed no ἄμφοδον Πόλεως Βορρᾶ.

19. Φ[ρο]υ(ρίων) κτλ. Or perhaps Φ[ρο]υ(ρίου); cf. **419**. 2 Λευκοπυργίτου Ἄνω Κάτω.

20–1. τέλους] μόσχου: cf. **213**. 7, note.

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194. RECEIPT FOR VARIOUS TAXES.

Arsinoïte nome (?). 7·7 × 14·8 cm. A. D. 134–6.

Two receipts for various taxes paid in two consecutive years. The taxes include, besides those for guards and prison-guards, which have already occurred in **185**, **191**, and **193**, the ἀριθμητικόν, on which see the note on **213**. 22, the χωματικόν, or tax for the maintenance of the embankments, and the licence for donkeys. In the second receipt, which is much mutilated, the beer-tax possibly appears.

[Ἔ]τους ἐννεακαιδεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τ[ραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ
[Σ]εβαστοῦ μηνὸς Ἁδριανοῦ κε. διαγέγρα(φε) Σισόιτι πρά[κ(τορι) ἀργ(υρικῶν) . . . . . .
χω(ματικοῦ) ὑπὲρ ιη (ἔτους) ρυπ(αρὰς) (δραχμὰς) ἑπτὰ ἡμιοβ(έλιον), / (δραχμαὶ) ζ (ἡμιωβέλιον),
καὶ Παχὼν ιε ⟨ὁ⟩ αὐτ[ὸς . . . . . .
ἀριθμ(ητικοῦ) (δραχμὰς) δεκαέξ, / (δραχμαὶ) ις, δεσμοφυλ(ακίας) [ὀ]βολ[ο]ὺς δύο, / (δυόβολοι),
[. . . . . .
5 [δι]πλ(ώματος) ὄνων τετρώ(βολον), / (τετρώβολον), φυλ(άκων) ὀβολ(οὺς) πέντε χ(αλκοῦς) β, [/]
(πεντώβολον) χ(αλκοῖ) β.

Ἔτους εἰκοστοῦ Ἁδρια[ν]οῦ Καίσαρ[ο]ς τοῦ [κ]υρίου, Παῦν[ι . . . . . .
[. . . . . .]αθρεί[ο]υς μ[. . . .] . [. . .] . [.]υ [? κω]μογρα(μματ) [20 letters
[. . . . . .] (δυόβολοι) (ἡμιωβέλιον), τέλ(ους) ζ[ύτου . . . . . .] τετρώ(βολον) [20 letters
[. . . . . .] . . [. . . . . .] [
. . . . . .

3. l. ἡμιωβέλιον.

ll. 1–5. 'The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, the 25th of the month Hadrianus. Paid to Sisoïs, collector of money-taxes . . . by . . . for the embankments-tax of the 18th year

7 drachmae of discounted silver ½ obol, total 7 dr. ½ ob.; and Pachon 15, the same person . . ., for the numeration-tax 16 drachmae, total 16 dr., for prison-guards-tax 2 obols, total 2 ob., . . . for donkey-licence 4 obols, total 4 ob. ,for guards-tax 5 obols 2 chalci, total 5 ob. 2 ch.'

3. χω(ματικοῦ): the reading is doubtful, but the amount of 7 dr. ½ ob. points to the χωματικόν; cf. P. Tebt. 353. 15 [W. 269], where the same amount is paid for this tax. The normal rate at this period was 6 dr. 4 ob. (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 333 sqq., P. Oxy. ii, p. 281), and the editors of P. Tebt. *cit.* suggested that the difference there was due to the inclusion of the προσδιαγραφόμενα. This suggestion is confirmed by the Strassburg ostracon in *Archiv* iv, p. 146, which shows that 1½ ob. for προσδιαγραφόμενα were paid on the stater, a rate of 6¼ per cent., which gives 3 chalci on 1 dr., and consequently 2½ ob. on 6 dr. 4 ob. In B. G. U. 359 (where the payment is made, as in **194**, in ῥυπαραὶ δραχμαί), 391, and P. Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55), the amount is 7 dr. 4 ob. 2 ch. This increase is perhaps due to the inclusion of the sum paid for βαλανικόν, those two taxes being often coupled in ostraca (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 334, and e. g. ii. 391). The total amount, however, including the προσδιαγραφόμενα on both at the above-mentioned rate should be 7 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch. (6 dr. 4 ob. + 2½ ob. + 4½ ob. + 2 ch.). Some other exceptions to the usual rate are noted by Milne, *Theban Ostraca*, pp. 129–30. The χωματικόν is often coupled in receipts with δεσμοφυλακίας; cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 354. 13, Brit. Mus. 844 (iii, p. 55).

On the significance of the term ῥυπαρός applied to drachmae see Milne's recent discussion in *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, vii, pp. 64–6.

5. δι]πλ(ώματος) is uncertainly read, and the amount of 4 obols seems very small, since 8 dr. were paid for a single donkey in B. G. U. 213; possibly, however, the 4 ob. were only an instalment. Cf. διπλώματος ἵππων in P. Amh. 92. 21 [W. 311], Hamburg 9.

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195. TAXING-LIST.

Arsinoïte nome (?). 14 × 8·5 cm. Second century.

An account of payments in money made in different months by several persons on account of εἴδη, λιτουργικόν, ναύβιον, πενθήμερος ὄνων (cf. note on l. 5), and φόρος φυτῶν, all of which are familiar from other sources.

. . . . . .
]ως ἰδῶν (δραχμὰς) κ.
? λι]τ̣ουργ(ικοῦ) (δραχμὰς) ια (τετρώβολον) (ἡμιωβέλιον).
2nd hand] (τετρώβολον), Παῦνι (δραχμὰς) ζ (τετρώβολον).

1st hand] ναυβ(ίου) (δραχμὴν) α.

5]ούπεως πενθημ(έρου) ὄνων (δραχμὰς) η, (2nd hand) αἱ γίν(ονται) (δραχμαὶ) η.
]ω̣ν̣ . β
] Παχ(ὼν) (δραχμὰς) ι̣ε̣ (τετρώβολον), Παῦνι (δραχμὰς) δ, ὁ(μοίως) (δραχμὰς) η.
1st hand]ά̣ρσεως ναυβ(ίου) (δραχμὰς) β (τετρώβολον).

] . η Φρόντων ἰδῶν (δραχμὰς) η (τριώβολον).
10] φόρος φυτ(ῶν) (δραχμὰς) ιβ.

ναυ]β(ίου) (*δραχμὰς*) *α* (*δυοβόλους*).
]. . . . . [. . . . . .] .
. . . . . .

1. *ἴδων* Pap.; so in l. 9. 3. *παϋνι* Pap.; so in l. 7. 10 l. *φόρου* (?)

1. There is some margin above this line, but owing to the recurring blank spaces this need not be the first paragraph of the column.

2. *λι]τουργ(ικοῦ)*: cf. **213**. 34, note.

5. *πενθημ(έρου) ὄνων*: cf. B. G. U. 969. 21 and 23 *ἔθος δ' ἐστὶν τὸν ἔχοντα ἰδίους ὄνους τούτοις ἀπεργάσεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ ἔχοι, πενθήμερον μετρῖν εἰς τὸ δημόσιον*, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 335 sqq. According to that text, persons who did not possess donkeys had to make an equivalent contribution in corn. **195** shows that a money payment could also be made.

10. *φόρος φυτ(ῶν)*: cf. P. Fay. 42. introd.

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196. TAX-RECEIPT.

Arsinoïte nome. 25·7 × 7·2 cm. A. D. 196. Plate 20.

Receipt for various taxes, issued to the collectors (*ἡγούμενοι*, ll. 9–10, note) by the nomarch of the nome. The amounts, which are no doubt aggregates of individual payments, fall under three headings: (1) 60 drachmae paid for *δεκανικὸν ἰχθυομεταβόλων* (cf. note on ll. 6–9); (2) 80 drachmae for the beer-tax (*ζυτηρὰ κατ' ἄνδρα*); (3) 124 drachmae for the boats of the priestly image-bearers (*θεαγοί*; cf. note on ll. 13–14). The group of taxes thus arranged finds a parallel in the priestly accounts B. G. U. 1+337 [W. 92. i. 25–ii. 2], where charges for *ἁλιευτικὰ πλοῖα*, *δεκανικὸν πλοίων*, and *ζυτηρά* are similarly included in the *νομαρχίας λόγος*. The coincidence, however, does not necessarily imply that in **196** also only payments by priests were concerned, although this is possible (cf. ll. 9–10, note).

For the importance of the nomarch in the financial organization of the nome see Martin, *Les Épistratèges*, pp. 141 sqq., Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 256 sqq.; cf. Kühn, *Antinoöpolis*, pp. 143 sqq. Preisigke argues that the taxes for which the nomarch was responsible represent fluctuating dues, tolls, &c., as opposed to direct taxes, of which the incidence and assessment were fixed; cf. P. Strassb. 58. introd. However, the qualification *κατ' ἄνδρα* applied to the *ζυτηρά*, and the evidence of P. Tebt. 353 [W. 269], where the payments under *ζυτηρά* are uniform for several years, are rather against such an interpretation.

Ἔτους δ Λουκίου
Σεπτιμίου Σευήρου
Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος
Σεβαστοῦ Μεχεὶρ α.
5 διεγρά(φησαν) Ἀπίωνι νο(μάρχῃ) Ἀρσι(νοΐτου)
διὰ Ἥρωνος χι(ριστοῦ) δεκα-
νικοῦ ἰχθυομετα-

βόλ(ων) διὰ Σοκμήνεως
καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἡγου(μένων)
10 γ (ἔτους) (δραχμαὶ) ἑξήκοντα, γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) ξ,
ζυτηρᾶς κατ' ἄνδρα
ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμαὶ) ὀγδοήκον-
τα, γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) π, πλοίων
θεαγῶν ὁμοί(ως) (δραχμαὶ) ἑκα-
15 τὸν εἴκοσι τέσσαρες,
γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) ρκδ.

7. ἰχθυομεταβολ(ων) Pap. 9. ηγου(μενων) written above πρεσβ(υτερων), which is deleted.

'The 4th year of Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus, Mecheir 1. Paid to Apion, nomarch of the Arsinoïte nome, through Heron, agent, for the *decanus* of fish-vendors through Sokmenis and the other principals for the 3rd year sixty drachmae, total 60 dr., for the beer-tax individually assessed similarly eighty drachmae, total 80 dr., for the boats of the image-bearers similarly one hundred and twenty-four drachmae, total 124 dr.'

5. The nomarch Apion recurs in P. Tebt. 307 and 605–7 (A. D. 194–210).

6. χι(ριστοῦ): cf. e. g. B. G. U. 345. 5.

6–9. δεκανικοῦ ἰχθυομεταβόλ(ων): cf. the tax δεκανικὸν τῶν αὐτῶν (sc. ἁλιευτικῶν) πλοίων in B. G. U. 1. 1 [W. 92. ii. 1], Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 353 sqq., Wessely, *Karanis*, p. 74, Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, ii, pp. 46–7. Ten seems to have been a common number in official bodies and δεκανοί occur in various connexions, e. g. Wessely, *Denkschr. Akad. Wien*, phil.-hist. Kl., 37 (1889), p. 241 δεκανῷ ὑπὲρ [πλοίων ἀπερχομέ]νων ἐν Ἀλεξανδρ(είᾳ), P. Tebt. 27. 31 δεκανῶν τῶν φ[υ]λακιτῶν (cf. Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires*, pp. 261–2), Milne, *Theb. Ost.*, 77, 78 (δεκανὸς κυνηγίδων πλοίων?), 139 (δεκανὸς νυκτοφυλάκων), B. G. U. 834. 11 δεκα[νε]ίαν πυροῦ, 1189. 5–6 δεκανῶν χώματος, P. Fay. 156. 4, Oxy. 387, Flor. 278. ii. 1, Sammelbuch, 1. 2, C. I. G. iii. 4716 *d*. 56, Néroutsos-Bey, *L'Ancienne Alexandrie*, p. 12. With reference to the tax δεκανικὸν πλοίων Otto (*l. c.*) argues that the δεκανοί were military officials concerned with the ποταμοφυλακία who had power to requisition private vessels for the river-police service; a boat-owner could, however, purchase exemption from this exaction by the payment of a sum of money called δεκανικόν. This view rests on assumptions for which there is no evidence, and is clearly inapplicable to the δεκανικὸν ἰχθυομεταβόλ(ων). The two taxes are no doubt maintenance-charges, in the one case for the support of a δεκανὸς (or δεκανοὶ) πλοίων, in the other of a δεκανὸς ἰχθυομεταβόλων; cf. the δεκανία πυροῦ in B. G. U. 834, and **213**. 29, note on the tax ἐπιστατείας φυλακιτῶν. Further evidence is needed to explain the precise duties of the δεκανοί, but from B. G. U. 834, Milne, *Theb. Ost.*, 77, 78, it may be concluded that they were here concerned, directly or indirectly, with taxation.

For ἰχθυομεταβόλοι cf. San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 95, 135, and Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 136.

9–10. ἡγου(μένων) γ (ἔτους): for the ambiguity in meaning of ἡγούμενος cf. P. Fay. 110. 26, note. It is noteworthy in the present instance that the scribe first wrote πρεσβ(υτέρων). πρεσβύτεροι collect taxes of the νομαρχικὸς λόγος in P. Strassb. 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 (cf. B. G. U. 711), and ἡγούμενοι of the village of Euhemeria issue certificates of payment in respect of φόρος προβάτων in P. Brit. Mus. 849 (iii, p. xl); cf. **219**. 2, &c., P. Tebt. 401. 23, 484. With regard to the distinction between the πρεσβύτεροι and ἡγούμενοι of a village, if, as is probable, the latter were the same as the προεστῶτες, this was the wider term, as is shown by **122**. 6–8. Thus, in the present context the ἡγούμενοι may include the πράκτορες νομαρχικῶν, whose existence as village officials is known from B. G. U. 711, and in P. Tebt. 484 the ἡγούμενος κώμης who endorses the letter may be one of the πράκτορες addressed. The possibility has already been noted in the introd. that the taxes in **196** were payments by priests; but that ἡγούμενοι without further qualification refers to the ἡγούμενοι ἱερέων (cf. e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 281 (ii, p. 66) and payments διὰ ἱερέων πρεσβυτέρων in B. G. U. 392. ii. 6 sqq.) may be doubted, although in the parallel receipts P. Tebt. 307, 605–7 payment was made by the priests.

11. Further instances of the inclusion of the ζυτηρά under the νομαρχικὸς λόγος are P. Strassb. 61 (cf. 58, introd.), B. G. U. 1. 2 [W. 92. ii. 2].

13–14. πλοίων θεαγῶν: cf. introd. The present passage lends support to Wessely's conjecture (*Karanis*,

p. 74) that πλ(οῖον) θεοῦ should be restored in P. Brit. Mus. 266. 45, &c. (ii, pp. 235 sqq.), in preference to πλ(ινθουργός) (Kenyon *ad loc.*, and Otto, *op. cit.*, i, p. 313).

θεαγῶν: cf. P. Tebt. 61 (*b*). 59, 61, 72. 210, 121. 76, 133, B. G. U. 1023. 6. Otto, *op. cit.*, i, p. 95 regards θεαγός as synonymous with παστοφόρος. Whether the πλοῖα were boats reserved for special religious functions or fishing-boats belonging to the θεαγοί is not clear.

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197. CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome.) Late second century.

Of the four custom-house receipts printed below (cf. **368–70**), the first, which concerns the tax of $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ upon exports and imports, and mentions the amount paid, has been already discussed by Grenfell and Hunt in P. Fay. pp. 199 sqq. The others, which deal with the tax 'for the protection of the desert route' and that 'for the harbour of Memphis', are of the usual kind, and similar documents will be found in P. Grenf. ii, p. 78, Fay. p. 195, Brit. Mus. 929 (iii, p. 40), Strassb. 12. In the introduction to the last-named text Preisigke refuses to recognize these documents as tax-receipts, on the ground that the amount paid is not usually stated, and prefers to regard them as certificates entitling the bearer to certain privileges on his way through the desert (in the case of the ἴχνους ἐρημοφυλακίας), or on his arrival at Memphis (in the case of λιμένος Μέμφεως). But the argument has not much weight, since there are among the ostraca numerous instances of tax-receipts in which the amount paid is not stated; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii, pp. 93 sqq., 263 sqq. Moreover it has been shown by P. Brit. Mus. 929 (iii, p. 40) that the custom-dues were assessed per load, whether of camels or donkeys, a load of oil paying so much, of wheat, so much. It was therefore only necessary to state the kind and number of animals, and the nature of the produce, to enable any person knowing the tariff to calculate the sum payable. Cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 191, note 2.

(*a*) 8·2 × 5·5 cm. Written across the fibres. A. D. 162.

Τετελ(ώνηται) διὰ πύλης Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσου ρ΄ν΄
Σαραπίων ἐξάγ(ων) ἐπὶ καμήλ(ῳ) α μιᾷ
λαχανοσπέρμ(ου) ἀρτάβ(ας) ἓξ τελ(οῦσας) (δραχμὰς) πέντε
καὶ καμήλῳ ἑνὶ ὄνοις δυσὶ πυρο(ῦ) (ἀρτάβας) δε-
5 καδύο τελ(οῦσας) τρεῖς δραχμάς. (ἔτους) τρίτο(υ)
Ἀντωνείνο(υ) καὶ Οὐήρου τῶν κυρίω(ν)
Ἁθὺρ [[. . . . .]] τετράδι.

(*b*) 5·6 × 7·3 cm.

Τετελ(ώνηται) διὰ πύλ(ης) Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νήσου
ἴχνους ἐρημοφυλ(ακίας) Μέ̣λ̣ας
10 ἐξάγων ὀρόβου ἐπὶ ὄνῳ ἑνί.
(ἔτους) ι Ἐπεὶφ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι,
+ + + + κε. + + +

(*c*) 3·9 × 6·2 cm.

[Τετ]ε̣λ(ώνηται) διὰ πύλ(ης) Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νή(σου) λι(μένος)
Μέμφεως Παεῖς εἰ(σάγων) ἐπὶ ὄνοις δυσὶ
15 [. .] . [. .] . . ἕξ. (ἔτους) θ [Φα]ῶφι ἐνά-
τῃ καὶ εἰκάδι, κθ.

(*d*) 5·9 × 5·4 cm.

Τετελ(ώνηται) διὰ πύλ(ης) Σοκνοπ(αίου) Νή(σου)
λι(μένος) Μέμφεως Παεῖς ἐξ(άγων)
ἐπὶ ὄνῳ ἑνὶ ὀρόβ(ου) . . ( ) ζ∠.
20 (ἔτους) ι Φαμενὼθ ὀκτωκαιδε-
κάτῃ, ιη.

(*a*) 'Paid at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus for the tax of $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ by Sarapion, exporting on one camel six artabae of vegetable-seed paying five drachmae, and on one camel and two donkeys twelve artabae of wheat paying three drachmae. The 3rd year of Antoninus and Verus the lords, Hathur 4.'

(*b*) 'Paid at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus the dues for the tax for the protection of the desert route by Melas, exporting pulse on one donkey. The 10th year, Epeiph 25.'

9. ἴχνους ἐρημοφυλ(ακίας): cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1266 (*f*) (iii, p. 39), Fay. 75, 76, 186–9, Leipzig 82. The tax is usually called simply ἐρημοφυλακίας, e. g. in P. Amh. 117.

(*c*) 'Paid at the custom-house of Socnopaei Nesus the dues for the harbour of Memphis by Paeis, importing six . . . on two donkeys. The 9th year, Phaophi 29.'

14. For Paeis cf. l. 18 and **368–9**.

19. The abbreviated name of a measure after ὀρόβ(ου) looks like νι( ) or πι( ); it is not like an artaba sign, moreover a load of $7\frac{1}{2}$ artabae for one donkey would be too much; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1169. 66, note (iii, p. 46), where the highest load of ὄροβος for one donkey is 3 art.

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198. NOTE CONCERNING DONKEYS.

11·8 × 8·3 cm. Third century.

The purpose of this document is uncertain. It is a brief note referring to certain donkeys as ἀτελεῖς, which presumably means that these were immune from state services, and the mention of a φρούριον and a particular night suggests that the service immediately in view was military, or concerned with police-duties, rather than e. g. work on the embankments (cf. **195**. 5, note). A bronze tablet in Berlin bears the inscription Ἀγρειππινιανῆς καὶ Ῥουτιλλιανῆς οὐσίας τοῦ κυρίου Αὐτοκράτορος ἀτελῆν καὶ ἀνενγάρευτον (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch* 4226, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 376), and Rostowzew has suggested (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 128, note 1) that this was destined to be fixed on an animal or carriage, a view which the present text tends to support.

Below the Greek are several lines apparently in shorthand. The verso contains part of a private letter, in which a tunic (*κιτώνιον*) is prominent and the word *χαλαστοῖς* occurs.

Φρουρίου·
Πανδβεὺς Πιβίχις
περὶ ἀτελ(ῶν) ὄνων θηλ(ειῶν) καὶ
ἀρρένων τοῖς δημοσίοις
5 τοῦ φρουρίου κδ νυκτὸς
εἰς τὴν κε.
]ιος

Parts of five lines of shorthand.

'For guard-house: Pandbeus son of Pibichis, concerning immune donkeys, male and female, for the officers of the guard-house, the night of the 24th to the 25th.'

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199. DAY-BOOK OF A REVENUE OFFICIAL.

Oxyrhynchite nome. 17·2 × 12·7 cm. First century.

Fragment of a register of payments of corn arranged according to days and villages. For example, under the heading in l. 6 are enumerated the different amounts of wheat paid (or, less probably, received) by different persons at the village of Sesphtha (in the western toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome; cf. P. Oxy. 345) on the 21st of an unnamed month; cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 1145. Sometimes the wheat is said to have been measured according to the declaration of the sitologi (ll. 1–2, 7–8, 20), but more often the amount paid is simply stated, without explanation. The interpretation of the document is made difficult by numerous abbreviations, some of which remain unexplained. On the verso is part of an account in demotic.

Col. i.

/ πρ( ) κατὰ προσφώ(νησιν)
Μηυχω( ) υἱ(οῦ) Μαλαγκ( ) σι[τ]ο(λόγου) (πυροῦ) ι
ἀπὸ ἐπιστά(λματος) τῶν παραγενα(μένων).
/ τῆς ἡμέ(ρας) (πυροῦ) λθδ' χ(οίνικες) ς.
5 ὧν ἀποπ( ) κθδ' χ(οίνικες) ς, τοῖς παρὰ Ἡρω(νος) ι.
κα, Σεσφθὰ ἀποπ( )
Ἡρακλείδη(ς) Διον(υσίου) . . ( ) ἐνα( ) κ[α]τὰ προσφώ(νησιν)
σιτο(λόγων) (πυροῦ) η χ(οίνικες) ε.
Σερεπόδω(ρος) Σερεπ(οδώρου) [[διὰ Σερεπ(οδώρου) Ψεναμ(ούνιος)]]
10 . . [.] .
Ἄδραστος Ἀδράστο(υ) πρ( ) κατὰ προσφώ(νησιν)
Πτολ(εμαίου) Κεφα(λᾶ) ἣν εἶχ(εν) ἐν θέ(ματι) ἀντα( ) μεσ . ( ) (πυροῦ) α.

Ἁρπαῆσις Διονυσίου (πυροῦ) ε.
[Ἁρπ]α̣ῆ̣σις Ἁρθο̣ώνι(ος) (πυροῦ) ς.
15 [. . . .] . . ρι̣ω( ) Λαγώυτο(ς) (πυροῦ) γ.
[. . .]ψαμοῦ̣(ς) Ἁρυώτο(υ) (πυροῦ) ε.
[Ἁρ]υ̣ώτης Πετσί(ριος) (πυροῦ) γ.
[Π]ετεσοῦχος Βα̣λλοῦ(τος) (πυροῦ) ς.
[Κ]εφαλᾶς Σαραπίωνο(ς) (πυροῦ) δ.
20 [. . . . . .]τ̣ . τ̣οε( ) κατὰ προσφώ(νησιν) σιτο(λόγων) . . ( ) ἐ̣[να( )
[. . . .] (πυροῦ) ς∠ χ(οῖνιξ) α, ∠ κ̣ χ(οίνικες) ς, [λο(ιπαὶ)] ς δ΄ χ(οίνικες) ε. [
[ ] ∠ δι(ὰ) Παοσί(ριος) Ν[

Col. ii.

ζ ἀ̣π̣οπ( ) θα[
Ἕρμων τ . [
25 Ἀπολλώ(νιος) το(ῦ) [
∠ δι(ὰ) Διω[
Ἁρσιῆσι(ς) Βε̣λ̣[λῆ(τος)
(πυροῦ) ∠[
Πλοῦτος Μ̣[
30 Ψενῆσις [
Παῦσι(ς) Χ̣[
∠ [

. . . . . .

12. αυτα( ) μεσ . ( ) added above the line. 18. Second ο of πετεσουχος altered.

1. πρ( ) recurs in l. 11; the abbreviation consists of a ρ with a curved stroke above and slightly to the left of it.

5. ἀποπ( ): cf. ll. 6, 23. The abbreviation is made up of two symbols. The first has the appearance of an α with a lengthened vertical stroke, as found sometimes in the cursive of the later Ptolemaic period. The second consists of a circle linked at the top to a curve. The resolution is very doubtful. (μοναρταβίας) is scarcely possible.

7. The sign before ἐνα( ) resembles a Roman s with the upper loop closed. Perhaps ἐνα(φεσίων) should be read here and in l. 20, but the context is obscure.

21. The arithmetic here shows that the artaba contained 40 choenices; cf. P. Oxy. 1044. introd., 1145. 18, 1286. 4, and **207**. 4, note. For the sign of division preceding κ̄ cf. **66**. 1–2, note, P. Brit. Mus. 195. 17, note (p. 257 above). The meaning of κ̄ is discussed in the note on **188**. 4–5.

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200. SITOLOGUS-RECEIPTS.

Hermopolite nome. Height 16·1 cm. A. D. 111–2.

These two receipts are written on one sheet of papyrus to which are joined the documents described in **108**. introd. A third receipt originally followed at the foot, but of this little but the date ιϛ (ἔτους) remains. The hand in each receipt differs. The

payments were made on account of arrears in the corn-tax covering the long period of twenty-six years. Both receipts are concerned with the same family; cf. **108** and introd.

Receipts from Hermopolis resembling the first of those below are P. Amh. 122, B. G. U. 1089; for the second cf. B. G. U. 1090, P. Leipzig 84.

(*a*) Προσβ(έβληκεν) ἐπὶ θησ(αυρὸν) Τλήθ(μεως) γενη(μάτων) πεντεκαιδεκάτου (ἔτους)
Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου ὑπ(ὲρ) Πατρὴ (Ἄνω?)
Σινκ(ερὴ) κο(λλήματος) λβ Πετβῆς Φατρήο(υς) ὑπ(ὲρ) Τ̣ο̣θ(ῆτος) Φωχ( )
ὑπ(ὲρ) Ἀμμω(νίου) Ἀμμω(νίου) ὑπ(ὲρ) Σοήριο(ς) Ἀχιλ(λέως) ὑπ(ὲρ) παλαιᾶς
5 ἐκθέσεως η (ἔτους) Δομιτιανοῦ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) δύο γ′ι′β′,
/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) βγ′ι′β′, γ (ἔτους) Τραιανοῦ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) δύο γ′ι′β′,
/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) βγ′ι′β′, δ (ἔτους) δοχ(ικῷ) δύο γ′ι′β′, / (πυροῦ) βγ′ι′β′, ε (ἔτους)
(πυροῦ) μία⟨ν⟩ ∠, / (πυροῦ) α∠.

(*b*) Θησ(αυροῦ) σιτολ(όγων)· με(μέτρηκε) γενη(μάτων) πεντεκαιδεκάτου (ἔτους)
10 Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου ὑπ(ὲρ) Πατρὴ (Ἄνω?) Σινκερὴ
κο(λλήματος) σογ Ἑρμαῖο(ς) Ἑρμ[. . .] ὑπ(ὲρ) Σοήρις Ἀχιλλέως
[ὑπ(ὲρ)] παλαιᾶς ἐχθέσεως [δ (?) (ἔτους) Τ]ρ̣αιανοῦ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) τετρακ(αιεικοστόν),
/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) κ′δ′, ε (ἔτους) ὁμοίως (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) μίαν ἥμισ(υ), / (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) α[∠,
ς (ἔτους) ὁμοίως (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) δ[ύ]ο γ′ι′β′, / (πυροῦ) βγ′ι′β′.

1. προσ of προσβ(εβληκεν) written over something else. 2. πατρη ± Pap.; so in l. 10. 4–5. υπ(ερ) παλαιας εκθεσεως is written above εις τα απο {απο} χειρισμ̣ο̣ῦ, which is deleted. 11. ε of ερμαιο(ς) corr. from α. 12. [υπ(ερ)] παλαιας εχθεσεως is written above εις τα απο χειρισμ̣ο̣ῦ, which is deleted.

1–8. 'Petbes son of Phatres has paid into the granary of Tlethmis from the produce of the 15th year of Trajanus Caesar the lord to the account of Sinkere in the Upper Patre toparchy, page 32, on behalf of Tothes son of Phoch . . . on behalf of Ammonius son of Ammonius, on behalf of Soëris daughter of Achilles on account of the old list for the 8th year of Domitian $2\frac{5}{12}$ artabae of wheat by receiving-measure, total $2\frac{5}{12}$ art. of wheat by receiving-measure, and for the 3rd year of Trajan $2\frac{5}{12}$ artabae of wheat by receiving-measure, total $2\frac{5}{12}$ art. of wheat by receiving-measure, and for the 4th year $2\frac{5}{12}$ artabae by receiving-measure, total $2\frac{5}{12}$ art. of wheat, and for the 5th year one and a half artaba of wheat, total $1\frac{1}{2}$ art. of wheat.'

1. The corn was delivered at the granary of Tlethmis, although apparently due on the account of the village of Sinkere in the Upper Patre toparchy (ll. 2–3). Tlethmis was probably situated in the same district (see **384**, where Πατρὴ Ἄνω is likely to have preceded Π. Κάτω, and compare the grouping in Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, x. 29, 31–2, 34, 45 with B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 6 sqq., 553. ii. 3 sqq.), and possibly the two villages shared one θησαυρός (cf. Preisigke, *Girowesen*, pp. 51–2); or this may be a case of branch-payment, on which cf. **204**. introd. The family here concerned also held lands in Τερετονψώ in the same district; cf. **108** and introd.

3. For Sinkere cf. B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 7, 553. ii. 3.

5. ἔκθεσις is commonly used in connexion with arrears; cf. e. g. P. Fay. 42 (*a*). 5, 247, 320, Brit. Mus. 1170. 2 (iii, p. 93).

9. For the heading θησ(αυροῦ) cf. *Fayûm Towns*, Ost. 24, 30, 36, 40. Whether the following payments were also made at Τλῆθμις is not clear.

201. SITOLOGUS-RECEIPT.

8·1 × 13·5 cm. A.D. 137.

A receipt, probably issued by sitologi, for two payments of wheat on behalf of the same person; cf. the preceding papyrus.

Ἐμέτρη(σεν) ἐφ' ἅλω Ἀσκλ(ηπιάδου) ἐποικ(ίου) εἰς Ἑρ̣μ̣ο̣λ̣(αον ?)
. [.] . . τ̣ . ἐ̣[π]ὶ̣ τῆς ιβ [Ἐπ]εὶφ γενή(ματος) τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος κα (ἔτους) Ἁδριανοῦ Καίσαρος
τοῦ κυρίου Φλαύιος Ἡράκλειος δι(ὰ)
5 Πετεψόιτος Πετεῦτος γεω(ργοῦ) πυρο(ῦ)
μέ(τρῳ) δημοσ(ίῳ) δοχ(ικῷ) ἀρτάβ(ας) δεκαὲξ ἥμισυ,
/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) (ἀρτάβαι) [ις]∠, δι(ὰ) Αρ[. . .] . κ̣( ) ψυγμ(οῦ)
Κορνηλ(ίου) ε̣[. . .] . η( ) (πυροῦ) δη(μοσίῳ) δοχ(ικῷ) (ἀρτάβας) δεκαὲξ ἥμι(συ),
/ (πυροῦ) δοχ(ικῷ) (ἀρτάβαι) ις[∠.]

'Measured at the threshing-floor of the farmstead of Asclepiades to the credit of Hermolaus (?) . . . on the 12th of Epeiph from the produce of the present 21st year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord by Flavius Heraclius through Petepsoïs son of Peteus, cultivator, 16½ artabae of wheat by the official receiving-measure, total 16½ art. of wheat by receiving-measure, and through . . . from the drying-place of Cornelius . . . 16½ art. of wheat by the official receiving-measure, total 16½ art. of wheat by receiving-measure.'

2. The word which has not been read at the beginning of the line must be either a patronymic or description. ἀ[π]αιτη(τ) cannot be read.
7. ψυγμ(οῦ): cf. B. G. U. 454. 14, P. Oxy. 522. 4.

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202. REGISTER OF TAXES ON LAND.

Arsinoïte nome. 20·1 × 13·8 cm. Late first century. Plate 11.

A list of land-owners with the amounts due (ἀπαιτήσιμον κατ' ἄνδρα; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 210) on account of the taxes corresponding to various categories of private land. The categories mentioned are the following (for details cf. the notes and **188**. 4–5, note): (1) catoecic land taxed at the usual rate of 1 artaba per arura; (2) so-called one-artaba land, distinct from the preceding, and in other fiscal respects differently treated, though paying land-tax at the same rate; (3) ἐπιβολή land, which we consider to be land compulsorily assigned by the Government to certain persons by a process analogous to the Byzantine institution of the same name; (4) so-called vine-land, which was in fact corn-land, since it was taxed in wheat; (5) land originally held by guards (φυλακῖται); (6) land originally held by native soldiers (μάχιμοι). To the amounts exacted on account of the various land-taxes are added extra payments, consisting in (1) a charge for κ̄ which is discussed in **188**. 4–5, note, and (2) extra charges proportional to the main amount (προσμετρούμενα). The portion of the roll preserved deals with taxes to be paid

on account of the three villages of Hephaestias, Tanis, and Philadelphia, all belonging to the Heraclides division of the Arsinoïte nome. It is remarkable that here, as in **188**, the land-owners enumerated all bear either Greek or Roman names.

The verso contains **15**.

1 γῆς ἀμ(πελίτιδος) (πυροῦ) γβ′, κ̄ δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) β′, Ἡφαιστιάδος ἡ αὐτὴι ἐπιβολ(ῆς) κ[ώ(μης)] α∠δ′,

2 προ(σμετρουμένων) (πυροῦ) δ′, γῆ(ς) ἀμπ(ελίτιδος) ς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) κ′δ′, (μοναρταβίας) κατοί(κων) (πυροῦ) ε, κ̄ δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠γ′κ′δ′, / (πυροῦ) καδ′κ′δ′.

3 [Γ]άιος Οὐαλέριος ἱππεὺς (μοναρταβίας) Τάνεως (πυροῦ) βγ′, κ̄ ς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) γ′ι′β′, / β∠γ′ι′β′.

4 [.]α̣ . [.]ι̣ος Κορνήλιος Βάσσος ἱππεὺς ἐπιβ(ολῆς) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) (πυροῦ) αβ′, κ̄ ι′β′, [π]ρο(σμετρουμένων) δ′,

5 [(μοναρταβίας) κα]τ̣οί(κων) (πυροῦ) ι, κ̄ ∠, προ(σμετρουμένων) α∠δ′, φυλ(ακιτῶν) κλη(ρούχων) (πυροῦ) γγ′, κ̄ ς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠ι′β′, μαχ(ίμων) (πυροῦ) γ, κ̄ ι′β′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠,

6 [γ]ῆς ἀμπ(ελίτιδος) γγ′ι′β′, κ̄ ς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠ι′β′, Τάνε(ως) (μοναρταβίας) (πυροῦ) ηγ′, κ̄ γ′ι′β′, προ(σμετρουμένων) αγ′η′, / (πυροῦ) λς̣δ′κ′δ′.

7 [. . . .]ε̣υς Μένωνος (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) (πυροῦ) ς, κ̄ γ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) αι′β′, γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) ζγ′ι′β′.

8 [. . . .]ων Νε̣μ̣ε̣σ̣ί̣ω̣νος (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) γ∠, κ̄ ς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠η′, γῆς ἀμ[π(ελίτιδος)]

9 ς̣′, προσμε(τρουμένων) (πυροῦ) κ′δ′, γ(ίνονται) γ( ) (πυροῦ) δ∠.

10 [. . . .]υς Χαιρήμονος (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) (πυροῦ) δ, κ̄ δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) β′κ′δ′, / δ∠γ′ι′β′κ′δ′.

11 [. . . .]ς Οὐαλέριος Κρείσπος (μοναρταβίας) κατοί(κων) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) γ, κ̄ ς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠κ′δ′, / γβ′κ′δ′.

12 [Ὠ]ρίων Λύκ̣[ο]υ̣ Μαρωνεὺς (μοναρταβίας) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) ιεδ′, κ̄ ∠γ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ββ′,

13 ἐπιβολῆς κώ(μης) (πυροῦ) β, κ̄ ι′β′, προ(σμετρουμένων) δ′, γ(ίνονται) γ( ) (πυροῦ) και′β′.

14 [Λο]ύκιος Βρο̣ύ̣τ̣τ̣ι̣ο̣ς ἐπιβολ(ῆς) Ἡφ(αιστιάδος) ∠δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) η′, (μοναρταβίας) (πυροῦ) γ, κ̄ ς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠κ̣′δ̣′, / δ∠ι′β′.

15 [. . . .]ν̣α Ἡρακ(λείδου) ἐπιβολ(ῆς) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) β∠δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) γ′ι′β′, (μοναρταβίας) κ(ατ)οί(κων) δ, κ̄ δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) β′κ′δ′, / γ( ) (πυροῦ) ηη̣′.

16 [. . . .] . ν̣ Ἀντιφίλου (μοναρταβίας) κατοί(κων) Ἡφ(αιστιάδος) (πυροῦ) αι′β′, κ̄ ι′β′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ς′κ′δ′, / (πυροῦ) αγ′κ′δ′.

17 [Κ]ρ̣άτιππος Πτολεμαίου (μοναρταβίας) Ἡφ(αιστιάδος) (πυροῦ) πα∠δ′, κ̄ δς′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ιδγ′, ἐπιβολ(ῆς)

18 κώμη(ς) (πυροῦ) ι∠, κ̄ ς′, [προ(σμετρουμένων) α]∠, γῆ(ς) ἀμπ(ελίτιδος) δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ι′β′, γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) ριβ∠δ′.

19 [Μάρ]κος Ἀντώνιος [. . . . .] . ς α (μοναρταβίας) κατοί(κων) Φιλαδ(ελφείας) δ∠δ′, κ̄ δ′, προ(σμετρουμένων) ∠γ′,

20 [. . . .] . [. .] Τ̣αυρ[.] . [. . . . . .] . π̣ρ̣ο̣(σμετρουμένων) ∠κ̣′δ̣′, ὑπ᾽ ἄμ̣(μῳ) Τ̣ορεῦτος τῆς

21 [. . . . . .] . . [. . . . . .] .′, γ(ίνονται) γ( ) (πυροῦ) ι . γ′.

22 [22 letters κα]ṛ[ο]ἱ(κων) (πυροῦ ?) [. .,] κ̄ γ′ι′β′, προ(σμετρουμένων) αγ′, / θ̣δ′.

23 [26 letters] Ἡφ(αιστιάδος) ς̣δ′, κ̄ γ̣′, π̣ρ̣[ο(σ-μετρουμένων)] αι̣′β̣′, / ζβ′.

Vestiges of two lines.

. . . . . .

1–6. '. . . for vine-land $3\frac{2}{3}$ (art.) of wheat, for twentieth (?) $\frac{1}{4}$, for extra charges $\frac{2}{3}$, at Hephaestias the same (woman) for land assigned to the village $1\frac{3}{4}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{4}$ of wheat, for vine-land $\frac{1}{6}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{24}$, for the one-artaba on catoeci 5 of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{4}$, for extra payments $\frac{7}{8}$, total $21\frac{7}{24}$ of wheat. Gaius Valerius, knight, for the one-artaba at Tanis $2\frac{1}{3}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{6}$, for extra payments $\frac{5}{12}$, total $2\frac{11}{12}$. . . . Cornelius Bassus, knight, for land assigned to Philadelphia $1\frac{2}{3}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{12}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{4}$, for the one-artaba on catoeci 10 of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{2}$, for extra payments $1\frac{3}{4}$, for (land of) clerouchic guards $3\frac{1}{3}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{6}$, for extra payments $\frac{7}{12}$, for (land of) native soldiers 3 of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{1}{12}$, for extra payments $\frac{1}{2}$, for vine-land $3\frac{5}{12}$, for twentieth $\frac{1}{6}$, for extra payments $\frac{7}{12}$, at Tanis for the one-artaba $8\frac{1}{3}$ of wheat, for twentieth $\frac{5}{12}$, for extra payments $1\frac{11}{24}$, total wheat $36\frac{7}{24}$.'

1. γῆς ἀμ(πελίτιδος): for the taxation in corn on this class of land cf. P. Fay. 263, where read ἀμπ(ελίτιδος) instead of ἀμπ(ελώνων), Tebt. 453, Brit. Mus. 193. 8 (ii, p. 122), and also P. Amh. 91, where 40 art. of wheat are offered as rent for 11 arurae of γῆ ἀμπελῖτις. B. G. U. 619. 18 sqq. shows that ἀμπελῖτις was different from ἀμπελών (or ἄμπελος), which was actual vine-land. It thus appears that the γῆ ἀμπελῖτις was corn-land and constituted a fiscal category analogous to the γῆ κατοικική or ἱερά. In P. Brit. Mus. 193. 5, 8 the tax upon it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ art. per arura, and from the fact that in P. Grenf. ii. 56 [W. 226], a declaration of unwatered ἀμπελῖτις, the rate of taxation is omitted as in similar declarations concerning γῆ κατοικική (on which the rate was constant and therefore understood), it might be concluded that $1\frac{1}{2}$ art. was the regular amount; cf. however **188.** 4–5, note. Some connexion with ἄμπελοι is of course implied in the name, and the most obvious explanation is that this land had been once planted with vines, but had subsequently become corn-bearing. In Ptolemaic times the word ἀμπελῖτις certainly designated land actually planted with vines; cf. e. g. the Rosetta Stone, l. 15 (Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 90). The remarks above make it unlikely that the seven drachmae mentioned in P. Grenf. ii. 56. 18 refer to the tax upon ἀμπελῖτις, as Wilcken proposes (*Chrestom.*, no. 226. introd.).

κ̄: cf. **188.** 4–5, note. In a few cases (ll. 2, 8–9, 15, 18) the charge for κ̄ is for some reason omitted.

ἐπιβολ(ῆς): cf. ll. 4, 13, 14, 15, 17. The process called ἐπιβολή, by which the government added to the estates of land-owners pieces of abandoned land in order to ensure the payment of taxes upon it, is a well-known institution of the Byzantine age (cf. Seeck in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.*, *s. v.*, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 318 sqq.), and Rostowzew has rightly remarked that its origin could be traced as far back as the Ptolemaic period (*Röm. Kol.*, pp. 196 sqq.; cf. de Zulueta, *De patrociniis vicorum*, p. 70). That assertion was mainly based upon B. G. U. 648 [W. 360] and P. Oxy. 899 [W. 361], where, however, the word ἐπιβολή itself does not occur, and no attempt has been made to connect the tax called ἐπιβολῆς κώμης frequently mentioned in Roman papyri with the said institution. In P. Tebt. 346. 7, note, the ἐπιβολή was conjecturally connected with the construction of banks and dykes, an interpretation apparently accepted by Wilcken (*op. cit.*, p. 188, n. 4), who goes so far as to say that the word ἐπιβολή in its later Byzantine meaning does not occur in papyri of the Roman period (*op. cit.*, p. 320). An entirely different conclusion is reached on consideration of the following evidence. In C. P. R. 104 (first–second cent.) parcels of land apparently offered for sale are described thus: (l. 3) περὶ κώμην Κερκεσοῦχα Ἡρακ(λείδου) μερίδ(ος) κλήρου κατοικ(ικοῦ) (ἀρούρας) βδ′ [πρὸς ταῖς (l. αἷς) ἐ]πιβολ(ῆς) (ἀρούρης) δ′ . . ., (l. 5) καὶ περὶ κώμην Εὐπατορίδα Ἡρ[ακλείδ(ου)] μερίδος κλήρου κατοικικοῦ (ἀρούρας) ς πρὸς ταῖς (l. αἷς) ἐπιβολ(ῆς) (ἀρούρας) εϠη′. The same formula occurs in an unpublished Geneva papyrus; cf. C. P. R. 175. 15, P. Rainer 2031. 3 (*Mitth. Pap. Erzh. Rainer*, v, p. 109), 20 (Wessely, *Karanis*, p. 155) Τασῆς Στ[οτ]οή-[τ]εως Φιλοπάτορος κατοίκων 11 ar., 16 ar. ἐπιβολῆς, P. Hawara 298. 4 sqq. (*Archiv* v, p. 392: A. D. 201) γ′ μέ(ρος) ἰδιοκ(τήτου) (ἀρούρας) β, κ(ατ)οι(κικῆς) (ἀρούρας) ςϠδ′, ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (ἀρούρας) ηϠδ′, πρὸς αἷς ἐπιβέβ(ληται) (ἀρούρης) δ′η′ι′ς′ περὶ κώ(μην) Δικαίου Νήσου, B. G. U. 457. 8, 16 [W. 252]), Brit. Mus. 311 (ii, p. 220) τὰς ὑπαρχούσας

. . . κλήρ[ου] κατοι[κικοῦ] ἀρο[ύρας] πέντε [πρὸ]ς αἷς (as should be restored on the analogy of the previous documents) ἐπιβολῆς κώμης [ἀρ]ούρης τρίτον. These passages indicate the existence of a category of land described by the name ἐπιβολή, and ἐπιβολῆς would naturally designate the tax upon it, just as κατοίκων or γῆς ἀμπελίτιδος designates the tax upon κατοικική or ἀμπελῖτις γῆ. This clearly appears in P. Fay. 263, where after κατ(οίκων) (ἄρουραι) βϛ′ (?), (πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι) . . . η′ comes ἐπιβο(λῆς) (ἀρούρης) γ′ (πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι) βι′β′; cf. **202** (*a*). 13. With regard to the interpretation of the term, the occurrence of ἐπιβολή in P. Brit. Mus. 311 and ἐπιβάλλειν in P. Hawara 298 in the same context, is significant; the verb has often the technical sense 'to impose upon some one the obligation of undertaking public work', and particularly cultivation of public land (cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 669. 12, P. Oxy. 899. 24 [W. 361], Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 320), and there can be little doubt that ἐπιβολή land was land compulsorily assigned to certain persons with the obligation of paying the dues incumbent upon it. The complement κώμης suggests that the village communities had something to do with the assessment, but perhaps they were only responsible for the dues upon the ἐπιβολή land situated in their area. In addition to the passages cited above, the word ἐπιβολή, meaning either the land or the tax upon it, occurs in a number of documents, viz., in chronological order, P. Tebt. 346 (early first century), B. G. U. 1048. 13 (Nero?), C. P. R. 1. 16 [M. 220] (A. D. 83–4), B. G. U. 830. 10 (?) (first century), **202**. 1, &c. (late first century), C. P. R. 188. 15 (A. D. 105–6), **202** (*a*). 13 (A. D. 108), C. P. R. 170. 31 (Trajan; read ἐπιβολ[ῆς), P. Fay. 81. 9 (A. D. 115), 263, **388** (late second century), C. P. R. 186. 7, B. G. U. 897. 6, 898. 17 (cf. Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*: all second century). It is possible also that ἐπιβολῆς is meant in P. Brit. Mus. 175 (*a*). 12 (ii, p. 120) by ε) and should be read in P. Tebt. 463 for ἐπι^κ^. From the evidence thus collected it appears that the compulsory apportionment known as ἐπιβολή of land to proprietors was already a usual thing in the first century A.D., and that the part taken by Byzantine administrators in shaping this institution has been much overrated.

Concerning the Roman ἐπιβολή it may be noted that wherever such land occurs, it is always connected with catoecic or private land (ἰδιόκτητος). This connexion appears very clearly in the contracts dealing with catoecic land, which is sometimes described as free from all obligations and particularly from ἐπιβολῆς κώμης, meaning that no additional land was attached to the plot concerned in the transaction; cf. C. P. R. 1. 16 [M. 220], 170. 31, 186. 7, 188. 15, B. G. U. 1048. 13. On the other hand the plot of catoecic land is often stated to have so much ἐπιβολῆς attached to it; cf. C. P. R. 104, P. Hawara 298, Brit. Mus. 311. Wilcken's view (*Archiv* v, p. 267), which has already been controverted by Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 200, that the proprietors of catoecic land, being a privileged class, could not be obliged to cultivate state land must, accordingly, now be definitely abandoned. That catoecic and private land only were subject to the ἐπιβολή is further proved by the fact that in taxing-lists and receipts ἐπιβολῆς always occurs in company with taxes upon such holdings, as in **202** and **202** (*a*); cf. P. Tebt. 346, Fay. 81, 263. Farmers of βασιλικὴ γῆ are in no case concerned. The principles underlying the incidence of ἐπιβολή land are as yet unknown. Evidently many parcels of private land, for some reason or other, remained free (see above); and where ἐπιβολή land is coupled with it, no proportion is discernible between the two categories; thus in C. P. R. 104. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ar. ἐπιβολῆς goes with $2\frac{1}{4}$ ar. of catoecic land, and in P. Hawara 298 $\frac{7}{16}$ ar. with $8\frac{3}{4}$ ar. When ἐπιβολή land had once been attached to a plot it remained incorporated and could not be sold separately. The rate of the tax ἐπιβολῆς seems to have varied, for in P. Fay. 263 $2\frac{1}{12}$ art. are paid apparently upon $\frac{1}{3}$ ar., and in **388** $1\frac{7}{8}$ art. upon the same area (cf. **188**. 4–5, note); in B. G. U. 457 [W. 252], if that really deals with ἐπιβολή, the rate would be slightly more than 1 art. The nature of the ἐπιβολή land cannot be determined with certainty, but the high rate of taxation in P. Fay. 263 and **388** indicates good quality.

Finally it must be remarked that the ἐπιβολή as defined above should not be confused, as it has generally been (Wilcken, *op. cit.*, p. 188, Waszynski, *Bodenpacht*, p. 119, de Zulueta, *De patr. vic.*, p. 70), with the dues called ἐπιβολαί (always in the plural) occurring in papyri of the late Roman and Byzantine periods, e. g. P. Cattaoui 2. 11 (cf. *Archiv* iii, p. 548, Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 4284), C. P. R. 44. 4, B. G. U. 519. 16. These may be regarded as extra charges, as Wilcken rightly interprets them.

For another form of compulsory apportionment of land, i. e. to βασιλικοὶ γεωργοί, cf. **209**.

3. ἱππεύς: cf. l. 4, **188**. 12.

(μοναρταβίας): cf. ll. 6 sqq., &c., P. Brussels 1. iv. 6, vi. 13, ix. 12 (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 4325), Brit. Mus. 604. 260 (iii, p. 84), Oxy. 1044. 5, &c., Flor. ined. 16 (Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341), Tebt. 346. 14, note. This tax, which was perhaps also called ἀρταβία, is certainly different from the (μοναρταβία) κατοίκων mentioned in

ll. 2, 5, 11, 15, 16, 19 since (1) the omission of *κατοίκων* in so many places cannot well be accidental, and (2) the same person pays sometimes for both taxes, e. g. Cornelius Bassus in ll. 4 sqq. This one-artaba tax, therefore, fell upon land other than catoecic, and since land of this class occurs in P. Flor. *cit.* along with other categories, which recur in P. Giessen 60. iii under the general heading *κληρουχική*, while on the other hand P. Tebt. 324. 13 reveals the existence of *κληρουχικαὶ ἄρουραι* taxed at the rate of 1 artaba per ar., it is clear that this tax concerns a class of ancient cleruchic land different from catoecic, and often described as one-artaba land, as in e. g. P. Oxy. 1044. 5. For instances of such cleruchic land cf. note on l. 5.

5. *φυλ(ακιτῶν) κλη(ρούχων)*: evidence for the *γῆ φυλακιτῶν* is collected in the note on **213.** 22. For taxation upon it in Roman times see P. Tebt. 366. 10 [W. 371], where the taxes *φυλάκων* and *κληρούχων* occur separately. The editors (note *ad loc.*) were certainly right in regarding the former as a tax on land originally held by *φύλακες*, and not as a different form of the money-tax for the maintenance of guards, also called *φυλάκων* in Roman times (e. g. **191.** 4), for all the taxes dealt with both in P. Tebt. 366 and **202** are land-taxes (cf. **202** (*a*). 8, note). Their further conjecture that *φυλάκων* was a subdivision of *κληρούχων* is supported by P. Brit. Mus. 193. 34 (ii, p. 120), which mentions a tax *μαχ(ίμων) κλη(ρούχων)* (see below). With the occupation of Egypt by the Romans the different classes of Ptolemaic military land-holders ceased to exist as such, but their tenures, though becoming ordinary private land, which anybody, women as well as men (cf. P. Tebt. 366, Brit. Mus. 193, *l. c.*), could acquire, retained their fiscal peculiarities, and with them the ancient nomenclature, cf. Lesquier, *Institutions militaires*, pp. 272 sqq. In this connexion it should be noted that the Ptolemaic guards provided with holdings were called *φυλακῖται*, not *φύλακες* (cf. P. Tebt. i, p. 550), so that *φυλάκων* in P. Tebt. 366. 10 may be a confusion for *φυλακιτῶν*, and *φυλ(ακιτῶν) κλη(ρούχων)* is accordingly preferred here.

μαχ(ίμων): cf. B. G. U. 958 (*b*), a Heracleopolite document presumably of the second or third century A. D. mentioning *γῆ μαχίμ(ων)*, and P. Brit. Mus. 193. 34 (ii, p. 120), where a revision of the original has shown that the reading *μα*[x] proposed by Kenyon in the note *ad loc.* is right, and that the following word is *κλ*[η], i. e. *μαχ(ίμων) κλη(ρούχων)*. The context both here and in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* makes it clear that by *μαχ(ίμων)* is meant a tax on land originally held by *μάχιμοι* or native soldiers; cf. P. Tebt. i, pp. 551 sqq., Lesquier, *op. cit.*, pp. 5 sqq., 175 sqq. We regard *κληρούχων* as the general name of taxes upon ancient military holdings other than catoecic (cf. **202** (*a*). 8, note). Writers of receipts and tax-registers often omitted to specify the particular kind of cleruchic land concerned and put simply *κληρούχων*, but an idea of the variety of subdivisions comprehended under this general heading may be gathered from P. Giessen 60. iii. That and various other texts prompt the suggestion that it was the ancient cleruchic land which constituted in Roman Egypt the bulk of the private land (*ἰδιόκτητος γῆ*), the origin of which has hitherto not been explained (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 307).

9. The abbreviation before (*πυροῦ*) at the end of the line consists in a *γ* surmounted by an upward curve; cf. ll. 13, 15, and 21. The curve may be a mere mark of abbreviation and not signify any letter, for a similar mark occurs above *αμ* in l. 1, where it cannot possibly be a *π* (cf. facsimile). The abbreviation might perhaps be expanded *γ(ῆς)* or *γ(ῆς ὅλης)*.

12. *Μαρωνεύς*: an Alexandrian deme; cf. Schubart, *Archiv* v, pp. 82 and 90.

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202 (*a*). SITOLOGUS-RECEIPT.

Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). 11·2 × 5·2 cm. A. D. 108.

A receipt issued by sitologi recording payment of wheat by several persons for the taxes *κατοίκων* and *ἐπιβολῆς* (cf. **202.** 1, note). Preisigke's recent discussion of receipts of this class is considered in the note on l. 8; cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 404.

Ἔτους ιβ Αὐτοκρ[άτορο]ς
Καίσαρος Νε[ρ]ούα Τραιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ

Θὼθ κα Σε[βαστῇ.] Ἀ[π]ολλώ(νιος)
γεγυ(μνασιαρχηκὼς) καὶ οἱ μέτοχ(οι) σιτ(ολόγοι) [Θεαδ(ελφίας)
καὶ ἄλλω(ν) κω(μῶν) μ[εμετ]ρή(μεθα) ἀπ[ὸ τ]ῷ(ν)
γενη(μάτων) τοῦ διελη(λυθότος) ἑ[νδεκά]του (ἔτους)
Φίλιππος Ἀφρ[οδ(ισίου) κ(ατ)]οί(κων)
Θεαδ(ελφίας) (πυροῦ) ὀκτὼ τρίτο(ν) ι´β´,
/ (πυροῦ) ηγ´ι´β´, καὶ Διόδοτος
ὁ καὶ Νίνναρο(ς) Ἀνουβ(ίωνος)
κ(ατ)οί(κων) Θεαδ(ελφίας) τρεῖς τρίτον,
ἐπιβ(ολῆς) ἥμισυ δωδέκατον,
/ (πυροῦ) γ∠γ´ι´β´, καὶ Πτολεμ(αῖος)
Φιλίπ(που) διὰ Ἀφροδ(ισίου) ἀδελ(φοῦ)
κ(ατ)οί(κων) Θεαδ(ελφίας) δύο ἥμισυ
ὄγδο(ον), / (πυροῦ) β∠η´,
[. . . . .]β( ) φ[. .] . ( ) [. .] . . . .
. . . . . .

9. οκτ$^{\omega}$ Pap.

'The 12th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Thoth 21, *dies Augusta*. We, Apollonius, ex-gymnasiarch, and the associated sitologi of Theadelphia and other villages have had measured to us from the produce of the past 11th year by Philippus son of Aphrodisius for land-tax on catoeci at Theadelphia $8\frac{5}{12}$ (artabae) of wheat, total $8\frac{5}{12}$ of wheat, and by Diodotus also called Ninnarus, son of Anoubion, for land-tax on catoeci at Theadelphia $3\frac{1}{3}$, for assigned land $\frac{7}{12}$, total $3\frac{11}{12}$ of wheat, and by Ptolemaeus son of Philippus through Aphrodisius, his brother, for land-tax on catoeci at Theadelphia $2\frac{5}{8}$, total $2\frac{5}{8}$ of wheat.'

4. On the ἡμέραι Σεβασταί cf. **144**. 5, note. Thoth 21 (= Sept. 18) is the anniversary of the birth of Trajan.

6–8. μεμετρή(μεθα) . . . Φίλιππος: cf. e. g. B. G. U. 61. i. 6–9, P. Fay. 81. 5–6, where the verb is written in full with a similar anacoluthon. Possibly the Philippus mentioned here, or a member of his family, became later one of the first colonists of Antinoë; cf. **324**, **332** which were purchased with **202** (*a*).

8 sqq. Cf. P. Tebt. 366 [W. 371], Brit. Mus. 290 (ii, p. 89), 471 (ii, p. 91), Fay. 81, B. G. U. 61. i, &c. The two last are closely similar to **202** (*a*); proper names in the nominative are followed by words in the genitive, κληρούχων in B. G. U. 61, κατοίκων and ἐπιβολῆς in P. Fay. 81 and **202** (*a*), after which come amounts of wheat. The relation of the three elements to each other must be the same in each case, but what is this relation? This question, already discussed by Wilcken (*Ost.*, i, p. 659) and Grenfell and Hunt (P. Fay. 81. introd., Tebt. 365. introd.), has recently been reconsidered by Preisigke (*Girowesen*, pp. 138–80; cf. P. Cairo 28, introd.), who arrives at results very different from his predecessors'. Instead of explaining the persons in the nominative as the tax-payers and the words in the genitive as the taxes on account of which they paid, Preisigke regards the former as those who received the payment, the latter as those who made it; for him B. G. U. 61 is a receipt given by the sitologi to the association of cleruchs (κληρούχων) for two payments made by the association to the account of two private persons (*op. cit.*, p. 175). As **202** (*a*) is a parallel document to B. G. U. 61, κατοίκων would similarly be the association of catoeci making the payment. Such an interpretation is, however, impossible, for ἐπιβολῆς in l. 13 (cf. P. Fay. 81), which stands parallel to κατοίκων, is undoubtedly the name of a tax (cf. **202**. 1, note), and hence κατοίκων and in the similar context κληρούχων should also designate taxes. That the terms κατοίκων, κληρούχων, δημοσίων, &c., may be so used is admitted, and in fact Preisigke in similar contexts treats them now as associations—catoeci, cleruchs, state cultivators, &c.—who corporately effected payments, now as taxes to the accounts of which payments were effected. Such a varying interpretation could only be justified by clear evidence, and an examination of the evidence shows that this distinction cannot be defended. For instance, P. Flor. 35 and P. Fay. 82 are manifestly both returns sent by the sitologi either to the strategus or to the πράκτορες σιτικῶν of the amounts received within a certain period on account of various

taxes; they are identical in form, and the word κληρούχων, which occurs in both, can have but one meaning. Nevertheless Preisigke gives these documents two different and inconsistent interpretations. P. Flor. 35 he regards as a receipt given to the association of cleruchs for a deposit made to its own account (*op. cit.*, p. 157); P. Fay. 82, on the contrary, is taken to be a report of the kind just described, and κληρούχων to mean 'to the account of the tax upon cleruchic land' (p. 172). This latter interpretation is certainly correct, for the same text mentions also payments characterized as τελωνικῆς ἀτελείας and οὐσίας μισθω(θείσης?), which, as Preisigke remarks, cannot possibly represent the person or body of persons paying. But if this is the evident meaning of κληρούχων here, the word cannot be differently interpreted in a parallel text. The only difference between P. Fay. 82 and P. Flor. 35 is the purely accidental one that the latter deals with a single tax, the former with several. The absence of proper names, which in P. Flor. 35 is a main factor in Preisigke's argument, is equally the fact, though he does not notice it, in P. Fay. 82.

The intervention of these so-called associations of cleruchs, &c., in such cases thus disappears, and the question arises, Did such associations, with which Preisigke, and after him S. Nicolò (*Vereinswesen*, pp. 183 sqq.), constantly operate, really exist? It is certain that the farmers of state land (δημόσιοι γεωργοί) were organized in guilds and were corporately responsible for the payment of their rents (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 292), but no similar evidence has been produced concerning catoeci, cleruchs, &c. On the contrary those terms in Roman times no longer denoted classes of persons enjoying a particular status, but merely mean proprietors of ancient catoecic and cleruchic land (cf. **202**. 5, note), and there are no indications that such private owners had any corporate responsibility for the payment of their dues.

As regards the persons in the nominative, Preisigke holds that they are the receivers of the corn, because in P. Tebt. 366 names in the nominative alternate with names in the accusative with εἰς (*op. cit.*, p. 177), e.g. ll. 9–10 καὶ Ἐπεὶφ θ εἰς Κρονοῦν Ἡρακλήου κατοίκ(ων) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) ζι′β′, ἡ αὐτὴ φυλάκων (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) αβ′κ′δ′. But persons receiving corn at the granary on account of taxes (since κατοίκων, &c., must be taxes) cannot be private individuals but only tax-collectors; this, however, is impossible, for P. Tebt. 366 mentions among them two women (cf. introd. *ad loc.*). Other objections are the constant omission of the title πράκτωρ, and the variation in the names; for normally the body of the πράκτορες was designated by the name of one member 'and his colleagues'. Moreover, a phrase like P. Tebt. 366. 11 εἰς Σαραπάμμωνα Εὐτύχου (πρότερον) Εἰρήνης Ἀρείου κατοίκ(ων) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) ϛη′ is hardly to be reconciled with Preisigke's theory, (πρότερον) Εἰρήνης being meaningless, if Sarapammon was the receiver of corn paid by the catoeci. A still more positive objection is provided by **192** (*a*), where the arithmetic proves that κατοίκων is the name of a tax (= ναύβ. κατοίκ.), and where the tax-payer Diodotus, who occurs in l. 10 below, also appears (l. 8). But if the persons who figure in **202** (*a*), B. G. U. 61. i, P. Tebt. 366 are not tax-collectors, the only alternative is to regard them as tax-payers, an assumption which makes clear and easy the interpretation of such texts. Documents dealing with a single payment (e.g. B. G. U. 755) and mentioning a single person, who might be the tax-collector, are more ambiguous. The whole material cannot be reviewed here, but it may be remarked that (1) the title πράκτωρ never occurs in these receipts, (2) the entire omission of the tax-payer's name is hardly admissible; so that on the whole and with possible exceptions such texts are best interpreted in the same manner as those discussed above. The construction with εἰς, however, needs an explanation. The following is a mere hypothesis. We suggest that εἰς refers to a roll inscribed with the names of the tax-payers and kept by the granary-officials. Whenever a tax-payer made a payment the amount was written down under (εἰς) his name on the roll, which testified that he had paid a certain sum for a certain tax. This suggestion is supported by P. Tebt. 577 ἀπέχωι παρὰ σοῦ (sc. Πιτῶτος) τὰ ἐ⟨κ⟩φόρια . . . ἃ{ς} καὶ μετρήσομαι εἰς τὸ ὄνομα Πιτῶτος. εἰς may thus be regarded as an abbreviation of εἰς ὄνομα. The names on the roll were in the nominative, and the sitologi sometimes simply copied from it regardless of construction; hence the alternation in the receipts of the accusative with εἰς and the nominative. But however εἰς may be explained, it seems certain (1) that the names following this preposition are very often, if not always, those of the tax-payers, and (2) that the genitives κατοίκων, κληρούχων, φυλακιτῶν, &c., in documents of the Roman period are the designation of various land-taxes. Since **192** (*a*) shows that κατοίκων in money-receipts is an abbreviation of ναύβιον κατοίκων, it is probable that in receipts concerning corn κατοίκων similarly stands for ἀρταβία or μοναρτ. κατοίκων; cf. **202**. 3, note.

14–15. Grenfell and Hunt in P. Fay. 81. introd. regarded the persons introduced by διά 'as the tenants who actually make the payment, as distinct from the landlord to whom the land-tax whether paid by himself or his tenant was accredited' (P. Fay. 81. introd.). This is perhaps too precise, but though the relation of the

person introduced by *διά* to the first person is not necessarily that of tenant to landlord, it was no doubt the person introduced by *διά* who actually paid. For instance, in the register **188**. 37, the entry *Ταπ]τόλλις Σαμβαθίωνο(ς) δι(ὰ) Σαμβ[αθίωνο(ς) κτλ.*, shows that the payment in question was expected from Sambathion on account of Taptollis, probably his daughter.

18. This line very likely contained a total and perhaps a signature; cf. B. G. U. 61. i. 13, P. Tebt. 366. 12, &c.

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203. REGISTER OF CORN-RECEIPTS.

Hermopolite nome. 10 × 7·8 cm. Second century.

Part of an official register for receipts of corn. The name of the payer, roughly in alphabetical order, is followed by that of the official through whom the payment was made, the date of the month (usually Mesore), the page of the register, and the amount of the individual payment. In some cases second page-entries and payments are added. The figures showing the amounts of artabae are followed by short oblique strokes, probably marks of revision; cf. **188**. introd.

. . . . . .

Ἑλένη Ἑρμαίου δι(ὰ) Μέλαν̣ος Μεσ(ορὴ) ε
[. .] . κολ(λήματος) ιζ (ἀρτάβας) λγ∠γ′.

Ἑλένη Ἑρμαίο(υ) ἐπὶ τῆ[ς] ζ Μεσ(ορὴ) δι(ὰ) Διονυσ(ίου)
[. .] . κολ(λήματος) λζ (ἀρτάβην) α∠ι′β′, κολ(λήματος) λθ (ἀρτάβας) ιε∠γ′. [
5 [Ἑρ]μα̣ῖος Πτολεμαίου Μεσ(ορὴ) ε δι(ὰ) Μέλανο[ς
[. .] κολ(λήματος) ι (ἀρτάβας) κγ∠γ′.

[Ἑ]ρμιόνη Ἡρακλήου δι(ὰ) Μέλανος Μεσ(ορὴ) . [
[. .] . κολ(λήματος) ζ (ἀρτάβας) ζβ′κ′δ′. ἡ (αὐτὴ) ἐπὶ τῆς λ Ἐπ(εὶφ) [
κολ(λήματος) κγ (ἀρτάβας) q̣εβ′η′, / (ἀρτάβαι) ργ̣[∠.
10 Ἑλένη Εὐδαίμονος δι(ὰ) Μελανος Μεσ(ορὴ) . [
[. .] . . . . .

[16 letters]τ̣ος Ὥρου Μ[ε]σ̣(ορὴ) [. .
[,,] . . [

. . . . . .

1. Above the last syllable of *μελανος* some half obliterated ink-marks. 2. This line is written over an erasure. 9. Between *qεβ′η′* and / *κολ(ληματος)*, *κγ* was written above the line and then deleted. 10. A straight line passes diagonally across *ελενη* terminating in the line above; it is seemingly not a mark of deletion.

2. Probably *τό(μος)* and a number should be restored at the beginning of the line here and in ll. 4, 6, 8.

3. Ἑλένη Ἑρμαίο(υ): probably the same person as in l. 1. This entry appears to have been added later by the same scribe with a finer pen.

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204. ARREARS OF CORN.

Hermopolite nome. 11·4 × 11·1 cm. Second or third century.

An account of arrears of the corn-tax for the Upper Leucopurgite toparchy. Three of the villages mentioned, however, *Τέρτον Πετοχνούβεως*, *Βουσῖρις Σιναρχήβεως*, and *Σιγκερή*, are known to have been included in the division of *Πατρὴ Ἄνω* (cf. B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 6 sqq., 553 A. ii. 3 sqq.), and in this respect the document is to be compared with B. G. U. 1089–90 and P. Oxy. 517, on which Preisigke has commented in *Girowesen*, pp. 90 sqq. On his view the *θησαυροί* were conducted on a branch system very similar to that of the banks, and amounts of corn paid in kind in one village could, merely by a notification between the *θησαυροί* and an adjustment of the books, be registered as paid to the *σιτολόγοι* of another village or district where the debt or taxation was actually incurred: cf. ll. 3–5, note, and **200**. 1, note. For a discussion of the *λοιπογραφία* cf. Meyer, P. Hamb. 3. introd., pp. 9–10.

The first three lines are written over some previous writing which has been expunged; the letters λό[γος are clearly visible above l. 1 and some fractions at the end of l. 2.

Λόγ(ος) ὀφειλομένης κριθ(ῆς) ιβ (ἔτους) ὑπ(ὲρ) λοιπ(ογραφίας)
Λευκοπ(υργίτου) Ἄνω.
κριθ(ῆς) λοιπ(ογραφουμένης) ια (ἔτους) Τέρτου Πετ(οχνούβεως) (ἀρτάβαι) εκ´δ´
ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφειλ(ομένων) Βουσ(ίρεως) Σιναρχ(ήβεως) (ἀρταβῶν) η∠γ´η´,
5 *λο(ιπαὶ) γ∠γ´ι´β´.*
καὶ (πρότερον) βλ(ηθεῖσαι) (ἀρτάβαι) β∠.
ιβ (ἔτους) Ποαμπιμ(ήνεως) (ἀρτάβης) ∠δ´κ´δ´μ´η´,
Σιγκερή (ἀρτάβαι) δγ´ι´β´μ´η´,
Τέρτ(ου) (ἀρτάβαι) ικ´δ´.

4. *η* after (*ἀρταβῶν*) corr.

'Account of barley owing for the 12th year on account of arrears of the Upper Leucopurgite Toparchy. Of barley in arrears for the 11th year $5\frac{1}{24}$ artabae for Terton Petochnoubeos (are to be deducted) from the $8\frac{23}{24}$ owing for Bousiris Sinarchebeos, leaving $3\frac{11}{12}$; formerly paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ artabae. For the 12th year, Poampimenis $\frac{39}{48}$ artaba, Sinkere $4\frac{7}{16}$ artabae, Terton $10\frac{1}{24}$ artabae.'

3–5. Here the sum paid or payable by one village is deducted from that due from another; cf. introd. and **200**. 1, note.

6. It is not clear to what this statement refers. If the $2\frac{1}{2}$ art. were paid as part of the remaining arrears, a further deduction should have been made. Perhaps, however, *βλ(ηθεῖσαι)* is wrong; *προσβλη θεῖσαι* is rather expected (cf. **200**. 1, P. Amh. 122. 1, &c.), and the *β* might equally well be *κ*.

7. *Ποαμπιμ(ήνεως)*: cf. P. Flor. 2. 5 (emended by Wilcken, *Archiv* iv, p. 424), Wessely, *Stud. Pal.*, x. 33. 4 (*Πουαμπεμένεως*) and 29. 7, 31. 4, 244. 4. A comparison of the grouping found in the passages cited from *Stud. Pal.* with that in B. G. U. 552 A. ii. 6 sqq., 553 A. ii. 6 sqq., practically proves that *Ποαμπιμῆνις* was in the toparchy of *Πατρὴ Ἄνω*. It is to be distinguished from *Ποαμπινοῦφις*, which was in *Περὶ Πόλιν Κάτω*; cf. **100**. 6, note.

9. *Τέρτ(ου)* perhaps refers back to T. *Πετ(οχνούβεως)* of l. 3, since no village *Τέρτον* without further qualifying name appears to have yet occurred for Hermopolis; if so, all the villages here mentioned were in *Πατρὴ Ἄνω*.

205. ACCOUNT OF CORN.

Arsinoïte nome. 9·8 × 17·6 cm. Second century.

Fragment of an account concerning lentils and barley. Remains of a preceding and a following column are too slight to be worth reproducing. On the verso is the top of a column of an account of receipts in corn, with scanty remains of a preceding column. Col. ii begins Θεαδ(ελφείας) καὶ Σεν̣τ̣(ρεπαεῖτος) [.]α δίγ(ματος) Ἐτρπ, ιβ β δίγ(ματος) τξδδ΄κ΄δ΄, / (πυροῦ) Ἐτμδ[δ΄κ΄δ΄,] φακ(οῦ) [. .] . ί β΄, / αἱ π(ροκείμεναι).

Col. ii.

ὁμοίως ὑπελογήσαμεν ὡς πρόκιται
(ἀρτάβας) ηγ΄κ΄δ΄, λοιπ(αὶ) φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) κθγ΄η΄,
γίνον(ται) ἀντὶ κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρταβῶν) σιε̣ί β΄
φακ[ο]ῦ (ἀρτάβαι) ργ΄η΄.
5 ἐξ ὧν ὑ[π]ελογήσαμεν ὡς πρόκιται
(ἀρτάβας) κβ[. .]κ̣΄δ΄, λ[ο]ιπ(αὶ) ἐξωδιασ[μ]ῶν
φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) οη[.]
Vestiges of three more lines.

6. l. ἐξοδιασ[μ]ῶν.

'We have likewise deducted as aforesaid $8\frac{3}{8}$ artabae, remainder $29\frac{11}{24}$ art. of lentils, total instead of $215\frac{1}{12}$ art. of barley $100\frac{11}{24}$ art. of lentils; from which we have deducted as aforesaid 22 . . . art., remainder of payments 78 . . . art. of lentils.'

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206. ACCOUNT OF CORN.

Hermopolite nome. Height 25·4 cm. Late third century.

This account is written below col. ii of **77**, and from the hand may be dated about a century later. Each entry contains the name of a toparchy, village, ἐποίκιον, or κοίτη, and a number, the fractions indicating that the reference is to artabae. For a somewhat analogous list of money payments cf. Preisigke, P. Cairo 30. Unknown village-names occur in ll. 4 and 16, perhaps also in ll. 28, 42, and 52.

Col. i.

Κουσσείτου ιε∠δ΄,
Πώεως ιηδ΄,
Πύθωνος β∠,
Φιαωτὰ γ,
5 Τεσίχ(εως) α,
Ἀριστοκ(ράτου?) α̣∠,
Ἀντιλόχ(ου) ς̣,
Σεναθ(ώθεως) κ(αὶ) Γ̣ . [.]θ( ) β∠,
Λεοννᾶτ̣(ος) [[. . .]]∠δ΄η΄,
30 Τετκώε̣(ως) γ̣δ̣΄,
Κε̣δ̣ε̣υμ̣ὺ̣ ς̣,
Ἰσιζε̣σιμιο( ) ∠η̣΄ι̣΄[β΄,

Col. ii.

Ἀριστοκρίτου	β,
Ἐπικράτου	γ´μ´η´,
Δάμωνος	γ∠δ´,
10 Εὐκλέους	δ´,
Στάχυος	γ´ι´β´,
Αὐτολύκου	ας´,
Τοχνούβε(ως)	δ∠,
Δημητρίο(υ)	∠γ´,

Col. iii.

15 ἄλλ(ης) κοίτης	γ´ι´β´,
Θώψεως	∠γ´,
Ἑρμολάου	βγ´,
Τοχνούβε(ω)ς	ας´,
Τακερκεθ(ώθεως)	αβ´,
20 Μονκανεὶ	αβ´,
Θραγὴ	γ´ι´β´,
Μενεείου	∠,
Ἀριστοκράτ(ου)	αδ´,

Col. iv.

Ἀρτεμιδώρου	αι´β´,
25 Ἰάσονος	αδ´,
ἄλλ(ης) ὁ(μοίως)	γδ´,

Col. v.

Νικασίωνο(ς)	γ,
Στράτωνο(ς)	
35	ϟγγ´.
Μονύρεω(ς)	β∠,
Φιλονείκου	ρ,
Ἰβιῶνο(ς) Πετεαφ(θεὶ)	εδ´,
Νικρ[ί]του	βδ´,
40 Τέρτου Πετοχ(νούβεως)	λβ,

Col. vi.

Τέρτον Σαμοοὺ	η,
Ἀαλ . εσκοιπ( )	β,
Μελισσουργ(ῶν)	γ,
Κολοτίωνο(ς) ἐποικ(ίου)	ββ´,
45 Ἰβιῶνο(ς) Τεῶ(τος ?)	δ,
	ρξβ.
παραδείσ(ου) οὗ τὸ β´	
ἡλιαστήριο(ν) ἐπὶ Πόλ(εως) Λι(βὸς)	
ἀμπελικὸν κτῆμα	
50 οὗ ὀφείλε(ται ?)	Ἐβρν.

Col. vii.

φόρου ἐποικ(ίου)	φνη,
Λάχοτος	ε∠.

41. η corr.

3. Πύθωνος: it is not clear whether these names (cf. ll. 6–10, &c.) refer to ἐποίκια or κλῆροι. The former alternative is rendered the more probable by the occurrence of ἐποίκια in ll. 44 and 51. κλῆρος is nowhere mentioned.

6. Either Ἀριστοκ(ράτου ?) (cf. l. 23) or -κ(ρίτου) (cf. l. 7) may be read.

28. For Σεναθῶθις cf. B. G. U. 553 B. ii. 4, P. Leipzig 6. ii. 4. The following name must be that of another village.

30. This village, spelt elsewhere Τιτκῶις, occurs in B. G. U. 556. i. 4, Preisigke, P. Cairo 30. 20, &c., C. P. Herm. 119 recto. ii. 5.

31. Κεδευμύ: possibly to be connected with a place-name in *Stud. Pal.*, x. 195. 5, read by Wessely (index, *s. v.*) as Κοδου( ).

34. A κλῆρος Στράτωνος is found in P. Strassb. Gr. 87 recto. i. 23 (*Archiv* iv, p. 131), but cf. note on l. 3 above. The expected figure has not been filled in.

35. The foregoing figures as read actually add up to $93\frac{7}{16}$.

45. Ἰβιῶνο(ς) Τεῶ(τος ?): cf. P. Leipzig 99. i. 28.

46. The total of the preceding entries is $161\frac{2}{3}$. For the purposes of the total the fraction has been converted into a unit.

47–9. Possibly a καί has dropped out after ἀμπελικὸν κτῆμα.

52. Col. vii here breaks off abruptly, a blank space following l. 52.

206 (*a*). ACCOUNT OF BARLEY.

Arsinoïte nome (?). 17·2 × 8 cm. Third century.

Whether this list records actual receipts of barley, or merely amounts due from the persons named, is uncertain.

Κατ' ἄνδρα κριθῆς·
Ἡρακλᾶς (ἀρτάβας) ι,
Σεραπάμμ(ων) ἀδελ(φὸς) Εὐφράτ(ου) (ἀρτάβας) β,
Σεραπίων βαλανευ(τὴς) (ἀρτάβας) η,
5 Διογένης οὐατραν(ὸς) (ἀρτάβας) ι,
Σαβινιανὸς οὐετραν(ὸς) καὶ Σερα-
πάμμων ἰατρὸ(ς) καὶ Ἀπολινά(ριος)
δουπλικιάρις (ἀρτάβας) λδ,
Μυσθαρίων Καπίτων⟨ος⟩ (ἀρτάβας) δ∠,
10 Καπίτων (ἀρτάβας) γ∠,
Γεμελλίων οὐετραν(ὸς) (ἀρτάβας) γ,
Λονγᾶς οὐετραν(ὸς) (ἀρτάβας) β,
Σερῆνος τεσσαλ(άριος) (ἀρτάβας) θ∠,
Λουκρητᾶς γυμνασία(ρχος) (ἀρτάβας) ιζ,
15 Λεωνίδης οὐετραν(ὸς) (ἀρτάβην) α,
Ἐρέννις οὐετραν(ὸς) (ἀρτάβας) γ,
Ἡριανὸς δεκάδαρχ(ος) (ἀρτάβας) ς.

2. ⲁ Pap.; so throughout. 5. l. οὐετραν(ός). 7. ἴατρο(ς) Pap. 8. λ of λδ corr.

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206 (*b*). ORDER FOR PAYMENT.

Hermopolis (?). 7·5 × 20·5 cm. Third century.

An authorization from a senator to two persons to make a payment of 252 drachmae to a tax-collector on account of dues of the preceding month.

Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων κοσμητεύσας βουλευτὴς [Α]ὐρηλίοις Θῶνι καὶ Ἀπίωνι [τοῖς
τειμιωτάτοις χαίρειν. καλῶς ποιήσετε με[τ]αβαλόμενοι ἀπὸ τιμῆ[ς] σί[το]ῡ ἐμοῦ
εἰς λόγον διαγραφῆς μηνιαίου Ἁθὺρ ὑπὲρ Φαῶφι Διονυσί[ῳ ἀ]π̣α̣ι̣τητῇ Ἀμμωνᾶ
δεκαπρώτου δραχμὰς διακοσίας πεντήκοντα δύο, γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) συβ. ἐρρῶσθαι ὑμᾶς
εὔχ[ο]μ(αι).
5 (ἔτους) α Ἁθὺρ ιβ.

'Aurelius Sarapion, ex-cosmetes, senator, to his most esteemed Aurelius Thonis and Aurelius Apion, greeting. Please transfer from the price of my wheat on account of the monthly payments of Hathur for Phaophi to Dionysius, collector of Ammonas, decemprimus, 252 drachmae, total 252 dr. I pray for your health.' The 1st year, Hathur 12.

2. *με[τ]αβαλόμενοι*: cf Preisigke, *Girowesen*, p. 236.

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207. LAND-SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Arsinoïte nome. 20 × 12 cm. Early second century.

The left half of a column of a survey of government land in different *οὐσίαι*, situated in the neighbourhood of Psenuris, Nilopolis, and Heraclia, in the divisions of Heraclides and Themistes. The survey is made according to villages, stating how many arurae belonging to each *οὐσία* there were in each village, and the land is classified according to the rent paid. The scale of rents is very elaborate (cf. e. g. P. Flor. ined. = Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341), and shows that they were calculated with extreme care according to the situation and value of the ground, substantiating Wilcken's hypothesis (*Ost.*, i, p. 210) that there were no fixed categories of rent for government land in Egypt, but that they were calculated for each parcel separately (*ἐξ ἀξίας*). A rent of $6\frac{3}{40}$ artabae per arura occurs twice (ll. 4 and 22), one of $6\frac{57}{60}$ artabae three times (ll. 10, 16, 23), the following only once: $5\frac{1}{16}$ art. (l. 3), $5\frac{1}{5}$ (l. 21), $5\frac{11}{12}$ (l. 4), 6 (l. 3), $6\frac{1}{20}$ (?) (l. 25), $6\frac{1}{2}$ (l. 1), $6\frac{5}{6}$ (l. 15), $6\frac{23}{24}$ (l. 13), $6\frac{51}{60}$ (l. 11), $6\frac{109}{120}$ (l. 13), $7\frac{3}{8}$ (l. 21), $7\frac{11}{18}$ (l. 6). All the *οὐσίαι* mentioned are known except that of *Ὀνήσιμος* (l. 23); cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 120 sqq. and P. Hamburg 3. introd. The appearance of the same *οὐσία* in connexion with different villages illustrates afresh the absence of topographical unity in such estates.

The ends of thirteen lines of a previous column, in which *Μα⟨ι⟩κηνατιανή* is mentioned, are not printed. On the verso, in a hand very similar to that of the recto, are the words [1] *Πετρ]ώνιος Μαμερτῖν[ο]ς Ἀρσινοϊτῶν [γῆς δίχα* –2– *πρὶ]ν ὑμᾶς ἀξιωσα[[ν]] οὕτως Διον[* –3– *]ζόμενος εἰς τὴν [π]όλιν ποιήσο δ[* –4– *]ṭην ἡμετερα ἀξιωσα*, and after a considerable blank space the same sentence has been repeated as far as *οὕτως*, whence a few words in the first copy have been restored. These lines seem to have little meaning, and were probably written for practice; cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 1185. Petronius Mamertinus was praefect in A. D. 133–5.

Col. ii.

(*ἄρουρα*) *αL*, [*ἀν(ὰ)*] (*πυροῦ*) *ϛL λο(ιπῆς)* (*ἀρούρης*) *Lδ΄ι΄ϛ΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄*[
Ψενύρ[ε]ως Κάτω πεδίου [
ἀν(ὰ) (*πυροῦ*) *ϛ* (*ἄρουραι*) *ϛδ΄*, *ἀν(ὰ)* (*πυροῦ*) *ει΄ϛ΄* (*ἀρούρης*) *Lδ΄*[
ἀν(ὰ) (*πυροῦ*) *ϛκ΄μ΄* (*ἀρούρης*) *Lη΄*, *ἀν(ὰ)* (*πυροῦ*) *εLγ΄ι΄β΄* [
5 *Πάλλαντος* (*πρότερον*) *Ἰουκούνδ(ου) κ*[
(*ἄρουραι*) *λζLϛ΄*, *ἀν(ὰ)* (*πυροῦ*) *ζLι΄β΄λ΄ϛ΄* (*ἄρουραι ?*) [
/ (*ἄρουραι*) *λ[[ηδ΄η΄λ΄β΄]]θη΄λ΄β΄*, *Σενεκ[ανῆς οὐσίας*
(*ἀρούρης*) *δ΄* [[*Μαικηνατιανῆς οὐσί[ας*

ἐξ ἧς ροθ οὐσιακῶν Νείλο[υ Πόλεως
10 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛ∠γ΄ι΄ξ΄ (ἄρουραι) ιλ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄, ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) [
ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛ∠γ΄ξ΄ (ἄρουραι) ηλ΄β΄, / (ἄρουραι) κ̣[
Ψενύρεος Κάτο πεδίου ὁμ̣[οίως
ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛ∠γ΄κ΄μ΄ (ἀρούρης) δ΄, ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛ∠γ΄ι΄μ΄ (ἀρούρης) [
/ (ἀρούρης) ∠δ΄η΄, Γερμανικιανῆς οὐσίας ἀ̣[ν(ὰ) (πυροῦ)
15 ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛ∠γ΄ (ἀρούρης) ι΄ϛ΄ξ΄δ΄, Σενεκανῆς οὐσ[ίας
(ἀρούρης) ι΄ϛ΄, ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛ∠γ΄ι΄ξ΄ (ἀρούρης) λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄, / (ἀρούρης) δ΄ι΄ϛ΄[
π̣ε̣δ̣ίου Ἡρακλεί(ας) Πάλλ(αντος) (πρότερον) Ἰουκούν[δ(ου)
. . . . . ∠ καὶ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶ[ν
ὑπὸ γεωργῶν καὶ πρῶτος τω[
20 ἐγ διερέσεος Νείλου Πόλεος μ[
ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) εε΄ (ἀρούρης) ∠ι΄ϛ΄λ΄β΄, ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ζ[[.]]γ΄κ΄δ΄ λο(ιπαὶ) (ἄρουραι) [
οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛκ΄μ΄ (ἄρουρα) αι΄ϛ΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄, ⟨ἀνὰ⟩ (πυροῦ) . [
καὶ̣ Ὀνησίμου ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛ∠γ΄ι΄ξ΄ (ἄρουραι) β∠η΄[
(ἄρουραι) η . . ., ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ὁμοίως ἐπιθέματ[ος
25 Σεουηριανῆς οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛκ΄[
Μαικηνατιανῆς οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) [(πυροῦ)
Σουαῖις Πανεσσνέος τοῦ Μύσθ̣[
∠ξ΄δ΄ καὶ Σεουηριανῆς οὐσίας ἀν(ὰ) [(πυροῦ)

6. ∠ after (πυροῦ) ζ corr. 12. l. Ψενύρεως Κάτω. 17. There is no abbreviation sign after παλλ.
20. l. διαιρέσεως . . . Πόλεως. 27. l. Πανεσνέως.

2. Ψενύρεως Κάτω: cf. P. Tebt. 503 and p. 410. Ψενύρεως Ἄνω would be expected here or in l. 12, and the repetition of Ψενύρεως Κάτω appears to be a mistake of the scribe.

4. ἀν(ὰ) (πυροῦ) ϛκ΄μ΄: cf. e.g. P. Brussels 1. iii. 7 (Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 4325), where a rent of $3\frac{99}{100}$ art. occurs. The decimal fractions point to an artaba of 40 choenices, for which see **199**. 21, note.

5. Πάλλαντος (πρότερον) Ἰουκούνδ(ου): cf. l. 17 and P. Hamburg 3. 7, where the οὐσία of Jucundus son of Grypianus is mentioned in A. D. 74: the κ after Ἰουκούνδου in l. 5 is possibly the beginning of Κ[ρυπιανοῦ. Pallas may be the M. Antonius Pallas who in P. Brit. Mus. 1223. 1 (iii, p. 139 [W. 370]) appears as proprietor of an οὐσία in A. D. 121.

7. Σενεκ[ανῆς: cf. **99**. 4, note.

8. Μαικηνατιανῆς: cf. P. Hamburg 3, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 122.

15. Or perhaps $16\frac{1}{64}$ ar. should be read. Here as often the scribe omits to draw the line indicating fractions. The number of arurae belonging to an οὐσία is generally summed up (cf. ll. 7 and 16), but has in this case been omitted; possibly however, if $\frac{5}{64}$ is right, the total in l. 16 included the amounts of the Γερμ. οὐσία.

20. διερέσεος: cf. P. Tebt. 72. 60 διὰ τῶν κατὰ μέρος γεωρ(γῶν) ἐκ τῆς γενο(μένης) πρὸς αὐτοὺς διαιρέ⟨σε⟩ως and Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 55 sq., 162 sqq., Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 359. introd., *Grundz.*, pp. 277, 293.

24. ἐπιθέματ[ος: cf. **97**. 5, **99**. 7–8, notes.

207 (*a*). LAND-SURVEY.

Hermopolite nome. 24 × 9·3 cm. Second century.

One column, nearly complete, of a land-survey from Hermopolis (cf. **378**, Meyer, P. Hamb. 12. introd.) dealing mainly, if not entirely, with catoecic land. The data are not sufficient to determine the basis on which the sequence of the entries rests, since, apparently, a knowledge of the position of the numbered *γύαι* is implied.

ἀβρόχ(ου), αἱ λοιπαὶ (ἄρουραι) δδ΄ή΄ι΄ς΄ . [. . .] . . . . . [
ὡς πρόκειται (ἄρουραι) ιη.
βορρᾶ ∠. ἐν τῷ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ γύει θ ἀρχόμεν(αι) ἀπηλ[ιώτου
μετὰ Κομάνου δωρεᾶς [π]ερὶ τὸ Κίτωνος ἐποί̣[κ(ιον) ἐν τῷ νο-
5 τινῷ γύει (ἄρουραι) θ, ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχ(ου).
λιβὸς ∠. ἐκ τοῦ Ἀμιν[ί]ου (ἄρουραι) ε πρὸς βορ⟨ρ⟩ι̣ν̣[ὸν
ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχ(ου) ἐν α[ἶ]ς̣ ἔνθρυοι . [.] . [
γύου ι ἐκ τοῦ Εὐηθίδου περὶ τὴν προκ(ειμένην) [κώμ(ην) (ἀρουρ) . .,
ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι(ὰ) Ἄπιτος ἱερέως Διοσκούρων [ἐπικαλου-?
10 μένου Πόιτος ἐπηντλ(ημένης) κριθῇ ὡς πρό[κειται.
[γ]ύ̣ου ια ἐκ τοῦ Μητροδώρου περὶ τὴν προκ(ειμένην) [κώμ(η)ν (ἀρουρ) . .,
ἐπισκέψεως ἀβρ[ό]χ(ου).
[κ]ωμογραμματείας Τήνεως
ἐκ τοῦ Διπύρου (ἄρουρα) α̣η̣΄ι̣΄ς̣΄λ΄β΄ πρὸς ἀπηλιώ[τηνἐν τῷ
15 λιβικῷ ὁρίῳ, ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχου ἐν αἷς ἔν[θρυοι
αἱ προκείμεναι.
γύου ς ἀρχόμεν(αι) λιβὸς μετὰ Ἀρταβάζου [(ἀρουρ)
περὶ Μανδώλων.
ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἐχό(μεναι) νό(του) ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τὴ[ν προκ(ειμένην) κώμ(ην)
20 (ἄρουραι) β, ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχου.
ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἐχό(μεναι) νό(του) ἐκ τοῦ Κραταίου[[ς̣]] περὶ τὴν [προκ(ειμένην) κώμ(ην)
(ἄρουραι) γη΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄, ἐπισκ(έψεως) ἀβρόχ(ου).
ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἐχό(μεναι) νό(του) ἐκ τοῦ Δημητρίου περὶ τὴν πρ[οκ(ειμένην) κώμ(ην)
ἐν γ κοί(ταις) (ἄρουραι) ι∠δ΄ ὧν α κοί(τη) (ἄρουραι) β πρ[
25 γύει, ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι(ὰ) Ῥουφίβιος γεωργ(οῦ) ἐπην̣[τλημ(ένης)
πυρῷ.
[ἀ]πηλιώτ(ου) ∠. μετὰ διάστεμα . . . [
ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι(ὰ) Ὠφελιανοῦ . [ἀπὸ
Κουσσῶν ἐπηντλημ(ένης) χ[όρτῳ
30 καὶ χερσαβρόχ(ου), ἡ λοιπὴ (ἄρουρα) α[
βορρᾶ ∠. μετὰ διάστεμα γ κο[ῖ](ται) [
ἀπηλιωτικῷ ὁρίῳ, ἐπισκ(έψεως) δι[(ὰ)
χόρτῳ ἀπὸ ἐκκεκομμ(ένου) [.]μ̣[

8. ῖ⁻ Pap.; a similar stroke follows figures throughout the piece. 9. ἱερεως Pap. 10. ποϊτος Pap.
27. l. διάστημα; so in l. 31.

3. For the sign reproduced in the text which occurs also in ll. 6, 27, 31 no satisfactory solution offers itself. It is placed in the position commonly occupied by ἐχόμεναι, but this term otherwise abbreviated occurs in the document.

On the numbered γύαι cf. **142**. 14, note. The dative γύει is noticeable, γύῳ or γύῃ being the normal form.

4. δωρεᾶς: this is an interesting survival in local terminology (cf. P. Oxy. 280. 10, A.D. 88–9) of the Ptolemaic δωρεά, on which see P. Hib. 66. 1–2, note, Lille 19. 9, note, Magd. 28. 1, note, *Rev. Laws*, p. 137, Maspero, *Les Finances de l'Égypte sous les Lagides*, pp. 213–14, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 42–5, 127–9. δωρεᾶς here probably stands for (γῆν) δωρεᾶς.

7. ἔνθρυοι: cf. C. P. Herm. 7. ii. 15, 38. 9.

9. For the worship of the Dioscuri cf. **254**. 5, P. Petrie iii. 97. 7, Tebt. 14. 18 [M. 42], Fay. 138. 1 [W. 95], Giessen 20. 19 [W. 94], Milne, *Inscriptions*, 9287. 5, Lefebvre, *Annales du Service des Antiq.*, 1913, p. 92, and note, Plaumann, *Ptolemais*, pp. 94 sqq.

13. Τήνεως: cf. P. Amh. 109. introd., B.G.U. 553. ii. 4 (?), C. P. Herm. 127 recto. 17 (cf. ibid. 33), P. Reinach, index, *s. v.*

18. Μανδώλων, not Μαγδ., is clear.

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208. REGISTER OF LAND AND CROPS.

23 × 7·1 cm. Second century.

The first sixteen lines of this document contain a list of names of holders of domain and other analogous land with the extent of their holdings, the total of which is summed up in l. 16. Under each name there is a separate entry stating the person, whether identical with the one first specified or some other, under whose name the holding was 'registered' for the current season, i. e. the actual cultivator for the time being; cf. note on l. 1. The lines which follow (17 sqq.) seem to have contained a revised report of the crops grown upon the land and of the proceeds to the State as compared with a previous estimate or account.

On the verso are preserved the ends of fifteen lines containing names with amounts in arurae and artabae, and references to κολ(λήματα).

. . . . . .

ἀναγρα(φεῖσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς Ἀπολλω[ν . . . καὶ
Διονύσιον Πλουτάρ(χου) δ̣[
Νεστοῆρεως Ὡρίωνο[ς
Πετεσούχου (ἄρουραι) δ∠ (πυροῦ?) [
5 ἀναγρα(φεῖσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς Ἀπολ̣[. . . αἱ προκ(είμεναι).
Σαραπίωνος τοῦ κα̣[ὶ
ἀναγρα(φεῖσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτ[ὸ(ν) αἱ προκ(είμεναι).
Πτολεμαίου Πτολεμ[αίου
ἀναγρα(φεῖσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸ(ν) α̣ἱ π̣[ροκ(είμεναι)? [
10 Σαμμίου Πριπάτου (ἄρουραι) . [
ἀναγρα(φεῖσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸ(ν) αἱ π[ροκ(είμεναι). [
Λουκίου Τ̣ουστ̣ίου (ἀρούρης) ∠ι′ς′[

ἀναγρα(φὲν) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸ(ν) τὸ ̣π(ροκείμενον). [
Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Σαραπί[ωνος
15 ἀναγρα(φὲν) διὰ σπ(όρου) εἰς αὐτὸ(ν) τ[ὸ] ̣π(ροκείμενον). [
γίνο(νται) βασιλ(ικῆς) γῆς καὶ τῆς ἄλλη[ς
τῶν δ[ὲ] κατ' ἄνδρα συν̣[
αἱ διὰ τῶν φύλλων δι[
μεταδοθῖσαι (ἄρουραι) Ἀφγ[
20 πυροῦ ἀντὶ τῶν δια[σταλ(εισῶν)?
(ἀρτάβαι) Ϊβριζ∠γ΄ι΄β΄ καὶ το[
σπόρου (ἀρτάβαι?) Ϊεωζ∠ αἱ ἐκ̣[μετρούμεναι (?)
ὥστε ἐλάσσω παρὰ το[
κριθῆς ἀντὶ τῶν ἐκμετ̣[ρουμένων
25 αἱ κατὰ πρῶτο(ν) διασταλ(εῖσαι) μ̣[
κυάμο[υ ἀ]ντὶ τῶν ἐκμε[τρουμένων
αἱ κατὰ πρῶτον διασταλ(εῖσαι) [
ε̣[ἰ]δ̣ῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γεν̣[
ε̣σ̣τ̣ . μ . α̣ι ἐλάσσω ε̣ὑρη[
30 νειλοβρόχου (ἄρουραι) ε∠ι΄ς΄λ΄β΄[
κριθῆς (ἀρτάβαι) κυάμο(υ) (ἀρτάβη) αδ΄κ΄δ΄[

1. ἀναγρα(φεῖσαι) διὰ σπ(όρου): cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 302. 15–17 εὑρηκέναι . . . ἀναγ[ρ]αφομένας τὰς ἀρούρας διὰ σπόρου [. . . . . .] νενεμῆσθ[αι] ταύτας (where γραφῆς was unnecessarily restored after σπόρου), 436 σπόρος ἐν κεφαλαίῳ κ[ατὰ? φύλλον διοική]σεως (so Jouguet comparing a Bouriant papyrus) τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος [. ἔτους, B. G. U. 915. 9–10 ἣν παραδεικνύουσι [γ]ῆν διὰ τῶν σπόρων καθ' ἔτος ἀναγραφέσθωσαν. σπόρος here signifies the current survey-lists of crops. For ἀναγρα(φεῖσαι) cf. further e.g. P. Oxy. 730. 7, Tebt. 373. 4–5.

18. For διὰ φύλλων cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 25. 12 διὰ τῆς κατὰ φύλλον, 63. 2, &c., and 436 cited above.

29. ἐσταλμέναι does not suit the remains.

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209. LIST OF CORN-DUES.

Arsinoïte nome. 20·2 × 13·4 cm. Early third century.

It is now ascertained that the Egyptian government, led by reasons which are as yet obscure, often compelled the community of a village to undertake the cultivation of domain-land situated in the area of neighbouring villages, this operation being called ἐπιμερίζειν (or προσμ.); cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 166 sqq., de Zulueta, *De patroc. vicorum*, p. 71, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 292 sqq. To the texts illustrating this institution may now be added **209** and the similar document B. G. U. 84, which happily supplement each other, B. G. U. 84[1] preserving the beginning and **209** the later part of analogous documents. The connexion of **209** with the ἐπιμερισμός is made certain by ll. 25–6, the absence of a similar phrase in B. G. U. 84 probably being only due to the loss of the corresponding portion of the text. Both

[1] In l. 4 of that papyrus [ἤχθ(ησαν)], as suggested in P. Fay. 40. 8, note, is more probable than Jouguet's [λόγος] adopted by Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*, p. 16; cf. **209**. 10, note.

papyri contain a list, issued, as B. G. U. 84. 1 shows, by the comogrammateus, of the quotas due from different villages in whose area land had been 'apportioned' to another village. For each village the number of (assigned) arurae is given with the amount of each crop to be obtained from them; this general statement is followed by a classification of the land into γῆ ἄβροχος and γῆ ὁμόλογος (cf. note on l. 10), and the amounts of various crops to be obtained from both of these classes are then enumerated. For instance, the number of arurae for the first village mentioned in **209** is $103\frac{13}{64}$ (l. 1), of which $10\frac{17}{64}$ were ἀβρόχου and $92\frac{15}{16}$ ὁμολόγου (ll. 7 and 10); the quota of wheat due from them was $468\frac{43}{48}$ art. (l. 2)—$44\frac{3}{16}$ from ἄβροχος, $424\frac{17}{24}$ from ὁμόλογος (ll. 8 and 11). The total in l. 27, compared with the numbers in ll. 1 and 14, shows that the village to which **209** refers had to undertake the cultivation of parcels situated in at least three different villages; and this explains why the comogrammateus could issue documents concerning the revenue of land belonging to other villages than his own. It is consequently probable that the villages enumerated in B. G. U. 84 verso are those in whose area the community of the village named in recto l. 1 had ἐπιμερισθεῖσα γῆ to cultivate; cf. recto 10 and verso 3. A village name is no doubt to be read in recto ii. 1.

The verso of the papyrus contains **239**.

Col. i.

[. . . . .] . ῳ̣ν̣	(ἄρουραι) ργη΄ι΄ϛ΄ξ΄[δ΄,]
[πυ]ροῦ	[(ἀρτάβαι)] υξη∠γ΄κ΄δ΄μ΄η΄,
[κ]υάμου	[(ἀρτάβαι)] με,
[φ]ασήλου	(ἀρτάβαι) δη΄,
5 [φ]ορ[έτ]ρ̣ῳ̣ν̣ π̣υ̣ρ[ο]ῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) νδ̣.΄,
ῷ̣[ν]	
[ἀβρό]χ[ο]υ γῆς	(ἄρουραι) ιδ΄ξ΄δ΄,
[π]υροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) μδϛ΄μ΄[η΄,]
[κυάμου]	(ἀρτάβαι) βγ΄,
10 [λοιπ]α̣ὶ ὁμ̣ο̣λ̣ό̣[γ]ου	(ἄρουραι) ϙβ∠δ΄η΄ι΄ϛ΄,
πυρ[οῦ]	(ἀρτάβαι) υκδβ΄κ΄δ΄,
κυάμου	(ἀρτάβαι) μββ΄,
φασή[λ]ου	(ἀρτάβαι) δη΄.
[. . . .]α̣ς̣	(ἄρουραι) ριε̣ . [. .,]
15 [π]υροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) ωϙεγ΄ι΄β΄,
κριθῆς	(ἀρτάβαι) ϛη΄,
φακοῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) ιβ∠γ΄η΄,
ῷ̣ν̣	
[ἀβρό]χου γῆς	(ἄρουραι) λη΄ι΄ϛ̣΄,
20 πυροῦ	(ἀρτάβαι) σιεγ΄ι΄β΄,
κριθῆς	(ἀρτάβη) α∠η΄,

. . . . . .

Col. ii.

φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) εβ´η´,
αἱ οὖσαι ἀβρόχου.
φορέτρων πυροῦ (ἀρτάβαι) ιβ.
γ(ίνονται) τῶν προσμερισθεισῶν αὐ[τῇ
ἀπὸ πεδίων ἄλλων κωμῶν [
(ἀρουρῶν) υϛδ´η´ι´ϛ´λ´β´ξ´δ´
πυροῦ (ἀρτάβαι) ʼΒφ . . [
κριθῆς (ἀρτάβαι) ιϛ[
κυάμου (ἀρτάβαι) ξζ[
φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) κδ[
φασήλου (ἀρτάβαι) δγ´[
ὧν
ἀβρόχου γῆς (ἄρουραι) ρ[
πυροῦ (ἀρτάβαι) ωι[
κριθῆς (ἀρτάβαι) εβ̣´.´[
φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) ιεβ̣´[
φασήλου (ἀρτάβαι) ι̣[
κυάμου (ἀρτάβαι) ιγ[
λοιπ(αὶ) ὁμολόγου (ἄρουραι) . [
πυροῦ (ἀρτάβαι) ʼΑχ[
κριθῆς (ἀρτάβαι) . [
κυάμου (ἀρτάβαι) ν̣[
φακοῦ (ἀρτάβαι) η[
φ̣[ασήλου (ἀρτάβαι) . . .
. . . . . .

25. ν of προσμερισθεισων corr. from a partially formed α. 39. Inserted after l. 40 was written.

1–28. ‘(Village of) . . . $103\frac{13}{64}$ arurae: wheat $468\frac{43}{48}$ artabae, beans 45 art., kidney-beans $4\frac{1}{8}$ art., for transport 54 . . . art. of wheat. Of these $10\frac{17}{64}$ ar. are unirrigated, yielding wheat $44\frac{3}{16}$ art., beans $2\frac{1}{3}$ art.; remainder $92\frac{15}{16}$ ar. of land of which the liability was granted, yielding wheat $424\frac{17}{24}$ art., beans $42\frac{2}{3}$ art., kidney-beans $4\frac{1}{8}$ art. (Village of) . . . 115 . . . ar.: wheat $895\frac{5}{12}$ art., barley $6\frac{1}{8}$ art., lentils $12\frac{23}{24}$ art. Of these $30\frac{3}{16}$ ar. are unirrigated, yielding wheat $215\frac{5}{12}$ art., barley $1\frac{5}{8}$ art. . . . lentils $5\frac{19}{24}$ art. (to be exacted) from unirrigated land; for transport 12 art. of wheat. Total for the $406\frac{31}{64}$ ar. of land apportioned to the village from the territory of other villages, wheat 2, 5 . . art. . . .’

1. There is at least one col. lost before this (cf. introd.). For the village-names here (? [Μαγδώ]λ̣ω̣ν) and in l. 14 cf. B. G. U. 84. 10. That document has been explained by Jouguet (*Vie municipale*, p. 250), as either an account prepared by the village-scribe of the amounts to be collected by the πράκτορες σιτικῶν, or a summary sent afterwards by the same official to his superiors. The second alternative seems the right one; cf. note on l. 10. Jouguet was mistaken in supposing that the account in B. G. U. 84 concerned only the village of Pelusium.

5. This entry not being a rent appears only here in the general statement, not in either of the following subdivisions; cf. l. 24. Whether the φόρετρα refer to the conveyance of the γεωργοί from their village to that where the ἐπιμερισθεῖσα γῆ was situated, as apparently in P. Brit. Mus. 322 (ii, p. 159 [W. 358]), remains uncertain.

10. ὁμολό[γ]ου: cf. l. 40. The adjective ὁμόλογος applied to land occurs also in B. G. U. 84. i. 17, ii. 15, where

on the analogy of **209** λοιπ(αὶ) ὁμο(λόγου) is to be read instead of λοιπ(ὸν) ὁμο(ίως), and P. Leipzig 105. 38 [W. 237]. In all three cases ὁμόλογος describes a category of land opposed to ἄβροχος or ἐπηυτλημένη, i. e. land in regular condition as regards watering and cultivation; and accordingly Mitteis interpreted ὁμόλογος γῆ as land liable to taxation in opposition to dry or artificially watered land for which remission or at least diminution of taxation was granted. De Zulueta following in the same line brought ὁμόλογος into relation with ὑπόλογος, and ascribed to the former term the sense of 'liable along with the rest of a group' (*De patroc. vicorum*, p. 52). If these interpretations were correct we should expect to find ὁμόλογος γῆ assessed at a much higher rate than the ἄβροχος, but this is not here the case. The right explanation of γῆ ὁμόλογος in P. Leipzig 105 is that offered by Wilcken, who shows that that text deals with the ἐπίσκεψις, i. e. the examination of the land reported as ἄβροχος by the cultivators, and that the ὁμόλογοι ἄρουραι were land concerning which no such report had been sent in, its holders agreeing that it was in normal condition (Wilcken *Grundz.*, p. 207, *Chrestom.*, 237. introd.). The arurae described as ὁμόλογοι in P. Leipzig 105. 38 are said to be in fact βεβρεγμέναι (l. 36), and consequently ὁμόλογος does not express their relation to the inundation, this being already stated, but only the reason why the comogrammateus left them alone in making his return for the ἐπίσκεψις officials: παρεῖκεν μὴ μεταδοὺς ὡς ὁμολόγους οὔσας. It is thus clear that ὁμόλογος applied to land means undisputed, tacitly agreed upon, or in a technical sense 'concerning which no fresh return has been sent in' and consequently, from the fiscal point of view, liable to its normal taxation, though this meaning is not the original one, and does not express the full sense of ὁμόλογος.[1] An explanation of the fact that the ἄβροχος γῆ in **209** paid nearly as high a rent as the ὁμόλογος γῆ is thus suggested. Several documents have shown that of the land reported as ἄβροχος by the proprietors or tenants, often a quite small proportion was recognized as such by the ἐπίσκεψις commission (cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 236. introd., 237. introd.). The land concerning which the claim of ἀβροχία was disallowed was then replaced in the category of land fully taxed (cf. e. g. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 236. vi. 4–5), but this land could not be called ὁμόλογος, since its liability to the tax or rent had been questioned; and we accordingly propose to consider the ἄβροχος γῆ in **209** and B. G. U. 84 as the land reported as unirrigated, but not actually found to be such; it was consequently declared liable for the usual dues: ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν (cf. B. G. U. 84. 4, and foot-note on p. 284). The procedure in regard to ἄβροχος γῆ may be reconstructed as follows: the proprietors or tenants sent in ἀπογραφαί to the strategus declaring their land unwatered (cf. e. g. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, 225), and these were communicated to the comogrammateus, who from them compiled the list of land declared ἄβροχος in the area of his village (cf. P. Brussels 1 [W. 236]). This list was handed over to the members of the ἐπίσκεψις commission, who compared its data with the actual state of the land and noted on it the result of their examination (P. Brussels 1. col. vi. 4 sqq.). The comogrammateus then received back the annotated list, on the basis of which he drew up the account of dues to be exacted from the land definitely declared liable. Of such accounts **209** and B. G. U. 84 are examples; the opening formula ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν κτλ. refers to the ἐπίσκεψις, meaning that its result was that a total of so many arurae were declared liable, of which so many had been (wrongly) reported as unwatered (ἄβροχοι), the rest being undisputed (ὁμόλογοι). These documents were intended for the revenue officials (cf. note on l. 1), to enable them to check the total amounts exacted by the πράκτορες. Since **209** deals with land scattered in several villages it appears that the village-scribes transmitted to each other the result of the ἐπίσκεψις as regards the land situated in their respective areas but 'apportioned' to another village.

It remains to consider whether the meaning of ὁμόλογος as defined above does not also suit the passages in which the word is applied to persons. In Rostowzew's *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 220 sqq. and 407 sq., and *Grundz.*, p. 59, Wilcken proposes the hypothesis that ὁμόλογος is used as the Greek equivalent of the Latin *dediticius*, and wishes to interpret in this sense the *homologi coloni* who occur in Cod. Theod. 11. 24. 6 and have been variously explained (cf. de Zulueta, *op. cit.*, p. 54). This attractive view is chiefly based upon P. Brit. Mus. 259. 62 sqq. (ii, p. 38 [W. 63]), where after a section dealing with persons subject to the poll-tax comes the summary for a certain village ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτ(ησιν) τῷ ιγ (ἔτει) ὁμό(λογοι) ἄνδ(ρες) χκθ, ὑπὲρ ιγ (ἔτους)[2]

[1] The meaning of ὁμόλογος is well illustrated by B. G. U. 776. ii. 16 sqq., where we suggest καὶ ἀπὸ προσγι(νομένων) ιγ (ἔτους) . . . αἱ εἰς ἀτέλ(ειαν) ἀνταναιρ[ούμεναι . . .] διὰ προσγρ(άφου) εἰς ὁμ[ο]λ(όγους) ἀ[ποκατεστάθησᾶν . . . The text deals with vines which had enjoyed immunity, probably because they were νεόφυτοι, and now at the conclusion of the period of ἀτέλεια were replaced amongst the ὁμόλογοι.

[2] Or ὑπερ(ετεῖς) ιγ (ἔτει)?

(ἐτῶν) ξα ε, [τε]τελ(ευτηκότες) ιγ (ἔτει) β, / ἀνδ(ρες) χλϛ. Wilcken's interpretation of this passage is as follows (*Chrestom.*, 63. introd., *Grundz.*, p. 59): in the 13th year of Domitian 629 persons, called ὁμόλογοι, of a village were made to pay the poll-tax; to these were added five men past the age of sixty-one, and two dead from whom no poll-tax was due: consequently the ὁμόλογοι are the persons liable to poll-tax, and since the persons liable to poll-tax were the *dediticii* the latter and the ὁμόλογοι are one and the same. If this were right ὁμόλογος as applied to persons would have a totally different meaning from ὁμόλογος as applied to land. It may, too, be objected that if ὁμόλογος = *dediticius*, and consequently the ὁμόλογοι of P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* were *dediticii*, why should a man cease to be a *dediticius* after attaining the age of sixty-one? Unless granted the Roman citizenship, a *dediticius* would remain such to his death. This objection applies still more to B. G. U. 560. 22 [W. 64], where an invalid because he is an invalid is not reckoned among the ὁμόλογοι. Why should a man on becoming infirm cease to be a *dediticius*? Wilcken admits that ὁμόλογος sometimes means *dediticius*, sometimes only λαογραφούμενος, sometimes even 'the inhabitant of a village in opposition to the cultivators coming from outside' (*Grundz.*, pp. 59–60). Such a multiplicity of meanings for the same word is hardly in favour of the theory, and even the relation between the ὁμόλογοι and the λαογραφούμενοι is difficult to maintain; for instance in B. G. U. 560 we fail to see any necessary relation between this list of γεωργοί and the poll-tax (see below). Another explanation of the word ὁμόλογος suggests itself on a comparison of P. Brit. Mus. 259. 62–5 (ii, p. 38) ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτ(ησιν) τῷ ιγ (ἔτει) ὁμό(λογοι) ἄνδ(ρες) . . ., (ἐτῶν) ξα . . ., [τε]τελ(ευτηκότες) . . ., and B. G. U. 84. 3 sqq. [ἤχθ(ησαν)] εἰς ἀπαίτησιν τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος (ἔτους) . . . ἄρουραι . . . ὧν ἀβρόχου γῆς . . ., ὁμολόγου . . .; cf. P. Fay. 40. 8 and foot-note on p. 284. The parallelism is complete; both documents deal with taxable units, men and arurae, which are classified as ὁμόλογοι or under other categories normally exempted from taxation. This parallelism demands an interpretation of ὁμόλογος suitable to both passages; and if ὁμόλογος applied to land means 'undisputed', 'concerning which no discussion was raised', the conclusion is that the ὁμόλογοι in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* are those persons who agreed to their liability to the poll-tax and did not ask to be relieved. Following the parallel with B. G. U. 84, the five ὑπερετεῖς and the two deceased persons in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* may be regarded as persons who claimed exemption or for whom it was claimed, but for some reason without success. As far as the dead are concerned it may be conjectured that the announcement of their death reached the authority too late in the year for their names to be put on the list of the exempt for the year in question, and consequently the poll-tax had to be paid (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 196). In favour of this interpretation is the fact that in P. Brit. Mus. *cit.* not only the 629 ὁμόλογοι, as Wilcken says (*Chrestom.*, 63. introd.), pay the poll-tax, but that all the 636 persons, including the aforesaid ὁμόλογοι, the five ὑπερετεῖς and the two dead were held liable (ἤχθησαν εἰς ἀπαίτησιν). On these grounds the assimilation of ὁμόλογοι to λαογραφούμενοι and *dediticii* is rejected; the ὁμόλογοι are simply those who tacitly or overtly agreed to something determined by the context. A full discussion of all the passages where the word occurs would be out of place here, but it may be remarked that the interpretation suggested well suits B. G. U. 560 [W. 64]: the ὁμόλογοι γεωργοῦντες there are those whose obligations as δημόσιοι γεωργοί were unquestioned. This explanation, if correct, is of some interest, since the ὁμόλογοι γεωργοῦντες seem to be opposed to ὑπερετεῖς and ἐνσινής, and consequently old age and infirmity would be grounds of exemption or release from δημοσία γεωργία; cf. a γραφὴ ὑπερετῶν καὶ ἀσθενῶν drawn up in connexion with taxation in P. Rainer in *Stud. Pal.*, i, p. 72. 208. As regards old age it is known that, so far as liturgies are concerned, persons older than seventy could not be compelled to undertake them (cf. P. Flor. 57, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 344); and the cultivation of state land was often made compulsory and assimilated to a liturgy (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, p. 194 sq., de Zulueta, *op. cit.*, p. 43 sq.). At any rate the ὁμόλογοι γεωργοῦντες have no more to do with the poll-tax than the ὁμόλογοι κακοῦργοι in the edict of Liberalis (B. G. U. 372. 21 [W. 19]), who are confessed criminals; and there is no reason for refusing to apply the same interpretation to the *coloni homologi* of Cod. Theod. 11. 24. 6. Finally ὁμόλογος λαογραφία is nothing but an undisputed payment of the poll-tax, and Wessely was substantially right in translating ἐν ὁμολ(όγῳ) λαογ(ραφίᾳ) by 'mit unangefochtener Steuerpflicht' (P. Rainer in *Stud. Pal.*, i, p. 71. 180 [W. 61]).

25–6. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 924. 3 sqq. (iii, p. 134 [W. 355]) τὴν ἐπιμερισθεῖσαν τῇ προκε[ι]μένῃ κώμῃ ἀπὸ πεδίων κώμης Βακχιάδος γῆν and Fay. 34, which deals with taxes paid on account of τῶν ἐπιμερισθεισῶν ὑμεῖν (l. ἡμ.) Πολυδευκείας διὰ τῶν ἀπὸ Φιλαγρίδος ἐν Παλῇ (ἀρουρῶν).

210. CERTIFICATE OF WORK ON THE EMBANKMENTS.

Bacchias (Arsinoïte nome). 10·5 × 9·6 cm. A.D. 131.

A certificate for five days' work on the embankments of the desert canal of Patsontis at Bacchias; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 333 sqq., P. Fay. 77. introd., Wessely, *Karanis*, pp. 8 sqq. P. Strassb. 18 is a similar certificate issued to the same person ten years later.

Ἔτους ἑκκαιδε(κά)του Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ Σεβαστ(οῦ).
εἴργ(ασται) ὑπὲρ χωματικῶν ἔργων
τοῦ αὐτοῦ ις (ἔτους) Φαῶ(φι) δ η
5 ἐπ' ὀρινῇ Πατσώ(ντεως) Βακχιάδο(ς)
Ζώιλος Πετεσούχο(υ) το(ῦ) Ἠλείτ(ου)
μη(τρὸς) Ταορσενο(ύφιος).
2nd hand Διόσκ(ορος) σεσημ(είωμαι).

'The 16th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus. Work has been done for the embankment works of the said 16th year from Phaophi 4 to 8 on the desert canal of Patsontis at Bacchias by Zoïlus son of Petesouchos son of Eleites, his mother being Taorsenouphis. Signed by me, Dioscorus.'

5. Πατσώ(ντεως): cf. P. Strassb. 17. introd.
6. Ἠλείτ(ου): cf. P. Strassb. 16. 6, note.

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211. CERTIFICATE OF WORK ON THE EMBANKMENTS.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). 7·5 × 7 cm. A.D. 162.

A certificate similar to the preceding for five days' work on the embankments of the Pholemis canal at Euhemeria; cf. **212**.

Ἔτους β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου
Σεβα[σ]τοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου
5 Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ. εἴρ(γασται) ὑπὲρ
χωμ(ατικῶν) τοῦ αὐτοῦ β (ἔτους) Παῦνι δ ἕως
η ἐν τ(ῇ) Φολή(μεως) Εὐημ(ερίας) Ἀπῦγχ(ις) Διδᾶ το(ῦ)
Ὀρσενο(ύφιος) Ταποντῶ(τος).
Πεισ(ᾶις) σεση(μείωμαι).

5. After υπερ a curved stroke.

7. Φολή(μεως): sc. διώρυγι; cf. **212**. 7 and P. Fay. 287. A canal bearing the same name existed at Tebtunis (cf. P. Tebt. 656), and may be identical; it might well have been called Εὐημερείας and Τεβτύνεως in

the neighbourhood of those villages. Wilcken, however, in such cases does not connect the village-name with the canal, but with εἴργασται (*Archiv* iv, pp. 145–6, *Grundz.*, p. 335) and translates 'work has been done on behalf of such and such village on the embankments of such and such a canal'; but the village-name would then rather be expected to follow the date.

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212. CERTIFICATE OF WORK ON THE EMBANKMENTS.

Euhemeria (Arsinoïte nome). 7·5 × 8·2 cm. A.D. 162.

Another certificate, written in the same hand as **211**, and issued for the same period and at the same date and place.

Ἔτους β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Μάρ[κο]υ Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου
Σε[βα]στοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
Κα[ίσ]αρος Λουκίου Αὐρηρίου
5 Οὐήρου Σεβαστοῦ. εἴρ(γασται) ὑπὲρ χωμ(ατικῶν)
τοῦ αὐτοῦ β (ἔτους) Παῦνι δ ἕως η ἐν τ(ῇ)
Φολήμ(εως) Εὐη(μερίας) Σαμβᾶς Ἥρωνος το(ῦ)
Ὀρσενού(φιος) Τααρπαή(σιος).
Πειρ(ᾶις) σεση(μείωμαι).

4. l. Αὐρηλίου. 5. After υπερ a curved stroke. 8. First ο of ορσενουφις corr. from ερ.

213–22. THE CARBONIZED PAPYRI OF THMUIS.

The provenance of **213–22**, **426–33** (*a*), as well as of others of the same group in various European collections (cf. Seymour de Ricci, *Comptes rendus*, 1905, p. 398), was without doubt the ruined building in Thmûis (Tell Timai), partly excavated by the expedition of the Egypt Exploration Fund during the season 1892–3. The medley of decayed rolls which then still choked its chambers is describe by Naville, *Eg. Expl. Fund Arch. Rep.* 1892–3, pp. 4 sqq.; cf. *Ahnas el Medineh*, p. 21. Again, as recently as the year 1906, a part of the same building was cleared by Mr. C. C. Edgar, but the papyrus found was of the poorest quality, almost completely decayed, and yielded little more than an interesting collection of clay seals; cf. *Annales du Service des Antiquités*, viii, pp. 154–7. Between these two dates, and previously, much unofficial work was done, of which the documents here published represent some of the fruits. A method, on the whole not unsuccessful, of dealing with the papyri was in this case adopted by the persons into whose hands they came (cf. *Comptes rendus, l. c.*), that of gumming the fragments on to cards. A flat and fairly well preserved surface has resulted, although at the expense of the writing, if any existed, upon the verso. The rolls, moreover, had apparently been crushed by the weight of superincumbent débris, and the task of detaching the layers was difficult, so much so that sometimes two or three thicknesses of papyrus are found gummed together on a card, the lower layers being thus irretrievably lost. The lines of fracture, resulting doubtless from the same pressure on

the roll, commonly pass vertically through the columns, and the narrow segments which have thus survived have been affixed, often several to a card, without regard either to their interrelation or their place in the roll. With such material little help is to be gained from a comparison of the broken edges; for in the process of mounting the contour of these has crumbled, and where the context does not provide the clue, the task of reconstruction is an arduous one. Apart, however, from this initial embarrassment, the hands are those of highly trained scribes, and, in spite of the burnt surface of the papyrus, decipherment generally presents but little difficulty.

The documents here printed form the largest body yet published from this source. Other members of the same group already edited are B. G. U. 902–3 and P. Fröhner (all republished by Wilcken in *Hirschfelds Festschrift*, pp. 123 sqq. and the Fröhner Pap. by Preisigke, *Sammelbuch* 8), B. G. U. 976 (=republication of 905), 977–80, P. S. I. 101–8, 229–35. Outside the group and found elsewhere, though concerned with the Mendesian nome, are P. Tebt. 340 and P. Leipzig 123.

The subjects dealt with are diverse, including taxation in money and corn, the apportionment of surpluses and deficits of revenue, leases of Government land, &c. They are, however, uniformly official in their character, and are apparently all connected, directly or indirectly, with matters of taxation; hence it is most probable that the ruined building in Thmûis was a Government office, perhaps the *βιβλιοθήκη δημοσίων λόγων*. The picture of the district and its administration thus disclosed has certain characteristics of its own. A special feature is found in the attenuation of population in this region or parts of it (cf. B. G. U. 902, 903, P. Fröhner *ap.* Wilcken, *l. c.*, P. S. I. 101–2, 105), a fact which Wilcken ascribes to the inroad of plague following the return of the army of Marcus and Verus from Parthia in A. D. 167. When the remainder of the group is edited, this theory may be correspondingly strengthened or weakened by the more precise dating of the hands. Meantime **216** (late second or early third century) points, apparently, to the continued prosperity of the nome as a whole; cf. introd. *ad loc.* Moreover the data from Upper Egypt exhibit no evidence of depopulation at this period, and the segregation of the pestilence in the Delta would be at least curious. An alternative or concomitant cause may be suggested in the gradual submergence of the cultivated acreage in certain districts beneath the lake, and the coincident deterioration of the surrounding soil. One great inroad of the sea in later times is attested by Cassianus (*Collationes*, vii. 26, xi. 3; cf. Amélineau, *La géographie de l'Égypte*, p. 301), and dredging has proved that Coptic cemeteries now lie beneath the water. Thus it appears from **213** that *γῆ λιμνιτική* not only formed a special class of land in certain villages, but also received exceptional treatment as regards taxation; cf. introd. *ad loc.* Outside the influence of the sea the great prosperity of the Delta (cf. p. 330, note 2) may well have continued unimpaired, and the account of Cassianus of the great fertility of this region before the sea broke in (cf. Butler, *Arab Conquest*, p. 351), may thus be exact and not merely an exaggeration for effect.

The geographical evidence supplied by the group is consonant with that from other sources. Thmûis was at this time the capital of the Mendesian nome (cf. e. g. Ptol., *Geog.*, iv. 5. 22, Aristides, *Aegypt.*, iii, p. 610, Quatremère, *Mémoires géographiques et historiques sur*

l'Égypte, i, pp. 129 sqq.), while the neighbouring Mendes, although still inhabited and ranking as a τόπος (cf. **214**. Fr. 1. 7), had sunk to a position of comparative insignificance.[1] That Thmûis, which thus reached the zenith of its power during the Roman occupation, had also an antecedent history of its own, is proved by the reference of Herodotus (ii. 166) to a Thmûite, as well as to a Mendesian, nome. As in Upper Egypt, the nome was divided into a number of toparchies, of which the following is a provisional list: Ἑρμοπολίτης, Θμοιβαστίτης, Θμουπολίτης (? cf. **217**. 86, note), μητρόπολις Θμοῦις, Λ[. .]αυ (**215**. 42), Λυκοπολίτης (? cf. P. Tebt. 340. 30, 33), Μένδης, Νεομαρη( ), Νεομψονο( ), Νωίτης, Πτεγχάτ, Πτεμπαθιώ, Φεοπ(ίτης ?), Φερνουφ(ίτης ?), Χιαστίτης, Ψανίτης, [. . .]νου (**214**. Fr. 1. 1). By a coincidence the best preserved portions of the large taxing-sheets **213** and **216** are concerned with the Πτεμπαθιὼ τόπος, which appears to have included nearly a score of villages in its administrative area. For the supposed existence of an adjoining Hermopolite nome no evidence is forthcoming (cf. **217**. 14, note).

As regards chronology the group here published covers roughly the last half of the second and beginning of the third century (cf. **213**, **216**, **217**. introds.). Of the coins found by Mr. Edgar with the papyri in the chamber cleared, one was dated in the 4th year of Aurelian and Vaballathus, and another in the reign of Probus (*Annales, l. c.*).

For convenience of indexing and reference the lines are numbered consecutively, although the mutilation of the texts is such that the tops and bottoms of columns are seldom present, and the sequence of the columns themselves is not always ascertainable. The system adopted as regards the latter is the following: numbers in Roman figures are attached to those columns where a sequence is ascertained, and the portion of the roll thus reconstructed is assigned a distinguishing letter. Single columns and fragments of columns to which no definite place in the roll can be given, are designated by letters alone.

No doubt many fragments, both published and unpublished, will eventually be fitted to others in other collections, and it is hoped that the future will see a collection and revision of all the scattered members of the group, and the dedication of a volume to the result.

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213. TAXATION ACCOUNT.

Average height 21·5 cm. Late second century.

These extensive remains of a roll are concerned with taxation, and constitute, both in extent and interest, an important addition to the available material on the subject. Fortunately many of the fragments have fitted together, and in spite of the fact that the columns are almost invariably broken at the top and bottom, sufficient of the roll remains

[1] Meyer in *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, 33, p. 869, on the strength of P. S. I. 108. 16 considers that under Marcus Thmûis was the capital of a Thmûipolite nome. With this view we cannot agree; cf. **217**. 86, note. For the Μενδήσιος νομός at this period cf. **427**. Fr. 5. 10, 11, Fr. 15. 7, P. S. I. 229. 8.

to give a comprehensive idea of the whole. A further fragment of the same document has already been published in P. S. I. 106, and references to this are included in the tables below. The account is occupied almost solely with money-taxes, though a payment in wine also occurs. Its arrangement is geographical, giving the totals of individual taxes and classes of taxation by villages, summarizing these under toparchies, and doubtless ultimately, although no part of this remains, including the grand totals of the nome. The document is written in a clear round hand characteristic of the second half of the second century. A retrospective reference, therefore, to the 20th year in l. 336 shows that the reign is that of Antoninus Pius or of Commodus.

The elaborate classification of the taxation itself is best shown by tabulation. The exigencies of page-space, however, make division necessary, so that while Table I shows only the subsections and taxes included under the departmental heading ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ,[1] Table II, combined with Table I, provides a synopsis of the framework as a whole, with the one reservation that the complex subject of thesauric charges is reserved for separate treatment below. Brackets are only inserted in cases where the resolution or interpretation is doubtful. The plain figures refer to the lines of the papyrus.

TABLE I.

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ

(*a*) διοικήσεως (or διοικήσεως προσοδικῶν (?); cf. note on ll. 13–22)

γραμματείας φυλακιτῶν 334.
ἐπιστατείας φυλακιτῶν 29, 48, 260, 333, 356, 388, P. S. I. 106. 15.
ἐλαικῆς 30, 59, 74, 111, 132, 181, 201, 281, 353, 413, 479, P. S. I. 106. 18.
ἑξαδράχμου Φιλαδέλφου 354.
ἐπαρουρίου 113, 134, 284.
λιτουργικοῦ 177, 259, 282, 315, 414, 483, P. S. I. 106. 12.
κωμογραμματείας 70, 311, 441, 476, cf. P. S. I. 101. 20, 102. 17.
ναυβίου 44, 75, 133, 175, 218, 257, 279, 313, 331, 411, 430, 481, P. S. I. 106. 10.
οἴνου 204, 210, 215, 295, 304.
ὀκταδράχμου 79, 138, 288, 448.
παραναύλ(ου?) 47, 64, 81, 112, 179, 221, 262, 337, 416, 445, P. S. I. 106. 17.
προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων 45, 84, 142, 180, 450, P. S. I. 106. 16.
τειμῆς γῆς ἀπὸ ὑπολόγου P. S. I. 106. 9.
τειμῆς γῆς κατὰ χρη(ματισμούς?) 71, 357.
τειμῆς θρεμμάτων 69, 220.
τέλους ἐλαιουργικῶν ὀργάνων P. S. I. 106. 14; cf. 232. 21, 235. 11.
τρίτης βαλανείων 474.
τρίτης περιστερεώνων 261.
ὑποκειμένων ἐννομίου 72, 387, 442.
ὑποκειμένων κωμογραμματείας 46, 256, 336, 351, P. S. I. 106. 8; cf. P. Fröhner = Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 8. 15.
ὑποκειμένων τοπ(αρχίας?) 73.
ὑποκειμένων τοπογραμματείας 68, 174.
φόρου ἀμπέλου 115, 136, 286, 446.
φόρου νομῶν καὶ ἄλλων 110, 335.
φόρου πλεονασμῶν 82, 108, 140.
χρυσικοῦ στεφάνου 352, 386.
. ικουγ( ) [.]οργ( ) 444.

(*b*) λιμνιτικῶν

ἀπομοίρης 153.
ἀργυρικοῦ φόρου 227.
γραμματείας φυλακιτῶν 457.
ἐδαφῶν συγκεχωρημένων ἐπὶ τετραδράχμῳ 157.
εἰκοστῆς 91, 123, 149, 226, 396.
ἐπαρουρίου 151.
θησαυρικ(οῦ?): see below, Tables III and IV.
Θωνειτικῶν καὶ λιμνιτικῶν 156.
λιτουργικοῦ 34, 121, 147, 361, 455.
ναυβίου 87, 120, 145, 265, 340, 453.
τελεσμάτων ἀμπέλου 154.
τριδράχμου 90, 150.
φόρου ἀμπέλου 152.
[. . . . .] . . . [. προ]σοδ( ) 51.

(*c*) λαογραφίας 16, 93, 160, 206, 229, 239, 297, 364, 398, 432.

(*d*) χωματικοῦ 17, 94, 208, 241, 267, 298, 320, 365, 400, 434.

[1] To avoid confusion throughout the introduction and notes the departmental διοίκησις is spelt in capitals to distinguish it from its own sub-heading διοίκησις which has a narrower and more specialized sense; cf. below and notes on ll. 13–22, 28.

TABLE II.

I. πρακτορίας 12 *et saep.*	A. ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ	(*a*) διοικήσεως (or διοικήσεως προσοδικῶν?). (*b*) λιμνιτικῶν. (*c*) λαογραφίας. (*d*) χωματικοῦ. — See Table I.
	B. ἱερατικῶν	ἀπομοίρης 100, 128, 165, 234, 373, 420, 464.
		εἰκοστῆς 97, 127, 189, 233, 244, 322, 345, 368, 370, 462.
		θησαυρικ(οῦ?): see below, Tables III and IV.
		λυτρώσεως αἰγῶν 164, 247.
		μόσχου τέλους 38, 60, 99, 190, 245, 271, 371, 403, 421, 437, 465.
		[. . . . .] πανηγύρεως 374.
		[. . . . .] ποιμένων 375.
		τριδράχμου 98, 232, 246, 270, 323, 346, 372, 463.
	C. εἰδῶν	ἐννομίου 9, 40, 55, 104, 169, 192, 236, 249, 275, 379, 407, 423, 467, P. S. I. 106. 1.
		τοκαδείας 53, 102, 167, 250, 273, 325, 377, 405, 469, P. S. I. 106. 3.
		ὑικῆς 10, 39, 54, 61, 103, 168, 193, 251, 274, 326, 378, 406, 424, 439, 468, P. S. I. 106. 2.

II. ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλακιτῶν 22, 27, 66, 172, 196, 216, 254, 305, 329, 349, 382, 427, 472.

In a brief analysis of this system of classification it will be convenient to work from the lower categories upwards. The subdivisions of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ (Table I) differentiate the classes of taxation embraced within that department. Thus sub-heading (*a*) exhibits a more restricted sense of διοίκησις, including imposts on normal, private, and certain public lands, on machinery (τέλος ἐλαιουργικῶν ὀργάνων), and on profits (τρίτη βαλανείων and τρίτη περιστερεώνων) as well as ὑποκείμενα for the maintenance of various officials. The next subdivision, (*b*) λιμνιτικά, differs in being solely concerned with taxation upon land, its scope, as we interpret it, being limited to the taxes incident upon γῆ λιμνιτική, a category of Deltaic land known from other members of the same group in Geneva,[1] and apparently occupying a peculiar, if not a privileged, position; cf. below. Two single taxes, (*c*) λαογραφία and (*d*) χωματικόν, are severally given the prominence of sub-headings, presumably because they alone were assessed upon a capitation basis. Ascending (Table II), we find next the tripartite division of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ, ἱερατικά, and εἴδη, each of the two latter similarly with its quota of taxes. This step marks the severance of departments. The distinction between ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ and ἱερατικά is familiar, and recurs e. g. in Ost. Brit. Mus. 12688 *ap.* Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 116, P. Brit. Mus. 119 (i, pp. 140 sqq.), Giessen 60, Oxy. 1046, P. Flor. *ap.* Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 341; while the same threefold division is found in **215** and perhaps also in P. Fay. 42 (*a*). i. 9 (? l. διοικ(ήσεως)), ii. 7. 11. The separate existence of a department under the title εἴδη, apparently comprising certain taxes directly or indirectly connected with farm-stock has not hitherto been recognized, and what precise purpose it served is uncertain (cf. l. 9, note). In the dual division which follows in the scale ἀριθμητικὸν φυλακιτῶν assumes a more prominent position than on general grounds is its due. The basis of the distinction lies apparently in the fact that while the departmental sections ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ, ἱερατικά, εἴδη are all alike included in one total under the heading ἡ πρακτορία (i. e. the taxes they severally embrace were collected by the πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν of the villages concerned), the charge

[1] To be published shortly by V. Martin.

ἀριθμητικὸν φυλακιτῶν stands always aloof. Hence it is inferred that the collection of it was differently administered, probably owing to some fundamental difference in its nature or destination. Otherwise from the point of view of productivity the value of ἀριθμητικὸν φυλακιτῶν is quite insignificant, as seen in the toparchy totals (l. 22).

Closely connected with the discussion of the framework of the document is the question, for convenience omitted above, of the thesauric charges. Reference to the text shows that an impost or charge named θησαυρικόν (? θησαυρικά; cf. l. 2, note) occurs frequently in connexion with certain of the taxes falling under the departmental heading ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ the entry which details this charge being usually indented to show its dependence on, or connexion with, the taxation entry which immediately precedes. The taxes to which these further charges are thus occasionally linked are shown in the following table:

TABLE III.

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ
- διοικήσεως
  - ἑξαδράχμου Φιλαδέλφου 354.
  - ἐπαρουρίου 113, 134, 284.
  - λιτουργικοῦ 177, 282, 385, 414.
  - ναυβίου 75, 175, 218, 257, 279, 313, 331, 384, 411, 481, P. S. I. 106. 10–11.
  - ὀκταδράχμου 79, 138, 448.
  - φόρου ἀμπέλου 115, 136, 286, 446.
  - φόρου πλεονασμῶν 82, 108, 140.
- λιμνιτικῶν
  - λιτουργικοῦ 34, 89, 121, 147, 225, 361, 455.
  - ναυβίου 33, 87, 145, 224, 453.
  - τελεσμάτων ἀμπέλου 154.
- λαογραφίας 160, 206, 239, 398, 432.

With the one exception of the λαογραφία these are presumably all taxes upon land. It is important to note that the destination of the funds thus levied differs. Those of which the λαογραφία and the taxes included under διοίκησις were the source are carried outside the departmental heading ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ, and their total forms the first item under ἱερατικά; they were, therefore, in this case a charge raised inside the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ department expressly for the priestly department. Funds, however, similarly raised under the sub-section λιμνιτικά are merely added into the general sum of the section, and so ultimately into the departmental total of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ. The fact that in the first case the destination was extra-departmental explains the separation of the thesauric item from the preceding tax in the individual entries, and establishes a prima facie probability that this represents the original procedure, exemption from which for the λιμνιτικά was a subsequent or extra-ordinary development; there seems otherwise no sufficient reason for the separate assessment of the thesauric charge in connexion with taxes under the limnitic heading, when these are merely merged in the total of the section, especially since inside the section no separate total of the thesauric items is given. However, before we go further, the nature of the connexion which binds the thesauric charge to the tax which precedes it must be examined. Is the θησαυρικόν a tithe levied in connexion with certain taxes, more or less in the manner of προσδιαγραφόμενα, and exacted for a certain end, or, if not, what other connexion may be supposed? The table below puts together, in parallel columns, the amounts of the several taxes, and of the thesauric charge which follows them.

TABLE IV.

(*a*) διοικήσεως.

Tax.	Reference.	Main Sum. dr.	ob.	ch.	θησαυρικόν. dr.	ob.	ch.
ἐπαρουρίου	113–4	22	0	3		2½	1
,,	284–5	3	3	2		½	
λιτουργικοῦ	177–8	14	2	3	1	5	1
,,	282–3	74	2	2	1	2½	2
,,	414–5	34	5	?		4	2
ναυβίου	175–6	182	5½	3	12	3½	2
,,	218–9	1	3	1		2½	
,,	257–8	164	?	1	3	0	2
,,	279–80	9	4	2	1	1½	3
,,	331–2	21	4½	2	4	2	1
,,	411–2	87	3½	2	6	1½	
φόρου ἀμπέλου	115–6		4	2			2
,,	136–7	4	2½			½	
,,	286–7		½	3			1
φόρου πλεονασμῶν	140–1	34	1			5	2

(*b*) λιμνιτικῶν.

Tax.	Reference.	Main Sum. dr.	ob.	ch.	θησαυρικόν. dr.	ob.	ch.
λιτουργικοῦ	34–5	3	3	2			3
,,	121–2	20	0	1		½	
,,	147–8	129	5	3	8	4½	
ναυβίου	87–8	8	2	2	8	4	
,,	145–6	115	2½		8	5½	3
τελεσμάτων ἀμπέλου	154–5	120	5	2			1

(*c*) λαογραφίας.

Reference.	Main Sum. dr.	ob.	ch.	θησαυρικόν. dr.	ob.	ch.
160–1	860	3	2	11	2½ (?)	3
206–7	55	2	1		4	3
398–9			2	2	1	1
432–3	94	4½		1	1½	

In five cases no taxation-entry precedes the thesauric charge, and in these the tax, with which the latter is connected, is mentioned in the thesauric entry itself. The details of these are :

(*a*) διοικήσεως.

θησαυρικόν.	Reference.	Amount. dr.	ob.	ch.
θησαυρικοῦ λιτουργικοῦ	385	1	2½	3
θησαυρικοῦ ναυβίου	384	18	3	3

(*b*) λιμνιτικῶν.

θησαυρικόν.	Reference.	Amount. dr.	ob.	ch.
θησαυρικοῦ λιτουργικοῦ	89	20	4	1
,, ,,	225	1	4	3
θησαυρικοῦ ναυβίου	224	1	½	1

Not only is no constant percentage here shown, but in two cases the amount of the θησαυρικόν actually exceeds the total of the tax to which it is attached. Furthermore, the cases where no taxation-entry precedes deserve attention, since conversely the charge is occasionally absent from taxes with which it is elsewhere found, e. g. from the ναύβιον in l. 120. In the light of these facts, if the θησαυρικόν is supposed to be a fixed percentage normally exacted upon certain taxes, this can only be on the assumption that **213** is a list of arrears, and that the payment of the θησαυρικόν did not necessarily synchronize with that of the tax. To such a theory of arrears the analysis of the taxation below does in fact lend some colour. An alternative is to regard the thesauric charge as a tax rather than as a percentage, a tax, that is, which was concerned with the same head of taxation as that which precedes it, but which differed from it in virtue of some special qualification attaching to the soil (or, in the case of λαογραφία, the person) on which it was levied. Thus in place e. g. of a θησαυρικὸν ναυβίου, 'a thesauric tithe on the naubion tax,' a θησαυρικὸν ναύβιον, a special kind of naubion tax, could be supposed. But in this case the thesauric tax would be to all intents and purposes independent, and since its

proceeds, as far as λαογραφία and the taxes under διοίκησις were concerned, were paid over into the priestly department, it would more naturally have been there registered in the first instance. Moreover, no satisfactory explanation could then be given of its incidence under λιμνιτικά, since both the tax proper and the thesauric tax must have been equally upon γῆ λιμνιτική. The first alternative is therefore preferable, and the θησαυρικόν is in our opinion a priestly charge levied in connexion with certain taxes paid to the διοικησις, γῆ λιμνιτική in this respect being allowed exceptional treatment. Further light is thrown on the subject by an examination of the peculiar position of λιμνιτικά (i. e. γῆ λιμνιτική) in regard to certain other taxes normally paid to the department of ἱερατικά. Reference to Table II shows that of the taxes included under ἱερατικά, those which may with some degree of certainty be called taxes on land are the ἀπόμοιρα, τρίδραχμος, and εἰκοστή (cf. l. 97, note). Of these the ἀπόμοιρα was by its origin incident upon ἄμπελοι and παράδεισοι in general (excepting only ἱερὰ γῆ; cf. Otto, *Priester und Tempel*, i, p. 342, n. 2), i. e. fell on land subject to the διοικησις, its proceeds being earmarked as a special contribution for the maintenance of the temples, and for a time in particular for the cult of Arsinoë Philadelphus. The same is probably true of τρίδραχμος and εἰκοστή; for, although taxes upon land, they, like ἀπόμοιρα, are absent under the subsection διοίκησις. The only alternative inference capable of being drawn from this absence is to suppose that they were incident upon γῆ ἱερά only, and that the basis of their assessment differed totally from that of ἀπόμοιρα. But to τρίδραχμος, at any rate, no such limitation seems to have been attached, since this would have found mention in **216** which deals with its assessment; on the contrary, it appears from that document that it was a particular form of taxation paid by the privileged μητροπολῖται; cf. introd. *ad loc.* We assume, therefore, that all three taxes alike fell upon land subject in its normal relations to the διοικησις, and were specially allocated to the department of ἱερατικά. Now Table I shows that ἀπόμοιρα, τρίδραχμος, and εἰκοστή, while not included under the subsection διοίκησις, yet occur under that of λιμνιτικά, i. e. the proceeds of these taxes, so far as they fell upon γῆ λιμνιτική, were exempt from that extra-departmental destination which attached to them when levied upon normal land subject to the *fiscus*, and that they were entered and credited to the section (λιμνιτικά) within which they were levied. The analogy with θησαυρικόν, interpreted as a charge specially levied in connexion with certain διοικησις taxes, is now complete, the only difference being that in the one case a percentage upon certain taxes, in the other the taxes themselves were allocated to the priestly department. There is in both cases the same source in persons or land subject to the διοικησις, the same extra-departmental allocation by the *fiscus*, and the same exceptional treatment of γῆ λιμνιτική. A further argument in favour of the meaning of percentage for θησαυρικόν may be added—the absence, that is, of any thesauric charge on taxes paid to the hieratic department itself, a tithe on taxes already earmarked *in toto* for that department being an absurdity. It is significant, moreover, as showing the historical sequence of the development, that when appearing under the limnitic subsection ἀπόμοιρα, τρίδραχμος, and εἰκοστή, although taxes upon land, yet true to their origin pay no θησαυρικόν. There is, however, a curious omission of any reference to the θησαυρικόν in **216**, where the assessment of the ὀκτάδραχμος, τρίδραχμος, &c., is detailed; was it perhaps a percentage deducted from the assessed amount rather than an additional payment? The precise meaning of the title is otherwise unknown.

The word occurs in a similar context in **427**. Fr. 47. 7, P. S. I. 104. 6, 233. 15, documents likewise from Thmûis, but from Upper Egypt parallel evidence is not forthcoming; with the payment in money ὑπὲρ θησαυροῦ ἱερῶν in *Ost.*, ii. 503, Milne, *Theb. Ost.*, 55 no necessary connexion need be supposed; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 221. The θησαυρός of the temple administration was distinct from the θησαυρὸς διοικήσεως, though both fell under the general administration (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 656), and possibly it was for the maintenance of the former that the θησαυρικόν was levied. However this may be, the θησαυρικόν was probably peculiar to the Delta. Peculiar also to that region was γῆ λιμνιτική (cf. the γῆ αἰγιαλῖτις in the Fayûm), a class of land no doubt situated on the margin of the great lakes. The special regulations by which sums levied upon it for other purposes were diverted to its own needs were presumably remedial; cf. **213–22**. introd.

It remains to discuss the contents of the list. Leaving on one side the evidence supplied by the θησαυρικόν, is there any other ground for deciding whether **213** is a statement of arrears, of monthly instalments, or of completed yearly payments? Table V shows in columns the amounts paid for different taxes under the villages concerned, though the mutilation of the text makes these incomplete.[1] The taxes comprised are a selection only; little or no evidence is to be drawn from the isolated payments of taxes occurring but once or twice, and only those have been included for which the amounts paid are in at least three cases ascertained. No attention is here given to the θησαυρικόν, but, if desired, this item may be added to the individual totals to which it is attached from Table IV.

TABLE V.

	ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ.											
	διοικήσεως.											
	ἐλαικῆς.				ἐπιστατείας φυλακιτῶν.			λιτουργικοῦ.			ναυβίου.		
Villages.	tal.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Πεκερκεμενδή (ll. 28 sqq.)		1,177	3		7	3			—			—	
Θφῦνις ἡ καὶ Πεκερκή (ll. 43 sqq.)		—			2	4½			—		47	5	2
Θβυνεῦρις (ll. 58 sqq.)		900				—			—			—	
Ψεναρβή (ll. 63 sqq.)		700				—			—			—	
[ ] (ll. 107 sqq.)		1,200				—			—			—	
Ψοαραμοῦνις (ll. 173 sqq.)		411	5	2		—		14	2	3	182	5½	3
[. . . . . .]νφγοῦνσις (ll. 197 sqq.)		1,371 (?)				—			—			—	
Ψενβιηνχονπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)		—				—			—		1	3	1
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)		—				1 [		7	5	3	164	?	1
Θονωάς (ll. 278 sqq.)	1	1,000				—		74	2	2	9	4	2
[. . .] . . . . ναβαόλ (ll. 330 sqq.)		—				1½			—		21	4½	2
Θχενῆθις (ll. 350 sqq.)		1,052	? ½	1		—			—			—	
[. . . . .]ις (ll. 383 sqq.)		—			123	2½	2		—			—	
Τινά (ll. 410 sqq.)		2,442	2 [			—		34	5	?	87	3½	2
[. . . . . .] . ἴλλις (ll. 428 sqq.)		—				—			—		400		

[1] The Table does not attempt to distinguish under the villages between taxes originally absent and those lost in lacunae. Reference to the text will show which sections are complete.

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ (*cont.*).

διοικήσεως (*cont.*).

Villages.	παραναύλου.			προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων.			ὑποκειμένων κωμογραμματείας.			φόρου ἀμπέλου.		
	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Θφῦνις ἡ καὶ Πεκερκή (ll. 43 sqq.)			3	6	2	2	7				—	
Ψεναρβή (ll. 63 sqq.)	26	3	3		—			—			—	
Κερκενοῦφις (ll. 67 sqq.)	1,214	½	[	165	4½			—			—	
[ ] (ll. 107 sqq.)	44	4½	2		—			—			4	2
Σηκα[(ll. 131 sqq.)		—		229	3			—		4	2½	
Ψοαραμοῦνις (ll. 173 sqq.)	81	2½	2	102				—			—	
Ψενβιηνχονπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)	9	5½	?		—			—			—	
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)	958(?)	[?]½			—		2	2½			—	
Θονωάς (ll. 278 sqq.)		—			—			—			½	3
[. . .] . . . . ναβαόλ (ll. 330 sqq.)	216				—		1				—	
Θχενῆθις (ll. 350 sqq.)		—			—		25	4½			—	
Τινά (ll. 410 sqq.)	95	5	[		—			—			—	

ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ (*cont.*).

Villages.	λιμνιτικῶν.									λαογραφίας.			χωματικοῦ.		
	εἰκοστῆς.			λιτουργικοῦ.			ναυβίου.								
	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Πεκερκεμενδή (ll. 28 sqq.)		—		3	3	2		—			—			—	
Κερκενοῦφις (ll. 67 sqq.)	8	2 (?)	2		—		8	2	2	102	3½	3	496	2	1
[ ] (ll. 107 sqq.)		—		20		1	38	3	3		—			—	
Σηκα[(ll. 131 sqq.)	798	4	1	129	5	3	115	2½		860	3	2	171	1	2
[. . . . .]νφγοῦνσις (ll. 197 sqq.)		—			—			—		55	2	1	123	1½	3
Ψενβιηνχονπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)	8		2		—			—		24	5 [			—	
[ ] (ll. 239 sqq.)		—			—			—			—		250	[	
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)		—			—		48	[			—		49	3½	
[ ] (ll. 316 sqq.)		—			—			—			—			1	
[. . .] . . . . ναβαόλ (ll. 330 sqq.)		—			—		38	1½	3		—			—	
[ ] (ll. 395 sqq.)	10	3			—			—				2	126	1½	
[. . . . .] . ἴλλις (ll. 428 sqq.)		—			—			—		94	4½		38	2	

ἱερατικῶν.

Villages.	ἀπομοίρης.			εἰκοστῆς.			μόσχου τέλους.			τριδράχμου.		
	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.	dr.	ob.	ch.
Πεκερκεμενδή (ll. 28 sqq.)		—			—		2	2½	1		—	
Θβυνεῦρις (ll. 58 sqq.)		—			—			1½	3		—	
Κερκενοῦφις (ll. 67 sqq.)	405	1		115	1½	3	35	3		9	1½	2
[ ] (ll. 107 sqq.)	115	3	2	30		1		—			—	
Σηκα[(ll. 131 sqq.)	356	1½	3		—			—			—	
[ ] (ll. 188 sqq.)		—		411	5		2	3½	2		—	
Ψενβιηνχονπερκοῖνις (ll. 217 sqq.)	219	[		45	[			—				2
[ ] (ll. 239 sqq.)		—		250	½	?	9	2	?	61	1	?
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)		—			—		1	1½	3	26	1½	3
[ ] (ll. 316 sqq.)		—		122	2			—		114	4½	3
[ ] (ll. 369 sqq.)	61	5½	2	1,334	2(?)½		23	4(?)½		140	½	2
[ ] (ll. 395 sqq.)		—			—		1	1	2		—	
[ ] (ll. 417 sqq.)	2,222				—		1	4	1		—	
[. . . . .] . ἴλλις (ll. 428 sqq.)		—			—		1	½	2		—	

Table V continued:

Villages.	εἰδῶν. ἐννομίου. dr.	ob.	ch.	τοκαδείας. dr.	ob.	ch.	ὑικῆς. dr.	ob.	ch.	ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλακιτῶν. dr.	ob.	ch.
[ ] (ll. 1 sqq.)	1	1½	2		—		4	2			—	
Πεκερκεμενδή (ll. 28 sqq.)	11	3½	1		—		16	5	2		—	
Θφῦνις ἡ καὶ Πεκερκή (ll. 43 sqq.)	9	1½	1	2	5½	2	1	½	2		—	
Θβυνεῦρις (ll. 58 sqq.)		—			—		21	1½			—	
Ψεναρβή (ll. 63 sqq.)		—			—			—		4	1	1
Κερκενοῦφις (ll. 67 sqq.)	39	1	3		3½	3	428	5			—	
Σηκα[(ll. 131 sqq.)	40	1	1	333	3		93	1		29	4½	
[ ] (ll. 188 sqq.)	10	5			—		6	2½		31	2	
[. . . . . .]νφγοῦνσις (ll. 197 sqq.)		—			—			—		4	1½	
Πῶις (ll. 255 sqq.)	6	1	1	57	1		15	1			—	
[ ] (ll. 316 sqq.)		—		39	2	3	14	5	2	6	1½	
[ ] (ll. 369 sqq.)	58	3½	1	189	3½		264				—	
[ ] (ll. 395 sqq.)	9	1½	1			2	37	5	2		—	
[ ] (ll. 417 sqq.)	6	0	1		—		19	3		5	1	3
[. . . . . .] . ἴλλις (ll. 428 sqq.)		—			—		13				—	

If these sums represent aggregates of completed payments, then in the case of taxes resting on a capitation basis the principle of assessment would be expected to emerge in the totals. Not only, however, does no such principle appear, but the fluctuation which the figures show is abnormal. The sums recorded for λαογραφία vary between 860 dr. odd and 2 ch., those for χωματικόν between 496 dr. odd and 1 ob. Sums of 2 ch. and 1 ob. cannot possibly represent aggregates of annual payments for villages under these headings, even if allowance for attenuation of population be made (cf. **213–22**. introd.), nor even of monthly instalments, but are intelligible on a theory of arrears. Similarly where taxes known to have been universal in their incidence are not included in a village heading, the omission may be more probably ascribed to an absence of arrears than to a total lack of receipts. It deserves notice, moreover, in this context, that the amount of the assessment of the τρίδραχμος tax for Πῶις and Κερκενοῦφις as detailed in **216** (cf. ll. 166 sqq., 206 sqq.) considerably exceeds the sums recorded for these villages in **213**, although a difference in date might account for the discrepancy. P. Fay. 42 (*a*), which in many ways supplies the closest published parallel to **213**, is itself a list of arrears, and presumably is typical of the material on which the detailed ἐκθέσεις of the nome were based. On the other hand, if this hypothesis of arrears is correct, it is singular, considering the fluctuation observable in other taxes, how consistently large are the totals included under ἐλαική. It is equally remarkable, in view of the general failure of any basis of assessment to appear in the totals, that the items recorded for the tax προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων do in fact exhibit a common numerical factor, each total being susceptible of division into a main sum which is a multiple of 2, and προσδιαγραφόμενα on that sum at the rate of 6¼ per cent. (cf. l. 45, note, and **217**. introd.), a fact which can scarcely be accidental. Nevertheless on the whole a theory of arrears appears to suit best the internal evidence, and to present fewest difficulties. Inference, however, from the average amount of arrears to the relative incidence of the burden of taxation, is subject to the risk that the operation of special economic causes may have intervened with regard to special taxes. Detailed discussion of individual taxes is reserved for the notes below.

The system of disposition and enumeration of the various fragments of the roll has already been explained (p. 292). The largest fragment (A) contains the conclusion of a section concerning an unidentified toparchy, possibly the τόπος Νεομψονο( ) (cf. note on l. 307), and the commencement of another dealing with the τόπος Πτεμπαθιώ which extends to l. 305 in D. That the intervening B and C also concerned the Πτεμπαθιώ toparchy is clear from a comparison of the villages occurring here with those in **216**; their precise order, however, is doubtful, and C may as well have preceded B in the roll as vice versa; whichever arrangement is preferred, it is probable that at least one column is missing after A. At l. 306 in D a similar account of the τόπος Χιαστίτης begins. The remaining portions of the roll (E–K) are unplaced, except that in the case of E reason is given for an attribution to the Lycopolite toparchy (note on l. 350). Three segments of columns, containing practically only figures, remain unprinted.

A.

. . . . . .

]..[

[γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)] (δρ.) υμε (πεντώβ. ?).
[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ](αυρικοῦ) (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[ ] (δρ.) οβ (τετρώβ.).
5 [ ] (δρ.) νβ χ(αλκ.) α.
[ ] (δρ.) σ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[ ] (δυοβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν) (δρ.)] τκς (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[εἰδῶν· ἐννο]μίου (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.
10 [ὑικῆς] (δρ.) δ (δυόβ.).
[γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν] (δρ.) ε (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρα]κ(τορίας) (δρ.) ψοζ (τριώβ.) [χ(αλκ.) γ.
[γ(ίνονται) δι]οικ(ήσεως) προσοδικ(ῶν)
[ ] (τάλ.) δ (δρ.) Ἐνγ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
15 [λιμνιτι]κῶν (τάλ.) α (δρ.) ρκδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[λαογρα(φίας)] (δρ.) ωλα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[χωματ]ικοῦ (δρ.) σοθ (ὀβ.).
[γ(ίνονται) διο]ικ(ήσεως) (τάλ.) ζ (δρ.) σπθ.
[ἱερα(τικῶν)] (τάλ.) δ (δρ.) Ἐνιε (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
20 [εἰδῶν] (δρ.) Ἀυμε (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[γ(ίνονται) ἐπὶ] τὸ α(ὐτὸ) (τάλ.) ι (δρ.) Ἀρν (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φ]υλακ(ιτῶν) (δρ.) ρνε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[Πτεμπαθι]ῷ ὁμοίως·
[. . . . . διο]ικ(ήσεως)·
25 [ ] (δρ.) ωος (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.

. . . . . .

B. Col. i.

. . . . . .

[γ(ίνονται)] τῆς πρακ(τορίας) [ ] (δυόβ. ?) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλ(ακιτῶν) [ ] χ(αλκ.) β.
Πεκερκεμενδή. [δι]οικ(ήσεως)·
ἐπιστατείας φυλ(ακιτῶν) [(δρ.)] ζ (τριώβ.).
ἐλαικῆς [(δρ.)] Ἀροζ (τριώβ.).
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) [(δρ.) Ἀ]ρπε.
λιμνιτικῶν·
θησ(αυρικοῦ) ναυβίο(υ) (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
λιτουργ(ικοῦ) (δρ.) γ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) χ(αλκ.) γ.
γ(ίνονται) λιμνιτικ(ῶν) (δρ.) δ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) Ἀρπθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
ἱερα(τικῶν)· μόσχο(υ) τέλ(ους) (δρ.) β (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
εἰδῶν· ὑικ(ῆς) (δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ἐννομίου (δρ.) ια (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν (δρ.) κη (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) (δρ.) Ἀσκ (τριώβ.).
Θφύνεως τῆς καὶ Πεκερκ(ή).
διοικ(ήσεως)· ναυβ(ίου) (δρ.) μζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων) (δρ.) ς (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ὑποκ(ειμένων) κωμογρα(μματείας) (δρ.) ζ.
παραναύλ(ου) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ἐπιστ(ατείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) ξδ χ(αλκ.) γ.
[λι]μνιτικῶν·
[. . . . . .] . . . [. προ]σ̣οδ( ) (δρ. ?) Ἀυλθ (πεντώβ. ?) χ(αλκ.) α.

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29. (τριώβολον) corr.

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

γ(ίνονται) [ἱ]ε̣[ρ](ατικῶν)] . . [
εἰδῶν· τοκαδ[είας] (δρ.) β (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.
ὑικῆς (δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ἐννομίου (δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν (δρ.) ιγ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρα[κ(τορίας)] (δρ.) Ἀχκγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
Θβυνεύρεω̣[ς.] διοικ(ήσεως)·
ἐλαικῆς (δρ.) ρ.
ἱερα(τικῶν)· μόσχο(υ) τέλ(ους) (ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

εἰδῶν· ὑικῆς	(δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) ϙκα (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
Ψεναρβή. [διοικ(ήσεως)]·	ἐλαικ(ῆς) (δρ.) ψ.
παραναύλ(ου)	(δρ.) κϛ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) ψκϛ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
Κερκενούφεως. διοικήσεως·	
ὑποκ(ειμένων) τοπο[γ]ρ̣α(μματείας)	(δρ.) ιη.
τειμῆς θρεμμάτων	(δρ.) ξη.
κωμογρα(μματείας)	(δρ.) ρμγ (ὀβ.).
τειμῆς γῆ[ς] κατὰ χρη(ματισμούς?)	(δρ.) ε (δυόβ.).
ὑποκειμέ[(νων) ἐ]ννομίου	(τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ὑποκ(ειμένων) τοπ̣[αρχία]ς [	
ἐλαικῆς [	
ναυβίου [	
θησ(αυρικοῦ) [	
. . . [	

. . . . . .

Col. iii.

. . . . . .

θησ(αυρικοῦ)	[ ] (δυόβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
(ὀκταδράχμου)	[(δρ.)] . (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) α (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
παραναύλ(ου)	[(δρ.)] Ἀσιδ (ἡμιωβ.) [ ].
φόρου πλεο(νασμῶν)	[(δρ.)] ρα (πεντώβ.) [χ(αλκ.)] γ̣.
θησ(αυρικοῦ)	[ ] (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων)	(δρ.) ρξε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	[(δρ.)] Ἀυκα (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) ζ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
λιμνιτικῶν· [ν]αυβίων	(δρ.) η (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) η (τετρώβ.).
θησ(αυρικοῦ) λιτουρ̣γ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) κ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
(τριδράχμου)	(δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) η (δυόβ. ?) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) λιμν(ιτικῶν)	(δρ.) μη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
λαογρα(φίας)	(δρ.) ρβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
χωματικοῦ	(δρ.) υϙϛ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἐξη (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) ζ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ἱερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) ριε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
(τριδράχμου)	(δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
μόσχο(υ) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) λε (τριώβ.).

100 ἀπομοίρ(ης) (δρ.) υε [(ὀβ.)].
γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν) (δρ.) φογ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
εἰδῶν· τοκαδ(είας) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ὑικῆς (δρ.) υκη (πεντώβ.).
ἐννομίου (δρ.) λθ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
105 γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν (δρ.) υξη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) (τάλ.) α (δρ.) ρι (δυόβ.).

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Col. iv.

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. [
φόρο[υ πλεονασμῶν (?)] (δρ. ?) [.] χ(αλκ.) α̣.
θη[σ(αυρικοῦ)] (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
110 φόρου [νομῶ]ν̣ καὶ ἄλ(λων) (δρ.) ια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
ἐλαικ[ῆς] (δρ.) Ἀσ.
παρα[ναύλ(ου)] (δρ.) μδ̣ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ἐπαρο[υρ(ίου)] (δρ.) κβ χ(αλκ.) γ.
θη[σ(αυρικοῦ)] (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
115 φόρο[υ ἀμ]π̣(έλου) (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ[(αυρικοῦ)] χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) δι[οικ(ήσεως)] (δρ.) Ἀτμε χ(αλκ.) β.
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α̣ (τετρώβ.).
λιμνιτικῶν·
120 ναυβίου (δρ.) λ̣η̣ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
λιτουργ[(ικοῦ)] (δρ.) κ χ(αλκ.) α.
θησ[(αυρικοῦ)] (ἡμιωβ.).
(εἰκοστῆς)] (δρ.) ξδ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) λιμ[νιτικῶν] (δρ.) ρκγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
125 γ(ίνονται) διο[ικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) Ἀυξη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.).
ἱερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς) (δρ.) λ χ(αλκ.) α.
ἀπομο[ί]ρ(ης) (δρ.) ριε (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) ἱε[ρα(τικῶν)] (δρ.) ρμζ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
130 γ(ίνονται) τῆ[ς πρα]κ(τορίας) (δρ.) Ἀχι̣ε̣ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
Σηκα[δ̣ι̣οικήσε]ω(ς)·
ἐλαικῆς̣ [
ναυβ̣[ίου

. . . . . .

125. υ of Ἀυξη corr.

Col. v.

. . . . . .

	ἐπ̣αρ[ουρ(ίου)	] . . [
135	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) β (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	φόρο(υ) ἀμπ(έλου)	(δρ.) δ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(ἡμιωβ.).
	(ὀκταδράχμου)	(δρ.) λδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(τετρώβ.?) χ(αλκ.) γ.
140	φόρου πλεο[νασμῶν]	(δρ.) λδ (ὀβ.).
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων)	(δρ.) σκθ (τριώβ.).
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἐχϙβ (τετρώβ.).
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) θ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
145	λιμνιτικῶν· ναυβ(ίου)	(δρ.) ριε (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) η (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) ρκθ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) η (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) ψϙη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
150	(τριδράχμου)	(δρ.) νη (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	ἐπαρουρ(ίου)	(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	φό(ρου) ἀμπ(έλου)	χ(αλκ.) α.
	ἀπομοίρ(ης)	(πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	τελεσμάτων ἀμπ(έλου)	(δρ.) ρκ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
155	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	χ(αλκ.) α.
	Θωνειτ(ικῶν) καὶ λιμνιτ(ικῶν)	(δρ.) Ἀτξθ (ὀβ.).
	ἐδα̣(φῶν) συνκεχωρη(μένων) ἐπὶ (τετραδράχμῳ) ἀργ(υρίου)	(δρ.) ρκδ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	γ(ίνονται) λιμν[ι]τικ(ῶν)	(δρ.) Ἐτλς (ὀβ.).
160	λαογρα(φίας)	(δρ.) ωξ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
161	[θησ](αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) ια (δυόβ.?) (ἡμιωβ.?) χ(αλκ.) γ.
161 (*a*)	[χωματικοῦ	(δρ.) ροα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
161 (*b*)	[γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(τάλ.) α (δρ.) Ἐξ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).]

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Col. vi.

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	[ ]	(δρ.) η χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[. . .] .	(δρ.) ξε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	[λυ]τρώσεως αἰγῶν	(δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
165	[ἀπο]μοίρης	(δρ.) τνς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) Ἀυνγ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[εἰδ]ῶν· τοκαδ(είας)	(δρ.) τλγ (τριώβ.).

ὑικῆς (δρ.) ϙγ (ὀβ.).
ἐννομίου (δρ.) μ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
170 γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν (δρ.) υξς (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) (τάλ.) α (δρ.) Ἑρπα.
ἀριθμητικοῦ φυλ(ακιτῶν) (δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
Ψοαραμούνεως. διοικ(ήσεως)·
ὑποκ(ειμένων) τοπογρα(μματείας) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.).
175 ναυβίο(υ) (δρ.) ρπβ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) ιβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
λιτουργ(ικοῦ) (δρ.) ιδ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
παραναύλ(ου) (δρ.) πα (δυόβ.) (ἡμιώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
180 προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων) (δρ.) ρβ.
[ἐ]λαικῆς (δρ.) υια (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) ψϙε (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)] (δρ.) ιδ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[λιμνιτικῶν· . . . . . (δρ.)] . ϙα (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
185 [ ] . (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[(δρ.)] η (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[χ(αλκ.)] β.

. . . . . .

171. π of πρακ(τορίας) corr. 182. ε of ψϙε corr.

C. Col. i.

. . . . . .

[ἱερα(τικῶν)·] θησ[(αυρικοῦ)] (δρ.) ζ χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ἱερα(τικῶν)·] (εἰκοστῆς) (δρ.) υια (πεντώβ.).
190 [μόσ]χο(υ) τέλ(ους) (δρ.) β (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν) (δρ.) υκα (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[εἰδῶν·] ἐννομίου (δρ.) ι (πεντώβ.).
[ὑικῆς] (δρ.) ς (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[γ(ίνονται) εἰδ]ῶν (δρ.) ιζ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
195 [γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρ]ακ(τορίας) (δρ.) Ἐυλε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[ἀριθμητι]κοῦ φυλ(ακιτῶν) (δρ.) λα (δυόβ.).
[. . . . . .]νφγούνσεως. διοικ(ήσεως)·
[ ] (δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[. . . . . .]( ) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.).
200 [θησ(αυρικοῦ)] (δρ.) δ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[ἐλαικῆς (?)] (δρ.) Ἀτοα.
[. . . . . .] . (ἡμιωβ.).
[γ(ίνονται) διοι]κ(ήσεως) (δρ.) Ἀτοη (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

	[οἴνου]	κεράμια ις.
205	[ἱερ]α(τικῶν)· [θ]ησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) δ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
	λαογρα(φίας)	(δρ.) νε (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	[χ]ωματικοῦ	(δρ.) ρκγ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἀφνζ χ(αλκ.) β.
210	[οἴνου	κεράμια] ις.
	[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)]	(δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	[ ]	(δρ.) ε.
	[ ]	(δρ.) ζ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

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190. β of (δραχμαὶ) β corr. from υ. 203. (δυόβολοι) above the line.

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

	[γ(ίνονται)] τῆς [πρακ(τορίας)	] . . [
215	οἴνου	κεράμια ις.
	ἀ[ρι]θμητικ(οῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	Ψ[ε]νβιηχονπερκοίνεω(ς). διοικ(ήσεως)·	
	[ν]αυβίου	(δρ.) α (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
220	τιμῆς θρεμμάτων	(δρ.) λδ.
	παραν[αύ]λ(ου)	(δρ.) θ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) με (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.).
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	λιμνιτικῶν· θησ(αυρικοῦ) ναυβ(ίου)	⟨(δρ.)⟩ α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
225	θησ(αυρικοῦ) λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) η χ(αλκ.) β.
	ἀργ(υρικοῦ) φόρου	(δρ.) σπδ (-ώβ.) [
	γ(ίνονται) λιμν(ιτικῶν)	(δρ.) σϟε (-ώβ.) [
	λαογρα(φίας)	(δρ.) κδ (πεντώβ.) [
230	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) τξς [
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	(τριδράχμου)	χ(αλκ.) β.
	(εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) με [
	ἀπομοίρ(ης)	(δρ.) σιθ [
235	γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) σξε [
	εἰδῶν· ἐννομίου	(δρ.) δ [
	γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) χ . [
	Θελβώ[ν]θεως. διοικ(ήσεως)·	

. . . . . .

D. Col. i.

. . . . . .

	[λαογραφίας	
240	[θησ](αυρικοῦ)	[
	[χω]ματικοῦ	(δρ.) σν . [
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ϊβιβ (-ώβ.) [ ]
	[θ]ησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) κε (-ώβ.) [χ(αλκ.)] γ.
	[ἱερα(τικῶν)·] (εἰκοστῆς)	(δρ.) σν (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.]
245	[μό]σχο(υ) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) θ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.]
	[(τρι]δράχμου)	(δρ.) ξα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.]
	[λυ]τρώσεως αἰγῶν	(δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) [ ]
	γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) τμθ[. .]
	εἰδῶν· ἐννομίου	(δρ.) οζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
250	τοκαδείας	(δρ.) κζ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	ὑικῆς	(δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.).
	γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν	(δρ.) ρϛ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας)	(δρ.) Ϊβυξη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(δρ.) ϛ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
255	Πώεως. διοικήσεως·	
	ὑποκειμ(ένων) κωμογρα(μματείας)	(δρ.) β (δυόβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
	ναυβίου	(δρ.) ρξδ (-ώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) β.
	λιτουργ(ικοῦ)	(δρ.) ζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
260	ἐπιστ(ατείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν)	(ὀβ.) [ ]
	(τρίτης) περιστ(ερώνων)	(δρ.) ιζ̣ . [ ]
	παραναύλ(ου)	(δρ.) ϙνη̣[.] (ἡμιωβ.).
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ἀρν[α.
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) [β.
265	λιμνιτικῶν ναυβ̣(ίου)	(δρ.) μη̣[

. . . . . .

261. ι of ιζ rewritten.

Col. ii.

	γ(ίνονται) λιμνιτικ(ῶν)	(δρ.) Ϊβ̣υνα (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	χωματικοῦ	(δρ.) μθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
	γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)	(δρ.) Ϊγχνβ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
	ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)	(δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) β.
270	(τριδράχμου)	(δρ.) κϛ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	μόσχο(υ) τέλ(ους)	(δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
	γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν)	(δρ.) λ (τετρώβ.).
	εἰδῶν· {κα} τοκαδ(είας)	(δρ.) νζ χ(αλκ.) α.
	ὑικ(ῆς)	(δρ.) ιε (ὀβ.).

275 ἐννομίου (δρ.) ς (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν (δρ.) οη (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) (δρ.) Ϊψξα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
Θονωάς. διοικ(ήσεως)·
ναυβίου (δρ.) θ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
280 θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ἐλαικῆς (τάλ.) α (δρ.) Ϊ.
λιτουργ(ικοῦ) (δρ.) οδ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ἐπαρουρ(ίου) (δρ.) γ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
285 θησ(αυρικοῦ) (ἡμιωβ.).
φόρο(υ) ἀμπ(έλου) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) χ(αλκ.) α.
[(ὀκτα]δράχμου ?) (δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[. . . . . .] (δυόβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
290 [. . . . . .] ( ) (δρ.) σα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[. . . . . .] (δρ.) ξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

. . . . . .

277. γ of χ(αλκοῖ) γ corr. from β.

Col. iii.

γ[(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας)
γ[(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) προσοδικῶν
[
295 ο[ἴνου κεράμια (?) ις.
λι[μνιτικῶν
λ[αογρα(φίας)
χ[ωματικοῦ
γ[(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως)
300 ο[ἴνου κεράμια (?) ις.
ἱε[ρα(τικῶν)
εἰ[δῶν
γ(ίνονται) [ἐπὶ τὸ α(ὐτὸ)
ο[ἴνου κεράμια (?) ις.
305 ἀρ[ιθ(μητικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)
Χι[αστίτου ὁμοίως . . . . . διοικ(ήσεως)·
(τρίτης) . [
ὑπο[κ(ειμένων)
ὑπο[κ(ειμένων)
310 ὑποκ(ειμένων) [
κω[μογρα(μματείας)
(τρίτης) [

ναυ[βίου
θ[ησ(αυρικοῦ)
315 λιτ[ουργ(ικοῦ)

. . . . . .

E. Col. i.

. . . . . .

[.] . [ ] (δρ.) δ [
. . . [ ] (δρ.) κα (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) ε (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
γ(ίνονται) λιμνιτικ(ῶν) (δρ.) νγ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
320 χωμα(τικοῦ) (ὀβ.).
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) τνδ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[ἱε]ρα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς) (δρ.) ρκβ (δυόβ.).
(τριδράχμου ?) (δρ.) ριδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[γ(ίνονται) ἱ]ερα(τικῶν) (δρ.) σλζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
325 [εἰδῶν·] τοκαδείας (δρ.) λθ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ὑ]ικ(ῆς) (δρ.) ιδ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[γ(ίνονται)] εἰδῶν (δρ.) νδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[γ(ίνονται) τ]ῆς πρακ(τορίας) (δρ.) χμς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.)] β.
[ἀριθ(μητικοῦ)] φυλ(ακιτῶν) (δρ.) ς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
330 [. . .] . . . . ναβαόλ. διοικ(ήσεως)·
[ναυ]βίου (δρ.) κα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[θ]ησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) δ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[ἐπι]στατείας φυλ(ακιτῶν) (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
γ[ρ]αμ(μ)α(τείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν) (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
335 φόρου νομῶν καὶ ἄλ(λων) (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
ὑποκ(ειμένων) κω(μογραμματείας) τοῦ κ (ἔτους) (δρ.) α.
παραναύλ(ου) (δρ.) σις.
[γ(ίνονται) δι]οικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) σμ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ](αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) δ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
340 [λιμνιτικῶν] ναυβ(ίου) (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ ] (δρ.) κε (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[ ] (δρ.) [. . . χ(αλκ.)] α.

. . . . . .

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

γ(ίνονται) δι[οικ(ήσεως)
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ[(αυρικοῦ)
345 ἱερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς) [
(τριδράχμου) [
γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν) [

γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) [
ἀριθμη(τικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν) [
350 Θχενήθεως. διοικήσεως·
ὑποκ(ειμένων) κωμογ[ρ]α(μματείας) (δρ.) κε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
χρυσικο(ῦ) στεφάνο(υ) (δρ.) μα (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
ἐλαικῆς (δρ.) Ἀνβ (-ώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
(ἑξαδράχμου) Φιλαδέλφου [δρ.] . . .
355 θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
ἐπιστ(ατείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν) [
τιμῆς γῆς κα̣τ̣[ὰ χρη(ματισμούς?)
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) [
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
360 λιμνιτικῶν· [
λιτουργ(ικοῦ) [
θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
γ(ίνονται) λιμνιτ[ικῶν
λαογρα(φίας) [
365 χωματικ[οῦ
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) [
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ[(αυρικοῦ)
ἱερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς?) [
. . . . . .

F.

. . . . . .
ἱερα(τικῶν)· [θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.)] . . (-ώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
370 [ἱ]ερα(τικῶν)· (εἰκοστῆς) [(δρ.)] Ἀ̣τ̣λδ (δυόβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
μόσχο(υ) τέλ(ους) (δρ.) κ̣γ̣ (τετρώβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).
(τ̣ρ̣ι̣δράχμου) (δρ.) ρμ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[ἀπομ]οίρ(ης) (δρ.) ξα (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[. . . . .] πανηγύρεω̣(ς) (δρ.) λϛ (πεντώβ.).
375 [. . . . .] ποιμένων (δρ.) λα (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[γ(ίνονται) ἱε]ρα(τικῶν) (δρ.) Ἀχνα (τριώβ.).
[εἰδῶν·] τοκαδ(είας) (δρ.) ρπθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[ὑικῆς] (δρ.) σξδ.
[ἐννομί]ου (δρ.) νη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
380 [γ(ίνονται) εἰ]δῶν (δρ.) φιβ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[γ(ίνονται) τῆς] πρακ(τορίας) (τάλ.) α (δρ.) Ἀ̣χμβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φυ]λ(ακιτῶν) (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[. . . . . .]εως. διοικ(ήσεως)·
[θησαυ]ρικ(οῦ) ναυβ(ίου) (δρ.) ιη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
385 [θησ(αυρικοῦ) λ]ιτουργ(ικοῦ) (δρ.) α (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[χρυσικο(ῦ)] στεφάνου (δρ.) κ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

[ὑποκ(ειμένων) ἐ]ννομίου (ἡμιωβ.).
[ἐπιστ(ατείας) φ]υλ(ακιτῶν) (δρ.) ρκγ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[. . . . . .] (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
390 [. . . . . .] (ὀβ.).
[ ] (ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[ ] χ(αλκ.) α.
[ ] χ(αλκ.) α.
[ ] . ι̣β̣ (τετρώβ.) [

. . . . . .

373. ξ corr. ; β of χ(αλκοῖ) β rewritten.

G.

. . . . . .

395 [. . . . . .] . [. .]ς̣ [. .] . [
(εἰκοστῆς) (δρ.) ι (τριωβ.).
γ(ίνονται) λιμν(ιτικῶν) (δρ.) κβ (ὀβ.).
λαογρα(φίας) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) β (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
400 χωματικοῦ (δρ.) ρκς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) τα (δυόβ.).
ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) κβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
μόσχο(υ) τέλ(ους) (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) [ἱ]ερα(τικῶν) (δρ.) κγ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
405 εἰδῶν· τοκαδείας χ(αλκ.) β.
ὑικῆς (δρ.) λζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ἐννομίου (δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν (δρ.) μζ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) (δρ.) τοβ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.
410 Τινά. διο[ι]κ(ήσεως)·
ναυβίου (δρ.) πζ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) ς (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
ἐλαικῆς (δρ.) ʼΒυμβ (δυόβ.) [
λιτουργ(ικοῦ) (δρ.) λδ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.).
415 θησ(αυρικοῦ) (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
π̣[αραναύ]λ̣(ου) (δρ.) ϛε̣ (πεντώβ.) [

. . . . . .

H.

. . . . . .

[γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) ʼΒ]ριγ (τετρώβ.).
[ἱερα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.)] θ (ἡμιωβ.).
[(δρ.)] μα (δυόβ.).
420 [ἀπομοίρ](ης) (δρ. ?) ʼΒσκβ.

[μόσχο(υ) τέ]λ(ους) (δρ.) ᾳ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν)] (δρ.) ʼΒσοδ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
εἰδ[ῶν· ἐ]ννομίου (δρ.) ϛ (ὀβ.).
[ὑ]ικῆς (δρ.) ιθ (τριώβ.).
425 γ(ίνονται) εἰδῶν (δρ.) κε (τετρώβ.).
γ(ίνονται) τῆς πρακ(τορίας) (δρ.) ʼΔυιγ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
[ἀ]ριθμητικ(οῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[. . . . . .] . ίλλεως. διοικ(ήσεως)·
[. . . . . .]ν( ) (δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
430 [ναυ]βίου (δρ.) υ.
[γ(ίνονται)] διοικήσεως (δρ.) υδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[λα]ογρα(φίας) (δρ.) ϙδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
χωματικοῦ (δρ.) λη (δυόβ.).
435 γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (δρ.) φλζ (δυόβ.).
[ἱε]ρα(τικῶν) θησ(αυρικοῦ) (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
μ[όσ]χο(υ) τέλ(ους) (δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) ἱερα(τικῶν) (δρ.) β (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[εἰδῶν·] ὑικῆς (δρ.) ιγ.
440 [γ(ίνονται) τῆς] πρακ(τορίας) (δρ.) φνβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.
. . . . . .

I.

. . . . . .
[κωμο]γραμ(μ)α(τείας) [
ὑποκ(ειμένων) ἐννομίου [·
τινῶν κωμῶν [
. ικουγ( ) [.]οργ( ) [
445 παραναύλ(ου) [
φόρου ἀμπέλ(ου) [
θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
(ὀκταδράχμου) [
θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
450 προ[σό]δων ὑπ(αρχόντων) (δρ.) [
γ(ίνονται) διοικ(ήσεως) (τάλ.) α (δρ.) . [
ἱερα(τικῶν)· [θησ](αυρικοῦ) [
λιμνιτικῶν· ναυ[βίου
θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
455 λιτουργ(ικοῦ) [
θησ(αυρικοῦ) [
γραμ(μ)α(τείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν) [
. [
(τριδράχμου ?) [
. . . . . .

K.

. . . . . .
γ[ίνονται διοικ(ήσεως) .
ἱε[ρα(τικῶν)· θησ(αυρικοῦ)
ἱερα(τικῶν)· [(εἰκοστῆς)
(τριδράχμου) [
ἀπο[μοίρ(ης)
μό[σχο(υ) τέλ(ους)
γ(ίνονται) [ἱερατικῶν
εἰδῶ[ν· ἐννομίου
ὑικ[ῆς
τοκ[αδείας
γ(ίνονται) [εἰδῶν
γ(ίνονται) τ[ῆς πρακ(τορίας)
ἀρι[θμη(τικοῦ) φυλ(ακιτῶν)
Ταναρ[
(τρίτης) βαλ[ανείων
ὑποκ(ειμένων) [
κωμ[ογραμματείας
τιμῆ[ς
ὑποκ(ειμένων) [
ἐλαικ[ῆς
ὑποκ(ειμένων) [
ναυ[βίου
θησ[(αυρικοῦ)
λιτου[ργ(ικοῦ)
. . . . .

1–12. These lines give the conclusion of a village section; ll. 13–22 contain the general totals for the τόπος which preceded.

2. θησ](αυρικοῦ): see introd., pp. 295 sqq. It is almost invariably written θησ( ). Only in l. 384 does the fuller form θησαυ]ρικ( ) occur. Whether θησαυρικοῦ or θησαυρικῶν is the correct resolution remains doubtful.

7. Probably μόσχου τέλ(ους) is to be restored in the lacuna; cf. Table V, where the amounts under this heading are uniformly small. For the tax cf. **193**. 20–1, B. G. U. 383, P. Fay. 244, Wessely, *Karanis*, pp. 61–2, and P. Tebt. 307. introd.

9. [εἰδῶν: for this departmental heading occurring in **213**, **215**. 20, P. S. I. 101. 5, 106. 2, P. Fay. 42 (*a*). ii. 11, B. G. U. 485. 2, see introd., p. 294. That it is to be distinguished from the group-heading εἰδῶν found in receipts for taxation upon garden-land (cf. **192** (*b*)) is shown by the fact that the taxes included under the latter are in **213** referred to the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ. εἰδῶν in the departmental sense is apparently confined to three taxes, the ὑική, ἐννόμιον, and τοκαδεία (cf. Table V). These are alike in referring to live-stock; but it is very doubtful whether in this fact lay the basis of the classification, since numerous other charges concerned with animals are unmentioned. For the ὑική cf. **193**. 4, note. The nature of the τοκαδεία is doubtful. There are no parallels in published texts[1] outside the Mendesian group, since the charges in P. Oxy. 1046. 2 and Tebt. 358. 7 can scarcely refer to this. For other evidence from Thmûis cf. P. S. I. 101. 5, 103. 10, 105. 19. Meyer, *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, 33, pp. 870–1, wishes to correlate the τοκαδεία with the ὑική, and supposes a tax on sows as opposed to boars, a view scarcely credible. It is more likely to refer to an impost on fowls; cf. the tax χ]ηνῶν τοκάδων linked closely with ἐννομίου in P. Petrie iii. 112 (*e*) verso. 26 (where for reasons of space, φόρου cannot have preceded), and for the use of τοκάς of fowls P. Petrie iii. 112 (*c*). 12, (*d*). 9, (*g*). 4, 24 (φόρος χηνῶν τοκάδων), Oxy. 1207. 9 (ὀρνείθων τελείων τοκάδων). If this view is correct, the slight value and short life of this class of stock would render taxation on a numerical basis unremunerative, and some form of licence-tax might be supposed. On the other hand it is tempting to place the τοκαδεία on the same footing as the ὑική (cf. **193**. *l. c.*), and to regard its relation to the φόρος χηνῶν τοκάδων as similar to that of the ὑική to the φόρος ὑ[ῶν (?) (P. Petrie iii. 119, col. ii. 1), i. e. involving the distinction of a charge on ownership (on a numerical or valuation basis) from that on a lease (cf. below).

The tax for pasturage (ἐννόμιον or εἰς τὰς νομάς) was in Ptolemaic times a charge for the use of the royal νομαὶ ἐκτὸς μισθώσεως (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 265–6, Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires*, pp. 215–16, P. Hib. 52. introd.), and was levied at a fixed rate per animal. In an unpublished Rylands papyrus of the second century

[1] In an unpublished taxing-sheet from the Fayûm sums for τοκ( ) occur twice, in one place following an entry for ἰδῶ(ν) π̣ε̣δ( ), in the other one for χω(ματικοῦ) π̣ε̣δ( ).

B.C. it is stated that an ἀπογραφὴ κτηνῶν had been submitted by the τοπογραμματεῖς to the central financial authority and that the rate was then 600 copper dr. per head. In Roman times the scope of the tax was similar. The introduction of the pasturage in stock-returns (e. g. P. Oxy. 245, P. S. I. 56), the direct mention of the ἐννόμιον in P. Oxy. *cit.* and P. Amh. 73, and the probable identification in these texts of the καθῆκον τέλος and the ἐννόμιον (in P. Amh. 73. 12–13 l. ὧ]ν κ[αὶ τ]άξω τὸ κα[θ]ῆκ[ον τέλος), combine to prove a numerical basis of assessment. That the ἐννόμιον in Upper, as in Lower, Egypt was classed under εἴδη is shown by P. Fay. 42 (*a*). ii. 11–12, B. G. U. 485. 1–2. Considerable machinery must have been necessary to supervise and check the use of the pasturage, and in the Mendesian nome a special maintenance charge, ὑποκείμενα ἐννομίου (cf. note on l. 46), was levied, apparently to support the officials concerned. The payment of the ἐννόμιον gave certain rights of pasturage over the whole nome (cf. P. Oxy. 245. 10 sqq. ἃ νεμήσεται . . . δι' ὅλου τοῦ νομοῦ, and Milne, P. Hawara 322. 7–8 [ν]εμόμ(ενα) περὶ ὅλον τὸν νομ(όν)), or over a toparchy (cf. P. Amh. 73. 7–8, P. S. I. 56. 10–11, P. Oxy. 352–4). It is therefore clearly distinguishable from the φόρος νομῶν (for references see **98** (*a*). 2–3, note), which was the rent of definite νομαὶ ἐντὸς μισθώσεως, and was paid to the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ (cf. ll. 110, 335). Equally distinct from the ἐννόμιον was the φόρος προβάτων (cf. P. Strassb. 28. introd., Wilcken, *Archiv* v, pp. 255–6), a rent-charge on the lease of sheep to which the various φόροι—ἵππων, βοῶν, χηνῶν τοκάδων ὀρνίθων, &c., were probably analogous.

13–22. The restoration is based on (*a*) the parallel but mutilated toparchy totals in ll. 293 sqq., (*b*) the headings in the village sections, where the principle of arrangement is similar. The interpretation, however, in l. 13 of δι]οικ(ήσεως) προσοδικ(ῶν) is obscured by the absence of any heading, so worded, in the village totals. In preface to a discussion of the meaning of this phrase it must be pointed out that the resolution of abbreviations gives a false impression of the width of the column, and that the words [γ(ίνονται) δι]οικ(ήσεως) προσοδικ(ῶν) in fact fill the line. Several explanations are possible:—(1) To take διοικ. προσ. as the prefatory title of the whole summary of taxation is unsatisfactory; for if this were an inclusive title, then an inclusive total would be expected at the end. Moreover a heading διοικήσεως would in this case be necessary in the lacuna in l. 14 to refer to the 4 tals. odd. (cf. village sections and Table I), but the indentation of the parallel l. 294 excludes this. (2) To the further views that l. 13 is the prefatory title of the total in l. 18, or of that in l. 21, the objection of the indentation of l. 294 is equally valid, and in either case in the village sections no such arrangement occurs. The total in l. 21, again, is the equivalent of the πρακτορίαι totals in the villages, and there is no ground for the identification of these with the διοικ. προσοδ. (3) We are led, therefore, to refer διοικ. προσοδ. directly to the total in l. 14, to fill the lacuna at the beginning of l. 14 (cf. l. 294) with the year or the toparchy, and to suppose that the διοικ(ήσεως) subsection in the village sections is an abbreviation of this. This seems to be the only interpretation which is consistent with the indentation of l. 294, and with the arrangement in the village sections (cf. note on l. 28). To develop this view by putting a colon after δι]οικ(ήσεως), διοικ. being taken as the prefatory title of the total in l. 18 and προσοδ. alone referred to the total in l. 14, is objectionable on several grounds. The village sections show no parallel for this arrangement, and the substitution in them of διοικ. for προσοδ. cannot then be explained. Moreover, if we are right in supposing the loss of a year or toparchy at the commencement of l. 14, such an addition while intelligible with the first would be out of place with the second heading. Whatever view is adopted, γ(ίνονται) in l. 13 (cf. l. 293) calls attention to the commencement of the toparchy totals.

So far internal evidence. External evidence, without being decisive, is consistent with the explanation proposed. In B. G. U. 485. 5 διοικήσεως προσοδικ(ῶν) is the first heading under λημμάτων τοῦ διελήλυθό[τος ιγ (?) (ἔτους)], and though the contents of l. 12 are obscure it is clear that χωματικοῦ (l. 13) was excluded from διοίκησις προσοδικῶν. P. Tebt. 539 may now be resolved ἐλαικῆς καὶ ἄλλω(ν) πρ(οσοδικῶν). Other instances in which the phrase occurs in the Thmûis group (**215**. 55 and introd. Frs. 1. 16, 6. 6) give no reason for supposing that its scope was wider than that indicated.

The recurrence of the form προσοδικῶν (cf. **215**. *l. c.*) shows that Wilcken was wrong in preferring προσοδικ(ῆς) in B. G. U. 485. 5 (*Ost.*, i, p. 657, n. 2). Moreover our analysis of διοικ. προσοδ., if correct, conflicts with the views of Wilcken (*l. c.*), Meyer (*Hirschfelds Festschrift*, p. 142), and Rostowzew (*Röm. Kol.*, p. 139), that it had special reference to the γῆ προσόδου (cf. l. 45, note, **73**. 12–13, note).

18. The figure should be 6 not 7 tals. The error is corrected in the total in l. 21.

22. [ἀριθ(μητικοῦ) φ]υλακ(ιτῶν): cf. introd. and Table V. In Upper Egypt the ἀριθμητικόν appears often as a tax on catoecic land; cf. B. G. U. 342 (16 dr. + 1 dr. 2 ch. προσδιαγρ. and 5 dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ob. + 2 ob. 2 ch.), P. Brit. Mus.

451 (ii, p. 109, 16 dr.), 380 (ii, p. 110, 18 dr.); in **194** 16 dr. are paid for ἀριθμητικόν without further qualification, similarly 66 dr. in P. Brit. Mus. 1171. 15 (iii, p. 178). In sales of catoecic land the guarantee-clauses against claims for taxation include a reference to the ἀριθμητικόν; cf. C. P. R. 1. 15–16, 175. 19, B. G. U. 883. 8–9. A further classification—ἀριθμ. τέλειον and ἀριθμ. ἡμιτέλειον—is found in B. G. U. 330. 7, P. Tebt. 361, but from P. Class. Philol. i. 4 it appears that both were paid by possessors of catoecic land, so that they may well have been themselves subdivisions of the ἀριθμ. κατοίκων. For the analogous ἀριθμ. φυλακιτῶν there is no evidence outside **213**. Land owned by φυλακῖται occurs in Upper Egypt as a special category in P. Tebt. 60. 23, 61 (*a*). 39, and in the Roman period in P. Brit. Mus. 175 (*a*). 16 (ii, p. 120, first century?); cf. the γῆ μαχίμων of P. Brit. Mus. 193. 35 (ii, p. 123, first century), B. G. U. 958 (*b*). 1 (second or third century), P. Tebt. 366. 10, **202**. 5, note, and γῆ πεζῶν of P. Brit. Mus. 604 (*b*). 174 (iii, p. 81, about A. D. 47). Unpublished papyri from Thmûis in the Geneva collection attest the importance of cleruchic land of this class in the district;[1] cf. also notes on ll. 29, 334. Possibly the distinction between the ἀριθμ. φυλ. and ἀριθμ. κατ. was on a level with that between the ναύβ. ἐναφ. and ναύβ. κατ. (cf. **192**. introd.), but while the ἀριθμ. κατ. in Upper Egypt was collected in the ordinary course by the πράκτορες, the special position of the ἀριθμ. φυλ. (cf. introd., p. 295) is unexplained. The significance of the term ἀριθμητικόν is obscure; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 351, P. Tebt. 361. introd. The collocation of the ἀριθμ. with the ἐννόμιον in P. Brit. Mus. 1171 *cit.*, may be accidental, and need not imply that it was here concerned with the ἐξαρίθμησις of cattle and sheep (cf. note on l. 9 above).

23. For the τόπος Πτεμπαθιώ cf. **214**. 2 and introd. Fr. 1. 3, **216**. 157 sqq., **217**. introd., **427**. Frs. 46. 5, 47. 5. [Πτεμπαθι]ὼ ὁμοίως fills the line; cf. note on ll. 13–22. The same remark is true of the supplement in the following line and of similar lines throughout (ll. 28, 43, 58, 63, &c.). For the arrangement of the fragments dealing with this τόπος (ll. 23–305) see general introd., p. 301.

24. A village name is lost. On the διοίκησις see note on l. 28.

25. The largeness of the sum makes either ἐλαικῆς or παραναύλου a likely restoration; see Table V.

28. δι]οικ(ήσεως): while in the village totals both a subsection and a section διοικήσεως occur (e. g. ll. 31, 37; cf. Table I), there is only one prefatory title (e. g. l. 28), and it is questionable to which of the two this refers. The supposition that there was really but one διοικήσεως (i. e. the sectional) heading, and that the items were merely gathered up in a separate interim total owing to the abnormal destination of the θησαυρικόν in the limnitic subsection (introd., p. 295) is negatived by the fact that the λαογραφία, with which the θησαυρικόν was normal in its destination (ibid.), was classified by itself (cf. the χωματικόν). The interpretation preferred is to refer the prefatory title to the subsection (?= διοικήσεως προσοδικῶν; cf. note on ll. 13–22). The whole section is then gathered up by the second γίνονται διοικήσεως without an actual prefatory title having preceded. The absence of any prefatory title for the total γίνονται τῆς πρακτορίας (cf. ll. 42, 57, &c., Table II) is analogous; and in the present case the fact that both the subsection and section were loosely called διοικήσεως may have helped the omission.

29. ἐπιστατείας φυλ(ακιτῶν): cf. Tables I and V, P. Fröhner = Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 8. 18, Oxy. 803 (late first century B. C.), and for the form P. Brit. Mus. 1107. 5, &c. (iii, p. 47, third century A. D.); perhaps also P. Tebt. 355. 18, 638. In P. Fay. 317 the charge ἐπιστ(ατικοῦ) ποτ(αμοφυλακίδων) is uncertainly read. The ἐπιστατείας φυλακιτῶν was probably a general tax for the maintenance of the ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν (cf. **124–52**. introd.), and is comparable with the charges (ὑπὲρ) κωμογραμματείας, μεριδαρχίας, &c. (cf. l. 70, note), rather than with the ἐπιστατικὸν ἱερέων, on which see P. Tebt. 306. introd. The alternative is to suppose that the executive powers of the ἐπιστάτης had by this time completely decayed, and that his functions now only related to γῆ φυλακιτῶν (cf. note on l. 22), the holders of which defrayed the cost of his maintenance (cf. the ἐπιστάτης καὶ γραμματεὺς τῶν κατοίκων ἱππέων, P. Tebt. 97. introd.). But the charge for the ἐπιστατεία like that for the κωμογραμματεία is absent under the limnitic subsection (see Table I) and was, therefore, probably not incident upon land. Is it in this respect to be contrasted with the γραμματείας φυλακιτῶν (cf. note on l. 334)?

30. ἐλαικῆς: cf. introd. (Tables I and V), **215**. 3–5, note, and Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 242–3.

34. λιτουργ(ικοῦ): cf. P. Petrie ii. 39 (*e*). iii. 110, Tebt. 5. 49 (and note), 102. 3, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 382, Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires*, p. 214, and for the Roman period introd. (Tables I, III–V),

[1] There is no direct mention of the γῆ φυλακιτῶν in the Geneva papyri but of a category (ἡμιτεταρταρταβίας) (δεκαρούρων) which occurs often; the δεκάρουροι in Ptolemaic times being either φυλακῖται, ἐρημοφυλ., or μάχιμοι (cf. e. g. Lesquier, *Inst. milit.*, pp. 178, 312).

195. 2, P. Tebt. 500, Brit. Mus. 268 (ii, p. xxvi). Wilcken (*l.c.*), followed by Lesquier (*l.c.*), interprets it as a charge paid by cleruchs in virtue of their exemption from λειτουργίαι (cf. P. Tebt. 124. 37–40). Perhaps, however, on the analogy of γραμματικόν, ἐπιστατικόν, δεκανικόν, it was rather a charge for the support of a λειτουργός, though in effect the two views may well be the same. In any case the fact that the charge occurs under λιμνιτικῶν indicates that it was assessed in Roman times also upon land, though how far it was still restricted to any special class of cultivators is uncertain, no suffix occurring.

38. μόσχο(ν) τέλ(ους): cf. note on l. 7.

45. προσόδ(ων) ὑπ(αρχόντων): cf. 73. 12–13, note. For the obscure subject of the πρόσοδοι on confiscated property further evidence is required. That the items paid under this heading in **213** are susceptible of division into a main sum and προσδ. has been noticed in the introd., p. 300; cf. **217**. introd. The figures are:

dr.	ob.	ch.		Main sum. dr.	προσδιαγρ. dr.	ob.	ch.	Reference.
6	2	2	=	6		2	2	l. 45
102			=	96	6			l. 180
165	$4\frac{1}{2}$		=	156	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$		l. 84
229	3		=	216	13	3		l. 142

On this basis P. S. I. 106. 16 should be restored (δρ.) νθ [(τριώβ.), i.e. 56 dr. + 3 dr. 3 ob. for προσδιαγρ.

46. ὑποκ(ειμένων) κωμογρα(μματείας): for the various ὑποκείμενα cf. Tables I and V, notes on ll. 9, 70, and **167**. 21. The ὑποκείμενα ἐννομίου, τοπογραμματείας, and τοπαρχίας (?) are new. It may be noted that the absence of these charges under λιμνιτικῶν is consistent with Martin's analysis (*Les Épistratèges*, pp. 137 sqq.), which confines their incidence to trades. The recurrence in **213** of ἐννομίου unabbreviated shows that ὑποκείμενα was used substantivally, not verbally with the dative.

47. παραναύλ(ου): apparently a freight-charge either analogous to or the equivalent of the ναῦλον common in Upper Egypt. Like the latter (cf. Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, p. 221, P. Giessen 10. 11, note), it was paid both in money (**213**, cf. Table V) and in kind (P. Fröhner = Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 8. 19).

59. Where there is only one entry in the section the scribe does not trouble to add the sectional total.

67. Κερκενούφεως: cf. **216**. 206.

69. τειμῆς θρεμμάτων: cf. l. 220, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 221. In the case of charges τιμῆς τινός there is always a doubt whether these represent the sale price of government property or the *adaeratio* of taxes normally paid in kind (cf. *op. cit.*, pp. 271–2, 310–12). In the present case Wilcken adopts the view of an *adaeratio*. On the other hand in the entries τιμῆς γῆς (cf. l. 71, note) it is preferable to suppose a sale.

70. κωμογρα(μματείας): cf. Tables I and V. It was probably a maintenance charge analogous to the μεριδαρχίας (P. Grenf. ii. 54. 3–4, Strassb. 58, 59, 62, Brit. Mus. 182 (*a*). 8 (ii, p. xvii; see facsimile), Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 382–3) and ἐπιστατείας φυλακιτῶν (l. 29, note). It is not clear, however, what was the distinction between the taxes κωμογραμματείας and ὑποκ. κωμογρ. (cf. Tables). To suppose their identity is difficult, since in ll. 70–3, 308–11, 474–80, the omission of ὑποκ. with κωμογρ., when it is inserted with the other charges, would be inexplicable. P. S. I. 102. 15–17, which appears to contain both the κωμογρ. and the ὑποκ. κωμογρ., is not actually decisive for their separation, since ὑποκ. may well have preceded κωμογρ. in the lacuna, and κ followed by the year-sign is a probable correction in l. 17 (cf. l. 336, below). On the other hand ll. 20–1 of that papyrus are not proof of the identity of the τοπογραμματείας and ὑποκ. τοπογρ., ὑποκει(μένων) being restorable in the lacuna of l. 19.

71. τειμῆς γῆ[ς] κατὰ χρη(ματισμούς ?): cf. l. 357, P. S. I. 106. 9 τειμῆ(ς) γῆς ἀπὸ ὑπολ(όγου), C. P. R. 175. 19–20 καθαρὸν ἀπὸ . . . .] ναυβίων καὶ ἀριθμητ[ικῶν] καὶ τειμῆς γῆς καὶ ἑτέρας [οἰκονομίας, notes on ll. 69 and 157.

79. (ὀκταδράχμου): cf. **216**. 128, note.

82. φόρου πλεο(νασμῶν): on the πλεονασμοί or πλεονάσματα see P. Giessen 60. introd., p. 24, n. 3, where the instances are collected and an identification with προσγενήματα proposed, and Tebt. 344. introd. Does the use of the term φόρος imply that excesses over reputed area which a survey showed were claimed by the State and leased?

90. (τριδράχμου): cf. introd., p. 297, and **216**. 103, 128, notes.

97. (εἰκοστῆς): a 5 per cent. tax on the profits of οἰκόπεδα in the third century B.C. is known from P. Petrie ii. 11. (2) 3–4; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 363–4. In the Arsinoïte nome in addition to the regular ἐγκύκλιον,

which was paid to the λόγος διοικήσεως (cf. **215**. 6), a διδραχμία (P. Tebt. 281. 7 sqq. [W. 289], B. G. U. 748. iii. 5) or 10 per cent. on sales was dedicated to the god Souchos, while in Alexandria P. Halle 1. 242–5 attests a similar tax of 5 per cent. (according to the editors' restoration) earmarked for the worship of Alexander. It is possible that the εἰκοστή here is analogous to these, and that, like the ἀπόμοιρα, it had been diverted to the ἱερατικά from the service of a special god. In any case its association with the ἀπόμοιρα and τρίδραχμος and its occurrence under λιμνιτικά indicate that it was concerned, directly or indirectly, with real property.

100. ἀπομοίρ(ης) : cf. introd., and commentary on **192** (*b*). That its destination was the priestly department appears to conflict with the evidence of P. Fay. 41. i. 12 (cf. note *ad loc.*), ii. 11 (cf. Rev. Laws 37. 19, note), where it is found under taxes paid to the διοίκησις ; cf. **216**. 128, note.

110. φόρου [νομῶ]ν καὶ ἅλ(λων) : cf. l. 335 and notes on l. 9 and **98** (*a*). 2–3.

113. ἐπαρο[υρ(ίου) : cf. commentary on **192** (*b*).

115. φόρο[υ ἀμ]π(έλου) : cf. Tables, **222**. 7, 11, **427**. Fr. 47. 8. In the absence of any mention of the γεωμετρία in these lists it is tempting to identify the φόρος ἀμπέλου as the general land-tax on vineyards (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 150–1). But ordinary land-tax (γεωμετρία) was paid only upon φόριμος land (cf. commentary on **192** (*b*)), and it is uncertain how far the χερσάμπελοι, which apparently pay the φόρος in **222**, were productive. The φόρος may well be simply a rent-charge paid to the government.

118. (δραχμὴ) α : at this point and in the line following the papyrus has been distorted in the mounting.

131. Σηκα[: cf. **216**. 198, note.

154. τελεσμάτων ἀμπ(έλου) : cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii, pp. 61 sqq.), **192** (*b*), p. 251. In **213**, with the ἀπόμοιρα, ναύβιον, and ἐπαρούριον independently classified, it is not clear what the τελέσματα contained unless it was the γεωμετρία ; cf. note on l. 115. But if divergent practice may be supposed in the booking of the receipts from which this list was compiled, ἀπόμοιρα, ναύβιον, &c., need not be excluded.

156. Θωνειτ(ικῶν) καὶ λιμνιτ(ικῶν) : this tax, or group of taxes, should by its position be incident upon land ; cf. introd., p. 294. Thonis, however, was a city situated at the mouth of the Canopic branch of the Nile (cf. Steph. Byz. *sub* Θῶνις, Strabo, 800. 16, Diodor. i. 19), and its connexion with the Mendesian nome is obscure.

157. ἐδα(φῶν) συνκεχωρη(μένων) ἐπὶ (τετραδράχμῳ) : cf. l. 71, note, **221**. 19 ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασ]θαι πρὸς (μονόδραχμον) ἀπὸ ἱερα(τικοῦ) ὑπολ(όγου), **427**. Fr. 14. 9–10 μετὰ τὴν (πεντάδραχμον) διαγρα(φὴν) ποιήσασθαι ἐξ (μονοδράχμου), P. Brit. Mus. 1157 verso. 7–8 (iii, p. 110 [W. 375]) βουλόμενος ὠνή[σα]σθαι κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου ἀπὸ ὑπο[λόγου] ἀφόρου τοῦ εἰς πρᾶσιν ἐπιγεγραμμένου ἐπὶ ἁπλῇ τιμῇ εἰκοσ[α]δράχμ[ῳ, Amh. 68. 20 sqq. (dealing with τὸ καθῆκον ὑπόλογον καὶ συνκεχωρημένον εἰς πρᾶσιν) παραδειχθεὶς [ταύ]τας διαγράψω . . . τὴν κ[ελευσθεῖσα]ν τιμὴν ὑπὸ . . . [το]ῦ ἡγεμόν[ο]ς ἑ[κάσ]της ἀ[ρούρης ἀργ]υρίου δραχμὰς εἴκοσι (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 95 sqq.). It is not, however, clear whether in the present case τετράδραχμος (cf. the πεντάδραχμος and μονόδραχμος) represents a purchase price (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1157, Amh. 68, *cit.*), a tax (cf. **216**. 128, note, **221**. 19), or the rent on a lease perpetual (εἰς τὸ διηνεκές ; cf. **427**. Fr. 24. 4, 6) or temporary, since it is unknown how far identity of principle underlay these charges ; cf. **216**. introd. For συγχωρεῖν used of a governmental lease cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 279. 4.

161 *a*. The difference between the grand total for πρακτ. in l. 171 and the sum of the items under διοικ., λιμν., λαογρ., ἱερατ., εἰδῶν gives the figure for χωματικόν.

164. λυ]τρώσεως αἰγῶν : cf. l. 247. For the sacred goats of Mendes see e. g. note on l. 354, Hdt. ii. 42, Strab. 802. 19, 812. 40. Such a charge would be intelligible if by a legal fiction all goats were regarded as the property of the priests, and a redemption fee was payable in acknowledgement of this, or if a relaxation of the law of abstinence from goats' flesh (Hdt. *l. c.*) were involved. In P. Oxy. 784 the expression [λ]ύτρα ἱερῶν occurs in a private account.

173. Ψοαραμούνεως : cf. **220**. introd. (Ψαραμοῦνις).

204. [οἴνου] : cf. ll. 210, 215, 295, 304, **216**. 128, note, **217**. introd. The position of this charge between the total of the διοικ. subsection and that of ἱερ. θησ. indicates that it belongs to the subsection preceding and that the scribe merely economized space by entering it in the total only (for the converse practice see note on l. 59), a conclusion consistent with the indentation of l. 295. In Upper Egypt the οἴνου τέλος was paid in money at the rate of 8 dr. per ar. (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 270–1, **216**. 128, note), but that taxation in kind also existed is shown by the occurrence of *adaeratio* payments ὑπὲρ τιμῆς οἴνου ; cf. *op. cit.*, pp. 271–2, P. Brit. Mus. 1170. 7, 10 (iii, p. 93), Fay. Ost. 7. 2–3 and note.

217. Ψ[ε]νβιηνχονπερκοίνεω(ς): cf. **220.** introd., **431**, and for an uncompounded Περκοῖνις, **216.** 158.

238. Θελβώ[ν]θεως: cf. **216.** 223, **218.** 5.

254. The end of the line has crumbled since first being read.

255. Πώεως: cf. **216.** 166, **217.** 23, note.

261. For the τρίτη περιστερώνων, a tax on the profits of pigeon-cotes which has not hitherto been found outside the Ptolemaic period, see P. Petrie iii. 119. 10–11, Tebt. 84. 9–10 and note *ad loc.* (cf. p. 543), 571, Hib. 112. 1, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 279. In Roman times a tax named πηχισμὸς περιστερώνων occurs in P. Oxy. 981 (cf. 917. introd.), Preisigke, *Sammelbuch*, 1091.

263. The total is gained by deducting the sum for λιμνιτικά in l. 266 plus that for χωματικόν (l. 267) from 3,652 dr. 1 ob. 1 ch., the departmental total in l. 268.

273. After εἰδῶν possibly the scribe began writing the year, since the 20th year occurs in l. 336. There is, however, no trace of a year sign, nor is there any attempt at deletion.

293–305. These lines give the totals for the Πτεμπαθιώ τόπος; cf. the discussion of ll. 13–22 above. The account of the preceding village must have ended rather abruptly, probably owing to the absence of one or more sections or subsections. Thus e.g. λιμνιτικά are absent under the villages Thbuneuris, . . . nphgounsis, . . . illis, Zmoumis (P. S. I. 106), εἴδη under the village detailed in ll. 107–30, and both λιμνιτικά and εἴδη under Psenarbe.

306. With this line commence the accounts of the Χιαστίτης τόπος (cf. **214.** 2 and introd. Fr. 1. 3, **217.** 101 sqq.). A village name must have followed in this line, cf. note on **217.** 3.

307. Probably either (τρίτης) β[αλανείων (cf. l. 474) or (τρίτης) π[εριστερώνων (cf. l. 261), but the trace of ink visible is not sufficient to determine the reading. It is noteworthy that the order of the toparchies in **213** (Ptempathio, Chiastites) is the same as that found twice in **214.** If the order there is the usual one then ll. 1–22 above give the conclusion of the Νεομψονο( ) toparchy.

330. [. . .] . . . . ναβαόλ: a village Ναβαόλ occurs in **216.** 182 under the τόπος Πτεμπαθιώ. For similar compound names cf. l. 28 Πεκερκεμενδή, l. 217 Ψ[ε]νβιηνχονπερκοῖνις. The village here was apparently in the Lycopolite toparchy; cf. note on l. 350 below.

334. γ[ρ]αμ(μ)α(τείας) φυλ(ακιτῶν): cf. l. 457, notes on ll. 22, 29, P. Tebt. 61 (*b*). 342–5, 89, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 345, Hib. 110. 23–4, Fay. 42 (*a*). i. 15, Gen. 41. 7, Brit. Mus. 158 (*b*) (ii. p. xv.). In Ptolemaic times the γραμματικά were a burden on land, levied on the various grades of cultivators for the maintenance of γραμματεῖς. A somewhat similar scope may be supposed for the γραμματείας φυλακιτῶν. Not only is the importance of the γῆ φυλακιτῶν as a class of land in the Mendesian nome attested for this period (cf. note on l. 22), but the occurrence of the charge under the λιμνιτικά implies that this fell upon land; cf. introd. Possibly the charge remained attached to the old cleruchic land when its origin and *raison d'être* had been forgotten.

336. See notes on ll. 70, 273.

350. Θχενήθεως: cf. **220.** introd., **429**, and P. Tebt. 340. 30, where it is in the Λυκοπολίτης τόπος.

352. χρυσικο(ῦ) στεφάνο(υ): cf. l. 386, Tebt. 61 (*b*). 254, note, Lesquier, *Les institutions militaires*, pp. 222–3, P. Fay. 20. introd., Brit. Mus. 966. introd. (iii, p. 58). στεφανικά is the term commonly used in the Roman period (cf. e. g. **91.** 4), though χρυσῶν στεφάνων occurs in P. Fay. 20. 12.

354. (ἑξαδράχμου) Φιλαδέλφου: see **216.** 128, note. For taxes dedicated to special forms of worship cf. σπονδὴ Διονύσου (**216.** *l. c.*), ἕκτη Φιλαδέλφου (P. Hib. 132) and the διδραχμία Σούχου and εἰκοστὴ (?) Ἀλεξάνδρου, on which see note on l. 97 above; also P. Tebt. 84. 9–10, whence it appears that the temple of Soknebtunis received the τρίτη περιστερώνων (cf. l. 261 above) on certain pigeon-houses at Kerkeosiris, and P. Oxy. 807 Ἀρσινόης φορικά and note *ad loc.* For the taxes earmarked at this period for the priestly department see introd., p. 294, Table II. Philadelphos is here, no doubt, Arsinoë Philadelphos, whose worship is shown by a funerary inscription to have been especially associated with Mendes, 'She who is beloved by the ram, Arsinoë Philadelphos.' [At a funerary feast there in her honour] 'her soul awoke near the living ram, as happens to the souls of all the gods and goddesses . . . and his Majesty caused her statue to be set up in all temples, which was very pleasing to the priests'; cf. Erman, *Handbook of Egyptian Religion* (Engl. ed.,) p. 206. It is noteworthy that the tax was here paid directly to the ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ and not to the ἱερατικά.

369. 22 dr. 3 ob. 2 ch. are demanded by the arithmetic, but the remains are insufficient to justify restoration, especially since several of the sums below are doubtfully read.

374–5. Nothing is known of the taxes occurring in these lines.

395–416. It is quite likely that this fragment of the roll (G) actually followed the one which is printed before it (F). The thesauric total in l. 402 is high and the items in ll. 384, 385, 399 would almost account for it.

419. In the lacuna either (*τριδράχμου*) or (*εἰκοστῆς*) is probably to be restored.

443. *τινῶν κωμῶν*: cf. P. Oxy. 383, Grenf. ii. 44. 2.

444. The tax is obscure. *ἐλαιουργ(ικῶν) ὀργ(άνων)* (cf. Table I) cannot be read.

460–83. On the left of this column are the figures of another col.

474. (*τρίτης*) *βαλ[ανείων*: cf. 70. 11, note.

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214. OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Average height 14 cm. Second century.

Fragments of a roll containing accounts concerning different *μερισμοί* (cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 256 sqq.); the *μερισμὸς διπ(λῶν)*, *μερισμὸς ἐνδεήματος τελωνικῶν*, and *μερισμὸς ἐνδεήματος ὀθονιηρᾶς* occur. The excesses obtained for certain of these taxes and their final allocation to other departments are also detailed, but the interpretation of the accounts is difficult owing to their fragmentary state as well as to the unusual terminology of the Mendesian officials. Parts of four columns, the sequence of which is undetermined, are printed below. Nine more fragments are preserved, of which one, Fr. 1, begins with a list of toparchies (cf. below, ll. 1–5):—[1] [. . .]*νου* [, [2] [N]*ε̣ομψονο*( ) [, [3] [Πτε]*μπαθιώ* [, [4] Χειαστείτου [, [5] Πτενχάτ [, [6] *μητροπ(όλεως)* Θμούεως (δρ.) [, [7] Μένδητος (δρ.) ʼΑ[followed by a sum of 8 talents odd. Another (Fr. 6) after parts of 7 lines has [8] *ὧν τὸ κατὰ πρα[κτορείαν*—[9] *κω]μῶν* Πώεως [— [10] Σ]*τεμὰ*[— [11] . .]*είτου* [.

A.

[ ] . (δρ.) *μβ* (*ἡμιωβ.* ?) [ ],
[Π]*τε̣*[*μπ*]*αθιὼ* (δρ.) ʼΑφ . . [,
Χειαστείτου (δρ.) *φνγ* (*πεντώβ.*),
Πτενχὰτ (δρ.) ʼΒρ (*τριώβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*),
5 *μητροπολέως* Θμούεως (δρ.) *ιβ* (*ὀβ.*).
γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου) (τάλ.) *α* (δρ.) ʼΓτιγ (*τριώβ.*).
περὶ μέντοι τῶν ἐπάνω πα-
ραδεχθέντων ὡς πεπλεον[α]κ(ότων)
τῷ ς (*ἔτει*) *ἀπὸ μερισμοῦ διπ(λῶν)* (*δραχμῶν*) *υ*
10 *προπαρεδέχθη δὲ ἑτέρῳ μερισμ(ῷ)*
ἐν πλείο(σι) [. . . .] . *ς ἐδηλώθ(η) ἐπεσ*
τάλθαι [. . . .] *ὀνόμ(ατος)* ʼΑρτεμιδώρο(υ)
ὡς π̣ρ̣ὸ̣[*κειται.*]
[14 letters]*των κατα*

15 [,,] . ατων
[,,] . . μερισθ( )
. . . . . .

8. l. παραδεχθεισῶν ὡς πεπλεου[α]κ(υιῶν).

B.

[με]τὰ τ[ὰς ἀπὸ μερισμοῦ] τοῦ ε (ἔτους) πε-
[πλε]ονακ(υίας) [καὶ συναχθείσ]ας ε[ἰς] τοὺς
[ἑξ]ῆς μερισμ[οὺς ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) . . .] (πεντώβολον) χ(αλκοῦν) α καὶ τὰς
20 [ἐν] μηνὶ Ἀθ[ὺρ καὶ . . . . .] καὶ Φαρμοῦθ(ι)
τοῦ ς (ἔτους) διαγραφείσ̣α̣[ς ὑ]πὸ τῶν πρὸς
πάντων ὡς π(ρόκιται) δηλ(ουμένων) ἐπὶ πόλ(εως) ἀποδεδωκ(έναι)
(δραχμὰς) τξ καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ μερισμοῦ ἐνδε-
ήματος τελωνικῶν τοῦ ε (ἔτους) πεπλεο-
25 νακ(υίας) ἀπὸ (δραχμῶν) Ἀμθ (ὀβολοῦ) χ(αλκοῦ) α μετὰ τὰς ἑτέ-
ροις λόγοις παραδεχθ(είσας) (δραχμὰς) φξε (δυοβόλους) (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκοῦς) β,
αἱ λοιπ(αὶ) ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμαὶ) υοθ (τετρώβολον) χ(αλκοῖ) γ.
[μετὰ τὰς πε]πλεονακυίας τῷ δ (ἔτει) ἀπὸ
[μερισμοῦ . .]τι̣ . [. . . . . .]ω̣ν τῶν
30 [22 letters]
[19 ,, ? τελω]νικῶν
[,, ,,] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ
[,, ,,] (ἡμιωβ.)
. . . . . .

C.

[ἐ]ξ ὧν ἐν ἐποχῇ ἐ̣[λογίσ(θησαν)]
35 ὑ[πὸ] τοῦ βασιλ(ικοῦ) γρα(μματέως) κατ[ὰ τὸν ἐπάνω
ἐπὶ τῶν διαστελ(λομένων) ἐπικεφα[λαίων δηλούμ(ενον)
τρ[ό]πον ὀνόματος Πιτιθόιτος Ὀσ[ορα-
νούπιος [ἀ]ργ{α}(υρίου) (δρ.) γ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), ἀναλ(ώματος) (πεντώβ.), / (δρ.) [δ (ἡμιωβ.),]
λοιπ(αὶ) ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) Ἐψκθ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,
40 ἀνα[λ]ώματος (δρ.) Ἀωξ (ἡμιωβ.),
γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) Ἐφπθ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
ὧν εἰσιν αἱ παραδεχθ(εῖσαι) μερι[σμ(ῷ)
ἐνδεήματος ὀθονιηρᾶς καὶ [ὀ-
φείλ(ουσαι) ἐξ ὧν εἰσπ(ράττονται) ὑπὲρ λημμάτ(ων) δ[ια-
45 λογισθ(ῆναι) ὡς π(ρόκειται) (δρ.) Ἐσμα (πεντώβ.)
καὶ α[. . . . .] γ(ίνονται) αἱ α(ὐταὶ)
[. . . . . .] (τάλ.) ς (δρ.) Ἐχκ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [.
[. . . . . .] . ἐλογίσθ(ησαν)

[. . . . . .] εἶναι ἕως
50 [. . . . . .] (δρ.) υκ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) .

. . . . . .

44. ὕπερ Pap.

D.

[14 letters] . ος προσγρα[φ . .
[„ „] τ[ῶ]ν ἐν μέ[ρει
ἀνα[ναιρουμένων] συ[ν]ήχθ(ησαν) εἰς το[ὺς
ἑξῆς [μερισμοὺς ἀ]ργ(υρίου) (δρ.) φϟθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
55 γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) [ω]κζ (ἡμιωβ.),
ἐξ ὧν ἐν ἐποχῇ ἐλογίσθησαν
ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλ(ικοῦ) γρα(μματέως) κατὰ τὸν ἐπάνω
ἐπὶ τῶν διαστελλομένων ἐπι-
κεφαλίων δηλούμ(ενον) τρόπον ὀνόμ(ατος)
60 Πιτιθόιτος Ὀσορανούπ(ιος) (δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.),
λοιπ(αὶ) ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) ωκς.
ὧν εἰσιν α[ἱ] παραδεχθεῖσαι
[μερι]σμ(ῷ) ἐν[δεήμα]τος ὀθονιηρᾶς
Slight vestiges of the ends of three more lines.

. . . . . .

57. ὕπο Pap.

1. The toparchy Νεομψονο( ) (cf. **215**. 31, note) may have preceded Πτεμπαθιώ as in Fr. 1 (see introd.), but the traces here are not consistent with the abbreviated form found there.

2. [Π]τε[μπ]αθιώ : cf. introd. and **213**. 23, note.

4. Πτενχάτ. The second τ is not suspended, but the crossbar is unusually prolonged so that Πτεγχατ( ) is also a possible reading. For this toparchy cf. introd., **217**. introd., **220**. introd., and P. S. I. 101. 7, where Πτεγχατ is to be read instead of Σιτεγκατ.

7 sqq. The meaning of the sentence is apparently that the proceeds of the μερισμὸς διπ(λῶν) were 400 dr. in excess of the sum which this tax was supposed to produce in the 6th year, but that some portion of these 400 dr. had been already credited to another μερισμός; cf. the use of παραδέχεσθαι in leases, e. g. P. Tebt. 374. 20.

9. μερισμοῦ διπ(λῶν) : cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 179, P. Tebt. 355. 8, 10, and 17.

17–27. ‘ After deduction of the . . . silver dr. 5 ob. 1 ch. in excess of the assessment of the 5th year and added (?) to the following assessments, and of the 360 dr. paid in the months of Hathur, . . ., and Pharmouthi of the 6th year by those who are universally declared, as aforesaid, to have delivered them in the municipality, and of the 565 dr. 2½ ob. 2 ch. in excess of the 1,049 dr. 1 ob. 1 ch., which are the amount of the assessment of the deficiency of farmed taxes of the 5th year, exclusive of the sums credited to other accounts, there remained 479 dr. of silver 4 ob. 3 ch.’

18. For the supplement καὶ συναχθείσ]ας cf. l. 53.

23. μερισμοῦ ἐνδεήματος τελωνικῶν : receipts for a tax called μερισμὸς ἐνλείμματος τελωνικῶν are preserved in a number of ostraca from Thebes ; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 344, P. S. I. 278. 1. The name of the tax is there never written out in full, but the analogy of **214** shows that τελωνικῶν, as Wilcken has it in *Add.* to ii. 1438, not τελωνικοῦ, is to be read ; similarly in ii. 596. 4 and 1250. 4 we conjecture τε(λωνικῶν) instead of τέ(λος). In ii. 558 the tax-gatherers are styled ἀπαιτηταὶ μερισμοῦ ὠνίων ἐνλ(είμματος) τελωνικ(ῶν), and on the strength of this passage Wilcken supposes that in all the other cases where μερισμὸς ἐλλείμματος τελωνικῶν is mentioned the tax was

connected with ὄνια (*Ost.*, i, p. 344). But a μερισμὸς ὠνίων or μερισμὸς τέλους ὠνίων occurs as a definite tax in numerous ostraca (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 343) and was collected by special ἀπαιτηταί, while the μερισμὸς πεντηκοστῆς in *Ost.*, ii. 1329 may also be conjectured to be the same tax as the μερισμὸς ὠνίων, since a πεντηκοστὴ ὠνίων occurs in ii. 1056 and 1076. Moreover, as Wilcken has himself noticed (i, p. 344), the same association of ἀπαιτηταί collected in the same year the μερισμὸς ἐλλείματος τελωνικῶν and the μερισμὸς πεντηκοστῆς. It appears, therefore, probable that μερισμοῦ ὠνίων ἐλλείμματος τελωνικῶν in ii. 558 stands for μερισμοῦ ὠνίων ⟨καὶ⟩ (*sc.* μερισμοῦ) ἐλλείμματος τελωνικῶν the association having undertaken the collection of both taxes, and there would thus be no necessity to connect the latter μερισμός with ὄνια. Apart from this we fully agree with Wilcken's interpretation of μερισμός as a personal tax assessed at the same rate for all. In the case of the ἔλλειμμα τελωνικῶν it seems to have been levied to make up for the deficiency of the τελωνικά, on which cf. B. G. U. 10. 1 and Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 581, note. Whether the μερισμὸς ὠνίων was similarly intended to supply a deficit in the πεντηκοστὴ ὠνίων is doubtful; but at any rate the latter, which was not a fixed tax (cf. Wilcken, *op. cit.*, i, p. 343), is to be distinguished from the former, and apparently they were not exclusive of each other but existed concurrently.

34–46. '. . . of which have been reckoned by the royal scribe as suspended, according to the manner stated above in connexion with the sums paid on account of capitation dues, under the name of Pitithoïs son of Osoranoupis, 3 dr. of silver 1½ ob., for expenses 5 ob., total 4 dr. ½ ob.; remainder 2,729 dr. 5 ob. 1 ch. of silver, for expenses 1,860 dr. ½ ob., total 4,589 dr. of silver 5½ ob. 1 ch.; in which are included the 2,241 dr. 5 ob. which have been credited to the assessment for the deficiency of the tax upon linen, and as collected must be reckoned to the credit of the receipts, as aforesaid, . . .'

34. ἐν ἐποχῇ: cf. l. 56, **215**. introd., Frs. 2. 7, 6. 5, P. Tebt. 337. 2 and note *ad loc.*, Oxy. 918. xi. 21, xiii. 2, 17, Giessen 48. 11 and note *ad loc.*, P. S. I. 105. 15, 107. 9, 108. 14.

42–3. μερι[σμῷ] ἐνδεήματος ὀθονιηρᾶς: cf. note on l. 23. For the ὀθονιηρά itself, which is not often met with in Roman times, cf. **374**, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 266 sqq. Being a money-tax it has nothing in common with the contribution in kind exacted from weavers for δημόσιος ἱματισμός (cf. **189**).

53–4. Cf. ll. 18–19.

56 sqq. Cf. ll. 34 sqq.

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215. OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Average height 20 cm. Second century.

The following four columns are a portion of a long roll containing official accounts drawn up in the office of the βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς (l. 48). The sums recorded are generally very large, and it is consequently probable that these accounts concern the whole nome. The first three columns of the text as printed are shown by the numbers at the top to be consecutive with a gap of one column between the first and second. Col. i deals with the proceeds of the oil-tax (ἐλαική) and the ἐγκύκλιον, which are included under the heading διοικήσεως. Col. iii contains only sums under the headings ἱερατικῶν and εἰδῶν, and Col. iv, which is much broken, is apparently concerned with the revenue of some land. A further column (B), of which the relative position is unknown, also contains sums classified under the headings ἱερατικῶν and διοικήσεως, and the occurrence of a charge for auction expenses (κηρυκικά) indicates that sales by auction of Government property were concerned. For the classification of the taxes under the different financial departments cf. **213**. introd., p. 294.

Both in this roll and still more in **216** entries are found enclosed in encircling lines; cf. ll. 17–18, 22–4, **216**. 6–7, 9–10, 11–13, &c. This practice, of which B. G. U. 476 supplies

another instance, was apparently designed to let the eye travel quickly to the totals by thus excluding the less important details, and amounts practically to a method of deletion. Special circular brackets in heavier type are employed in the texts we publish to call attention to the entries so treated.

Eight fragments belonging to the same document are preserved. Fr. 1, the middle of a column numbered at the top *ρις*, contains a list of numbers and *πρ(οσδιαγραφόμενα)* under the headings [2]] (*ἑκατοστῶν*) *καὶ κηρυκικοῦ τῶν* [–[3]–]*σι καὶ ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ λογι*[*ζομεν* . . (cf. l. 50), the total being [15] *γ(ίνονται)* (*δρ.*) *σμε* (*τριώβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*), *πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*δρ.*) *ιε* [. Then comes the heading [16] *διοικήσεως*] *προσοδικῶν* and more figures. Fr. 2 is a portion of a column containing sums amounting to a total of [6] 13 talents 4,254 dr. 1½ ob. [.] ch., [7] *ὧν ἐν ἐ*[*ποχῇ* (cf. Fr. 6 below) [8] *διοικήσεως* [[9] figures, [10] *ἱερα*]*τικῶν* [11] figures, [12] *γ(ίνονται) ἐπ(ὶ τὸ αὐτὸ)* (*δρ.*) *Ἀυκδ* (*τριώβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) β* [. [13] *γ(ίνονται) ἀπὸ τελωνικ*[*ῶν.* Fr. 3 deals with the revenues of an *οὐσία*, l. 7 being] *γ(ίνονται) τῆς οὐσίας* [. Fr. 6 contains the beginnings of some lines of a column : [5] *ὧν ἐν ἐπο(χ)ῇ* [6] *διοικήσεως προσοδικῶν*, preceded and followed by lines of figures; cf. above, Fr. 2. Fr. 7, after four lines of figures, has [5] *ὧν ἐν* {*ἐν*} *διοικήσει τε*[*αγμέναι* followed by two lines of figures, after which come [8]]*λεμαξ Μένδητος* and one line of figures.

A *terminus post quem* for the date of the papyrus is given by l. 30, where the deified Vespasian is mentioned. But no doubt this text is considerably later than the death of that Emperor, since the writing is by no means of an early type and points rather to the second half of the second century.

A. Col. i.

1 *ριθ*
2 *μετὰ τὰς εἰς οὐσιακὸν λόγον διαστελλομένας*
3 *ὑπὲρ ἐλαικῆς κώμης Σάφθεως ὡς πρό*[*κε*]*ιται*
4 (*δρ.*) *Ἀ*, *πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*δρ.*) *ξβ* (*τριώβ.*), *γ(ίνονται)* (*δρ.*) *Ἀξβ* (*τριώβ.*),
5 *λοιπ(ὰ)* (*τάλ.*) *ργ* (*δρ.*) *Ἀρα* (*τριώβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) α*, *πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*τάλ.*) *ς* (*δρ.*) *Ἀωοδ* (*δυόβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*), / (*τάλ.*) *ρι* (*δρ.*) *ϙοε* (*πεντώβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) α.*
6 *ἐνκυκλίου κα*[*ὶ*] *τῶν συνμισθουμένων καὶ ὀν συν-*
7 *πράσει αὐτῶ*[*ν ὄ*]*ντων ὡς πρόκειται*
8 (*τάλ.*) *με* (*δρ.*) *τι* (*τετρώβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*), *πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*δρ.*) *ρπς* (*ὀβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) α*, *γ(ίνονται)* (*τάλ.*) *με* (*δρ.*) *υϙζ χ(αλκ.) α.*
9 *γίν(ονται) διοικήσεως*
10 (*τάλ.*) *ρμη* (*δρ.*) *Ἀυ*[*ιβ* (*ὀβ.*)] (*ἡμιωβ.*) [*χ(αλκ.)*] *α*, *πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*τάλ.*) *ς* (*δρ.*) *Ἀγξ* (*τετρώβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) α*, [*γ(ίνονται)* (*τάλ.*) *ρ*]*νε* (*δρ.*) *Ἀυοβ* (*πεντώβ.* ?) (*ἡμιωβ.* ?) [*χ(αλκ.) β.*
11 [*ἱερατικῶν* ?]
12 [ ] *πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*δρ.*) *Ἀψκε* (*δυόβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) β* [
13 [ ] *πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*δρ.*) *τμγ* (*τριώβ.*) *χ(αλκ.) β* [
14 [*πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)* (*δρ.*)] *Ἀξη* (*πεντώβ.*) (*ἡμιωβ.*) [

. . . . . .

3. *ελαϊκης* Pap. 4. ῥ Pap. ; so *passim*. 6. l. *ἐν*.

One col. lost.

Col. iii.

15 ρκα

16 ἱερατικῶν

17 ([(τάλ.)] ζ (δρ.) Ἐρπβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) Ἐωκε (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (τάλ.) η (δρ.) η χ(αλκ.) β.

18 (δρ.) Ἐυθ χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) πη χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) Ἐυϙζ (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.) β.])

19 γ(ίνονται) (τάλ.) ζ (δρ.) Ἐδφϙα (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) Ἐριγ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (τάλ.) η (δρ.) Ἐαφ[ε] (ὀβ.).

20 εἰδῶν

21 (τάλ.) ο̣ε (δρ.) Ἐψνβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τάλ.) δ̣ [(δρ.) Ἐ]υξ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (τάλ.) π (δρ.) Ἐσιγ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

22 (δ (ἔτους) (τάλ.) οε (δρ.) Ἐωνβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β,] πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τάλ.) δ (δρ.) Ἐυξζ, [γ(ίνονται) (τάλ.)] π (δρ.) Ἐτιθ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

23 ἀφ' ὧν εἰς ὁμόλ(ογον ?) ἀποκατ̣ε̣στ(άθησαν) (δρ.) ρ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ϛ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρϛ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

24 λοιπὰ τὰ προκ(είμενα).)

Beginnings of 4 more lines.

19. Some other figures apparently inserted above τιγ. 24. λο of λοιπα corr.

Col. iv.

25 ρκβ

26]ων ὁμοίως [. . . . . .]του

]. φόρου ψιλοῦ τ[όπου ἐν] κώμῃ Α . β . . .

τόπου] Θμοιβαστείτου οὗ [ὁ φόρος] ἀναλαμβ(άνεται)

] (δρ.) η, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.),] γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.)

30] (ἔτ . . . ?) θεοῦ Οὐ̣εσπασιαν[οῦ . . . ἐ]ν κώμῃ Ὑ̣ρκα̣ν̣[ο]ῦ

] τόπου Νεομψον[ο . . . . .] καὶ βαλανείου

]πεπτωκότων κ . [. . . . . .] . ξ΄δ΄ καὶ οἰκοπ(εδ)

] ψιλ( ) τόπ( ) καὶ παράδει[σος νυνὶ] ὧν ἔρημος

] κοσκινευτήριον [. . . . . .]α̣σει τοῖς

35]ο̣ς ἐπὶ Πεκερκεήσε[ως . . . . .]ου οὗ ὁ φό-

[ρος]εν τοῖς ἐπιτηρηταῖς . . . .] . ψ, ἐξ ὧν

]ουσι τῇδε τῇ σ̣[. . . . . .]κε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α

] καὶ α[. . . . . ὀ]φείλειν

. . . . . .

36. ω̅ν̅ Pap.

B.

[. . .]

40 (ἑκατοστῶν) (δρ.) θ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) θ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,

41 γ(ίνονται) ἐπ(ὶ τὸ αὐτὸ) (δρ.) ϙπ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ξα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) Ἅμα (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

42 ἱερατικῶν Λ[. .]αὐ Νεμεώ,

43 (δρ.) π, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) π[ε,]

44 κηρυκ(ικῶν) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, (ἑκατοστῶν) (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) [. .,]

45 γ(ίνονται) ἐπ(ὶ τὸ αὐτὸ) (δρ.) π (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) π[ε] (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

καὶ ἐνθάδε κατ' ἀκολουθίαν τοῦ προτέρου ἔτ[ου]ς ἀνα-
λαμβάνεται αἱ μεταδοθεῖσαι ὑπὸ τοῦ πρὸ [ἐμ]οῦ γενο-
μένου βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως ὀφ[ειλοῦσαι ἐν]θάδε
διασταλῆναι ἀπὸ εἰ[σπρ]άξεως μερι[σμοῦ . . . . . φ]υλακίας
50 ἐν ἰδίῳ λόγῳ λογιζο[μένο]υ ὑπὲρ τε[. . . . . .] .

διοικήσεως κηρυκ(ικῶν) [(δρ.) ιδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ιδ (πεντώβ.)] χ(αλκ.) β,

(ἑκατοστῶν) (δρ.) πδ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) πθ (ὀβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.),

γ(ίνονται) ἐπ(ὶ τὸ αὐτὸ) (δρ.) ϙη, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(δρ.) ϛ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρδ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

[. . . . .]ν ἐπιτηρουμ[εν . .

55 [διοικ]ήσεως πρ[οσοδικῶν

[. . . . . .] . . . [

. . . . . .

40. ρ Pap.; so in l. 44, &c. 46. l. ἀναλαμβάνονται. 50. ϊδιω Pap.

1–11. '. . . besides the sum delivered to the Domanial account for the oil-tax of the village of Saphthis as aforesaid 1,000 dr., for extra payments 62 dr. 3 ob., total 1,062 dr. 3 ob.; remainder 103 tal. 4,101 dr. 3 ob. 1 ch., for extra payments 6 tal. 2,874 dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ob., total 110 tal. 975 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch.

'For the tax on sales and for properties leased and partially on sale as aforesaid 45 tal. 310 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob., for extra payments 186 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch., total 45 tal. 497 dr. 1 ch. Total for the Exchequer 148 tal. 4,412 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch., for extra payments 6 tal. 3,060 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch., total 155 tal. 1,472 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch.'

3–5. For the ἐλαική cf. **213.** 30, note. It seems that the sum paid for this tax at Saphthis went to the οὐσιακὸς λόγος whereas other villages paid εἰς λόγον διοικήσεως; but the sum recorded in l. 5 may represent the proceeds of several taxes besides the ἐλαική. The προσδιαγραφόμενα on 1,000 dr. in l. 4 amount exactly to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and the same rate is found in l. 23 and elsewhere; cf. **194.** 3, **216.** 4, notes, **217.** introd. In l. 5, 6 tal. 2, 874 dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ob. fall short of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. by about 7 dr., but this is probably due to the fact that the προσδ. here were not calculated directly on the main sum but obtained by the addition of numerous items where slight irregularities in the calculation would easily occur.

6–8. If αὐτῶν in l. 7 refers to τῶν συνμισθουμένων, καὶ ⟨τῶν ἐ⟩ν συνπράσει would be expected, but even this emendation does not give a very good sense, and there may be some deeper defect. The προσδιαγραφόμενα are not at the usual rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (see the previous note), but since that charge does not normally accompany the ἐγκύκλιον, it is likely that 186 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch. correspond only to a part of the main sum.

10. This total is made up of the sums in ll. 5 and 8.

11. [ἱερατικῶν]: cf. ll. 16, 42, and introd.

20. εἰδῶν: cf. introd.

21. The 'Δ is obtained by subtracting from the sum in l. 22 the 100 dr. and προσδιαγρ. recorded in l. 23.

23. The meaning of ὁμόλ(ογον) here is obscure.

28. Θμοιβαστείτου: cf. **217**. 19, **433**.

31. Νεομψον[ο: cf. **214**. introd., **217**. introd. The name was presumably here written out; cf. note on **216**. 5.

34. κοσκινευτήριον: a building where corn was sifted; the word is apparently new.

40–53. 'for percentages 9 dr. ½ ob. 1 ch., for extra payments 3½ ob., total 9 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch.; sum total 980 dr. 3½ ob. 2 ch., for extra payments 61 dr. 1½ ob. 2 ch., total 1,041 dr. 5½ ob. For priestly revenues: at L . . au Nemeo 80 dr., for extra payments 5 dr., total 85 dr., for auction expenses ½ ob. 2 ch., for percentages 4½ ob. 2 ch., for extra payments 2 ch., total . . .; sum total 80 dr. 5½ ob., for extra payments 5 dr. 2 ch., total 85 dr. 5½ ob. 2 ch.

'Here are introduced, according to the precedent of the previous year, the sums handed over by the royal scribe my predecessor which ought to be put here from the collection of the rate for . . . guard reckoned in the account of the Privy Purse on . . ., i. e. for auction expenses belonging to the Exchequer 14 dr., for extra payments 5 ob. 2 ch., total 14 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch.; for percentages 84 dr., for extra payments 5 dr. 1½ ob., total 89 dr. 1½ ob., sum total 98 dr., for extra payments 6 dr. ½ ob. 2 ch., total 104 dr. ½ ob. 2 ch.'

40. Cf. P. Fay. 36. 16–18 [W. 316] προσδιαγραφομένων καὶ ἑκατοστῶν καὶ κηρυκικῶν, B. G. U. 156. 8 [W. 175], where ἑκατοσταὶ τέσσαρες are paid on a purchase of confiscated property sold by auction. In l. 44 the rate is only 1 per cent. Wilcken (*Archiv* iii, p. 234) and Otto (*Priester und Tempel*, ii, p. 51) have explained ἑκατοσταί as another name for προσδιαγραφόμενα, but it is clear both from P. Fay. 36 and **215** that they were distinct; not only so, but, as ll. 44 and 52–3 show, the ἑκατοσταί themselves were subject to προσδιαγραφόμενα. In B. G. U. 485. 1, 2, the sign ℞ taken by Wilcken to be (ἑκατοσταί) is rather πρ(οσδιαγρ.); cf. above, crit. note on l. 4.

44. Cf. note on l. 40 and P. S. I. 105. 22 where κηρυκ(ικῶν) is to be read (cf. the facsimile). At the end of the line there seems scarcely room in the lacuna for (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, but it is improbable that the scribe made the total into a round figure (δρ.) α, since he reverts in the next line to the original components. Perhaps the figures were simply omitted.

49. μερι[σμοῦ . . . . φ]υλακίας: cf. the μερισμὸς ποταμοφυλακ(ίδων) in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 87. 5 and i, p. 282.

51. διοικήσεως κηρυκ(ικῶν): i. e. κηρυκικά paid into the διοίκησις department in opposition to κηρυκικά paid into other departments; cf. l. 44, where κηρυκικά come under the heading ἱερατικῶν.

55. [διοικ]ήσεως πρ[οσοδικῶν: cf. introd. Frs. 1. 16, 6. 6, and **213**. 13–22, note.

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216. LAND-SURVEY.

Average height 16 cm. Late second or early third century.

The following text is a portion of a roll which apparently contained, when complete, a list of all the villages of the nome, with reference to the land in their area which was liable or not to pay certain taxes. The land falls into categories determined by the amount of tax paid per arura. The following categories occur in the fragments preserved: (1) land belonging to persons classed as 'not paying' (τῶν μὴ τελούντων; see below), (2) land belonging to Alexandrians and assessed at 2 drachmae 3 obols (written β τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων, though how this was pronounced is uncertain), (3) land belonging to citizens and assessed at 3 dr. (τρίδραχμος μητροπολιτῶν), (4) land at 8 dr. (ὀκτάδραχμος; cf. P. Oxy. 1185. 19 and introd. *ad loc.*), and (5) land at 10 dr. (δεκάδραχμος). That these are taxes and not rents is made certain by the presence of προσδιαγραφόμενα, and also by the fact that the τρίδραχμος and the ὀκτάδραχμος appear elsewhere in taxing-lists, e. g. **186**. 3, **213**. 79, 90 *et saep.*, B. G. U. 572,

574, P. Tebt. 500, Oxy. 1283. A (*πεντάδραχμος*) occurs in **427**. Fr. 14. 5 with special *ἐπίτροποι* in charge of it, a (*μονόδραχμος*) in **221**. 19, **427**. Frs. 17.13 and 18. 13, and a (*τετράδραχμος*) in **213**. 157, but whether they belonged to the same group as those mentioned above is uncertain; cf. **213**. 157, note, **221**. 19, note.

The land subject to these imposts was certainly not corn-land, since this would be expected to be taxed in kind as usual, as well as to have covered a wider area than that revealed by the papyrus (cf. table below). There is no reason to think that corn was a much less frequent crop in the Delta than in the rest of Egypt, and any such supposition would be inconsistent with unpublished documents from Thmûis now in Geneva. The evidence available concerning the *τρίδραχμος* and *ὀκτάδραχμος* taxes shows that they were incident upon garden-land (cf. below and notes on ll. 103 and 128), and though no more is known about the *β τριώβ.* *Ἀλεξανδρέων*, *ἑξάδραχμος Φιλαδέλφου*, and *δεκάδραχμος* than can be gleaned from the present text and **213**, the similarity of nomenclature and in the case of the *β τριώβ.* and *δεκάδραχμος* their association with the *τρίδραχμος* and *ὀκτάδραχμος* make it probable that they also fell upon certain forms of garden-land.

The document is arranged in the following manner. Each village-name is accompanied by the total number of arurae in its circumscription. This number is subdivided into *τῶν μὴ τελούντων* (*sc.* *ἄρουραι*) and *λοιπαὶ τελοῦσαι*, and the *τελοῦσαι* are then classified according to their rate of taxation (*β τριώβ.*, *τρίδραχμος*, *ὀκτάδραχμος*, &c.). Not every village, however, possessed land of each category, that assessed at 3 dr. being much more common than any other kind. The number of arurae in each village is never very large, and the area *τῶν μὴ τελούντων* generally (though not always; cf. ll. 35–6, 88–9, 187–8) far exceeds the taxed area, as the following table shows:

Villages.	Arurae.	*τῶν μὴ τελούντων.*	*λοιπαὶ τελοῦσαι.*	References.
Ψ̣[. . . . .]*μή*	$273\frac{7}{8}$	$256\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	ll. 1–3; cf. note on l. 3
Ψεναρποκράτις	$53\frac{23}{128}$	$38\frac{15}{128}$	$15\frac{3}{32}$	ll. 7–10, and notes on ll. 7, 9, 10
Μεσνεῖβις	$96\frac{5}{128}$	$85\frac{5}{128}$	11	ll. 18–20
Νεβλᾶμις	$93\frac{1}{8}$	66	$27\frac{1}{8}$	ll. 22–4
[. . . . .]*ις*	$242\frac{47}{128}$	$94\frac{47}{128}$	148	ll. 34–6
Ψενθμενω[	$63\frac{29}{32}$	$51\frac{29}{32}$	12	ll. 62–4
Βινῶθρις	$165\frac{11}{16}$	$91\frac{15}{16}$	$73\frac{3}{4}$	ll. 66–8
*Ταν*θάλ	27	$21\frac{45}{64}$	6	ll. 78–80; cf. note *ad loc.*
Ψεναράχθις	$27\frac{1}{8}$	$17\frac{1}{8}$	9	ll. 82–84; cf. note *ad loc.*
[. . .]*ις*	$58\frac{31}{32}$	$11\frac{1}{16}$	$47\frac{29}{32}$	ll. 86–90
Περκοῖνις	$452\frac{35}{128}$	$360\frac{35}{128}$	92	ll. 157–60
Πῶις	5 . . .	3 . . .	$27\frac{1}{4}$	ll. 166–8
Ναβαόλ	$160\frac{21}{64}$	$129\frac{21}{64}$	31	ll. 182–4
[ ]	$47\frac{23}{128}$	$3\frac{53}{64}$	$44\frac{45}{128}$	ll. 186–8; cf. note *ad loc.*
Φεριεθώ	$53\frac{63}{128}$	$40\frac{75}{128}$	$12\frac{29}{32}$	ll. 194–6
Πηκα . [	$238\frac{5}{128}$	$178\frac{23}{128}$	$59\frac{55}{64}$	ll. 198–200
Κερκενοῦφις	$368\frac{53}{128}$	$297\frac{5}{128}$	$71\frac{3}{8}$	ll. 206–8
Πτη[. .]*ις*	310 . . .	272 . . .	38	ll. 218–20
Θελβῶνθις	$203\frac{13}{64}$	$152\frac{61}{64}$	$50\frac{1}{4}$	ll. 222–4
[. . . . .]*ώ*	421 . . .	320 . . .	$91\frac{43}{128}$	ll. 302–5
[ ]	$186\frac{1}{8}$	$185\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fr. 11
[ ]	$79\frac{47}{64}$	$75\frac{15}{16}$	$3\frac{51}{64}$	Ibid.
[ ]	$319\frac{23}{32}$	$161\frac{7}{32}$	$158\frac{1}{2}$	Fr. 14

It is scarcely credible that the numbers in the second column represent the total acreage of the different villages, for the Egyptian *κῶμαι*, so far as we know, possessed territories

amounting usually to several thousand arurae; cf. the evidence collected by P. M. Meyer in P. Giessen 60. introd. (iii, p. 30). These totals appear to be only a portion of the total acreages, i. e. that portion liable to the special form of taxation (τρίδραχμος, ὀκτάδραχμος, &c.) with which **216** is concerned; or in other words they represent the area occupied in each village by garden-land in the wider sense of the term. Further proof of this is furnished by the instances (e. g. l. 7) where additions are made to the totals; for while these would be difficult to explain if the original number represented the total acreage of the village, the area of land devoted to garden cultivation in a village could of course be augmented during a fiscal year (cf. l. 7, note). If this view is correct, who were the μὴ τελοῦντες? The fact that even the citizens of Alexandria and of the provincial metropoleis were liable, shows at any rate that the exemption was not due to the status of the land-owner but to some peculiarity of the land itself; thus the arurae themselves could be called μὴ τελοῦσαι (cf. l. 288). Now from P. Tebt. 5. 93–8 [W. 339] it is known that persons planting waste land with vines or fruit trees enjoyed an exemption from taxation for five years, with a reduction of taxation for three further years (six for the inhabitants of the Alexandrian region), and paid the normal rates only from the ninth year onwards. These rules concern the late second century B. C., but were substantially maintained in the Imperial period (cf. Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 104 sqq. and above, pp. 244, 255). This being so, the μὴ τελοῦντες may perhaps be partly explained as the proprietors of recently planted gardens which were still enjoying a complete ἀτέλεια at the time the survey was compiled.[1] The extent of the taxable land was yearly changing and had to be ascertained by an inspection (ἐπίσκεψις; cf. B. G. U. 562–6, Rostowzew, *op. cit.*, p. 106, Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 207) analogous to that of unirrigated land (cf. **209**. 10, note). **216** was apparently a document compiled as the results of such an inspection. The additions concern parcels which, for some reason, had escaped the notice of the inspectors and were pointed out to the financial administration later on by the comogrammateis (cf. note on l. 7).

Another problem arises concerning the principles of assessment. The names β τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων and τρίδραχμος μητροπολιτῶν suggest that the leading factor in determining the amount to be paid was the status of the owner or occupier of the land. For the lighter taxation of the Alexandrians, and the inhabitants of the metropoleis who were the Hellenic or at least Hellenized elements in the population, there is the obvious analogy of their privileges regarding the poll-tax. The higher rates of 8 and 10 drachmae might accordingly be conjectured to have been levied on inferior classes of population, i. e. the native Egyptians. This theory, however, does not accord with the evidence of other documents. In P. Oxy. 916. 11 the individual paying (ὀκτάδραχμος) bears a distinctively Roman name, and in B. G. U. 572–4, a taxing-list in which (ὀκτάδραχμος) occurs, the tax-payers have all Greek or Roman names, and moreover were all μητροπολῖται, as appears from their titles (cf. l. 128, note), and we are thus confronted with the difficulty that although the three-drachmae tax was expressly called μητροπολιτῶν, yet μητροπολῖται were equally liable to the eight-drachmae tax. This difficulty cannot be solved by supposing the existence of two

[1] P. Brit. Mus. 195 (above, pp. 254 sqq.) shows that with the newly planted areas was reckoned ground occupied by wine-presses, &c., which shared the exemption. In that text the taxed area was in one case $65\frac{1}{4}$ ar. against $126\frac{3}{4}$ ar. untaxed, in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ ar. against $216\frac{1}{4}$ ar. On the μὴ τελοῦντες see also p. 331, n. 1. Cf. **427**. Fr. 13.

classes of μητροπολῖται, the superior class paying 3 dr. only, and the inferior 8 dr., since according to B. G. U. 574. 4 an exegetes, one of the highest city-magistrates, was liable to the higher rate. Nor is it likely that these taxes were assessed according to different systems in the Fayûm (B. G. U. 572–4), the Oxyrhynchite (P. Oxy. 916), and the Mendesian nomes; for the eight-drachmae tax at least, as P. Oxy. 916 shows, had been instituted by an ordinance of the praefect Aemilius Saturninus which no doubt concerned the whole country (cf. note on l. 128). Perhaps then three different kinds of land, assessed at different rates, have here to be recognized, the status of the owner causing a variation only in the case of land of the first category, the Alexandrians being granted the privilege of paying 2 dr. 3 ob. per arura of land on which the μητροπολῖται paid 3 dr. This theory would explain why the β τριώβ. and τρίδραχμος are characterized as Ἀλεξανδρέων and μητροπολιτῶν respectively, whereas the other two are left without qualification, since the amount at which they were assessed did not depend upon the status of the tax-payer. It leaves, however, unexplained at what rate native Egyptians paid on the class of land on which the privileged Alexandrians and others paid less. Another possible explanation is that the lower rates are those of the period of κουφοτέλεια mentioned above; the inhabitants of Alexandria would thus have enjoyed a greater range of privilege in this respect than the other inhabitants of the province, which is consistent with the data of P. Tebt. 5. 93 sqq. However this may be, it seems probable that at least ὀκτάδραχμος and δεκάδραχμος, perhaps also ἑξάδραχμος, were the normal rates upon different forms of garden culture—oliveyards, vineyards, orchards, &c. (cf. l. 128, note).

As to the nature and purpose of these taxes very little is known except as regards the ὀκτάδραχμος. The evidence concerning this shows that it was an impost upon vineyards paid in addition to the ordinary land-taxes, and was at first intended for religious purposes (cf. note on l. 128).[1] That the τρίδραχμος was at any rate in origin religious has been shown in the introd. to **213**, and the ἑξάδραχμος Φιλαδελφου reveals its origin in its title. Possibly, therefore, the same basis and general characteristics may be ascribed to the various taxes with which **216** deals. With regard to the comparative extent of these different kinds of land, it is noteworthy that by far the largest number of arurae belong to the class assessed at 3 dr. Land at 8 drachmae was fairly common, whereas land at 10 dr. appears only once (l. 304), a fact no doubt partly due to the lacunae of the papyrus. The absence of ἑξάδραχμος in **216** is probably also accidental. The Alexandrians do not appear as large land-owners in the region, the tax called β τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων occurring but twice (l. 69; cf. ll. 99, and 319).

There is nothing surprising in the importance and extent of garden cultivation in the Delta revealed by **216**; for evidence outside papyri attests it.[2] Our analysis, if correct, implies also much activity at this time on the part of the population in the actual work of reclamation of waste land or the diversion of corn-land to the more profitable gardens. This is consonant with **427**, where the resumption and planting of such land is frequently mentioned, and at the same time throws doubt on the general depopulation and economical

[1] Cf. P. Ghent 20 and note *ad loc.* in Appendix II.

[2] Cf. e. g. above, p. 291, and Naville (*Archaeology of the O. T.*, p. 39) who quotes from the description by the pilgrim Silvia Aquitana of her journey along the Pelusiac branch of the Nile in the fourth century.

depression of the nome which Wilcken has supposed to prevail at this date; cf. **213–22**. introd.[1]

On the sums paid for each tax extra charges (*προσδιαγραφόμενα*) amounting to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the main sum (cf. note on l. 4) are levied. The consistency of the rate throughout the papyrus often makes it possible to restore, at least approximately, defective portions of the text.

The roll is written in a large clear cursive hand of a late second or early third century type. The columns are broad and considerable spaces were left between the lines to allow of later additions which occur in many places, e. g. ll. 7–10 and notes *ad loc.* The arrangement of the document is similar to that of **213** in its division into toparchies under which the villages are grouped without alphabetical order. Thus ll. 1–156 give the conclusion of an unidentified toparchy, possibly the *τόπος Νεομψονο( )* (cf. note on **213**. 307) which is followed (ll. 157–273) by the *Πτεμπαθιὼ τόπος* with its details practically complete. Except ll. 274–90, which give part of the details and summary of the Neomare . . . *τόπος* (cf. l. 274, note), the remaining fragments cannot be geographically arranged. The conclusion of each section is marked by an elaborate recapitulation of the totals. After the roll was finished a revision took place, the revisor marking each village-name by one or two oblique dashes in the margin, and making the corrections and additions required. This second hand is much smaller and less clear than the first, and abbreviations occur frequently. On the practice of enclosing certain entries by lines, to which attention is here called by the use of heavy circular brackets, see **215**. introd. The lower part of the roll is lost, but it is possible to restore partially the missing lines with the aid of the totals at the end of the sections.

Twenty more fragments of the same roll are preserved. Those among them which deserve mention are the following: Fr. 5, the middle of a column concerning the land of a village of which the name is lost, with numerous additions by the second hand: [3] *καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) ἀργ(υρι) μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἄρ.) [* (cf. l. 110), [10] . . . *καὶ δι(ὰ) τῶν μει( ) π(ροσγίνονται) (δρ.) κδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) κε (τριώβ.)* (cf. l. 7, note); Fr. 8, partly published in note on l. 100; Frs. 11 and 14, ends of lines containing arurae and drachmae, the number of which are quoted in the table printed above.

A. Col i.

	Ψ[. . . . .]μὴ	(ἄρουραι) σογ∠δ΄η,
	[ὧν τ]ῶν μὴ τελούντων	(ἄρ.) σνϛδ΄η΄,
	λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι	(ἄρ.) ι∠,
	(δρ.) λα [(τριώβ.),] πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (πεντώβ.) [(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λ]γ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.	
5	Ψονομούνεως [	(ἄρ.)]ιδ΄ι΄ϛ΄λ΄β΄ρ΄κ΄η΄.
	Ψεναρποκρ̣ά̣τεω[ς]	((ἄρ.) μζδ΄η΄ι΄ϛ΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,
2nd hand	καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) εἰς δι(αγραφὴν) [(ἄρ.) γ∠, καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου)] μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἄρ.) γη΄ι΄ϛ΄,) γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.) νγη΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,	

[1] Our objection is not, however, conclusive, for *τῶν μὴ τελούντων* might also refer to exemption caused by special local conditions. Or again, to show the obscurity of the subject, if a religious origin is accepted for these taxes, it is doubtful whether *γῆ ἱερά* should not be included in the sphere of exemption; cf. below, note on l. 128. We regard the view outlined above as the more probable.

1st hand ὧν τ[ῶν μὴ τελούντων] (ἄρ.) ληι´ς´λ´β´ξ´δ´ρ´κ´η´,
λ[οιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι] ((ἄρ.) θδ´η´λ´β´,
10 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) εἰς δι(αγραφὴν) (ἄρ.) γ∠, καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου)] μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἄρ.) γη´ι´ς´,) γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.) ιει´ς´λ´β´.
1st hand [((δρ.) κη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τριώβ.) (ἡμιώβ.),] γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) εἰς δι(αγραφὴν) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) ἀργ(υρι) μει( ) δ] (ἔτους ?) π(ροσγίνονται) (δρ. ?) θ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.),
[(δρ.) μη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (πεντώβ.),) γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) να (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.]
1st hand [(ἄρ.)]
15 [ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων) (ἄρ.)]
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ϟ∠ι´ς´,]
[(δρ.) σοα (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σπη (τετρώβ.).]

Col. ii.

] Μεσνείβεως [(ἄρ.)] ϟς´λ´β´ρ´κ´η´;
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούν[τ]ων (ἄρ.) πε[[δ´]]λ´β´ρ´κ´η´,
20 λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ια,
(δρ.) λγ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β [χ(αλκ.)] γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λε χ(αλκ.) γ.
Νεβλάμεως (ἄρ.) ϟγη´,
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούν[των] (ἄρ.) ξς,
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) κζη´,
25 (τριδράχμου) πα [(δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται)] (δρ.) πς (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
Ναθμε[(ἄρ.) . . .]ι´ς´,
[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι) (ἄρ.) σα∠δ´λ´β´,]
[(δρ.) χε (δυόβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) λζ (πεντώβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) χμγ (ὀβ.).]
30 [(ἄρ.)]
[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ιε,]

Col. iii.

[(τριδράχμου) μη]τροπ(ολιτῶν) (δρ.) με, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) μζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
[. . . . .]εως (ἄρ.) σμβδ´ι´ς´λ´β´ξ´δ´ρ´κ´η´,
35 [ὧν τ]ῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) ϟδδ´ι´ς´λ´β´ξ´δ´ρ´κ´η´,

[λοιπ(αὶ)] τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ρμη,
[(δρ.)] υμδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), [γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) υ]οα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[. . . . . .] [(ἄρ.)]ι̣ς̣,
[ὧν τ]ῶν μὴ [τελούντων (ἄρ.)]ξ̣δ̣,
40 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ιηδ΄,]
[(δρ.) νδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) νη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
Ο[(ἄρ.)
[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) μς∠δ΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄,]
45 [(δρ.) ρμ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ.]
[(ἄρ.)]
[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]

Col. iv.

λ[οιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσ]αι (ἄρ.) ξβδ΄η΄ι΄ς΄,
ὧν [πρὸς] (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) ξαη΄ι΄ς΄,
50 (δρ.) ρπ[γ] (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ια (τριώβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρϟε [(ἡμιωβ.),]
καὶ π[ρ]ὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) αδ΄,
(δρ.) ι, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρϟγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(δρ.) ιβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) σε (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
Ψενκαλ̣ὼ (ἄρ.) [
55 ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντ[ων (ἄρ.)
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσα[ι (ἄρ.) γ∠,
(δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[(ἄρ.)]
[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]
60 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) νδ∠ι΄ς΄λ΄β΄,]
[(δρ.) ρξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ροδ (ἡμιωβ.).]

51. ηϛ// Pap.

Col. v.

Ψενθμενω̣[. . . . . .] (ἄρ.) ξγ∠δ΄η΄λ΄β΄,
ὧν τῶ[ν μὴ τελού]ντων (ἄρ.) να∠δ΄η΄λ΄β΄,
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ιβ,

65 (δρ.) λς, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β̣ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
Βινώθρεως (ἄρ.) ρξεΔη΄ι΄ς΄,
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελ[ούν]των (ἄρ.) ϙαΔδ΄η΄ι΄ς΄,
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) ογΔδ΄,
ὧν β (τριώβ.) Ἀλεξ(ανδρέων) (ἄρ.) εΔ,
70 (δρ.) ιγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(πεντώβ.)] χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
(τρίδραχμον) μη(τρο)π(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) [ξ]η̣δ̣΄,
(δρ.) σδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, [γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σιζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σιη (δυόβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) [ιγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) σλβ χ(αλκ.) α.
[(ἄρ.)]
75 [ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) κηδ΄ι΄ς΄λ΄β΄,]
[(δρ.) πδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) πθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

Col. vi.

Ταυθὰλ (ἄρ.) κζ,
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντ[ων] (ἄρ.) καΔη΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄,
80 λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (τρίδραχμον) (ἄρ.) ς,
(δρ.) ιη, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ιθ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
Ψεναράχθεως (ἄρ.) κζη΄,
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) ιζη΄,
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) θ,
85 (δρ.) κζ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) κη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[. . .]εως ((ἄρ.) νζΔδ΄η΄ι΄ς΄λ΄β΄,
2nd hand [καὶ] δι(ὰ) π̣(ροσγράφου) (ἄρ.) α), γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.) νηΔδ΄η΄[ι΄]ς΄λ΄β΄,
1st hand [ὧν] τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) ιαι̣΄[ς΄,
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι] (τρίδραχμον) [((ἄρ.) μϛΔδ΄η΄λ΄β΄,
90 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) (ἄρ.) α), γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.) μζΔδ΄η΄λ΄β΄,]
1st hand [((δρ.) ρμ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρμθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,]
2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) (δρ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) γ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,]
[(δρ.) ρμγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρνβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]
1st hand [(γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.) ϙλζδ΄ξ΄δ (2nd hand) καὶ δι(ὰ) πρ(οσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (ἄρ.) γΔ καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) μει̣( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἄρ.) γη΄ι΄ς΄,) γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.) ϙμγΔδ΄η΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄.]

95 1st hand [(ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) ʼΒωιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ʼΒτϙ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]

[καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) ἀργ(υρι) μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (δρ.) θ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.).]

[/ (δρ.) ʼΒωλδ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροζ,) γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ʼΓια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α,]

Col. vii.

1st hand ὧν β (τριώβ.) ʼΑλεξανδρέων [(ἄρ.) ε]∠

100 2nd hand (ἃ π(ροκείμεναι).)

1st hand (δρ.) ιγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) [(δρ.) ι]δ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

2nd hand (ἃ π(ροκείμεναι))

1st hand κα[ὶ] π[ρὸ]ς (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) (ϙλ∠ξ′δ′,

2nd hand κ[αὶ] δι(ὰ) πρ(οσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (ἄρ.) γ∠, καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἄρ.) γη′ι′ς′,) γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.) ϙλζη′ι′ς′ξ′δ′.

105 (ξβδ′ι′ς′, ι∠, ιει′ς′λ′β′, ϙ∠ι′ς′, ια, κζη′, σα∠δ′λ′β′,
ιε, ρμη, ιηδ′, μς∠δ′λ′β′ξ′δ′, ξαη′ι′ς′, γ∠, νδ∠ι′ς′λ′β′,
ιβ, [ξηδ′,] κηδ′ι′ς′λ′β′, ς, θ, μζ∠δ′η′λ′β′, σ(εσημείωμαι?),)

1st hand (ἀ[ργ(υρίου) (δρ.) ʼΒψ]ϙ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ʼΒτξε (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) πρ(οσγράφου) ε]ἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

110 [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) ἀ]ργ(υρι) μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (δρ.) θ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.),)

[(/ (δρ.) ʼΒωι] (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροε (τριώβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.)) ʼΒτπς (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.

[(ρπς (πεντώβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.)] ᾳ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) ρϙη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

[λα (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.)] ᾳ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) λγ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

[με, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.)] μζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) ⟨χ(αλκ.) β.⟩

115 [υμδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) υοα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).]

[νδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) νη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

[ρμ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ.]

[ρπγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ια (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) ρϙε (ἡμιωβ.).]

[ι (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.)]

Col. viii.

120 2nd hand (ρξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) ροδ (ἡμιωβ.).

λς, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

σδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σιζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

ᾳἰ π(ροκείμεναι) πδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.?) [χ(αλκ.)] ᾳ (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ᾳἰ π(ροκείμεναι) πθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

ιη, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ιθ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

125 κζ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) κη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

ρμγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ, / (δρ.) ρνβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, κα . ( ) πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) επ( ) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / επ( ) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.)

1st hand καὶ πρ[ὸς] (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) ᾳ[δ',]

2nd hand ([? αἰ π]ρ̣ο̣κ(είμεναι).)

130 1st hand [(δρ.) ι, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

[γ(ίνονται) ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ((δρ.) Ϫωιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) Ϫτϥ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) πρ(οσγράφου) εἰς διαγρα(φὴν) (δρ.) ι (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]

[καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) ἀ]ργ(υρι) μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (δρ.) θ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.).)]

[(/ (δρ.) Ϫωλδ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ροζ, γ(ίνονται)) (δρ.) Ϫια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.]

135 [(ρπς (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ια (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) ρϥη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

[λα (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) λγ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

[μη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (πεντώβ.), / (δρ.) να (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.]

[σοα (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σπη (τετρώβ.).]

[λγ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λε χ(αλκ.) γ.]

140 [πα (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) πς (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]

[χε (δυόβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) λζ (πεντώβ.), / (δρ.) χμγ (ὀβ.).]

[με, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) μζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.)]

120. ο of ροδ corr.

Col. ix.

2nd hand (υμδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κ[ζ] (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) υοα (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
νδ (τετρώβ.?) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.?) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) νη (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ρμ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.?) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ.
ρϟγ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιβ [(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,] / (δρ.) σε (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ι (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.) (ἡμιώβ.) χ(αλκ.) [γ,] / (δρ.) ια (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ρξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) ροδ (ἡμιωβ.).
λς, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (ὀβ.), (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
σιη (δυόβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιγ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) σλβ χ(αλκ.) α.
πδ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) πθ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
ι̣[η, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ιθ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
κζ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων)] (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) κη (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
ρμγ [(τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ,] / (δρ.) ρνβ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
κα . ( ) [[. .]] πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) επ( ) [[χ(αλκ.) β]] (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / [[(ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.)]] χ(αλκ.) β, επ( ) (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.)

1st hand Πτεμπ[α]θιώ·

Περκοίνε[ω]ς	(ἄρ.) υνβδ΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,
[ὧν τῶν μὴ] τελούντων	(ἄρ.) τξδ΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι]	(ἄρ.) ϟβ,
[ὧν πρὸς (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) ϟα,]	
[(δρ.) σογ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιζ χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σϟ χ(αλκ.) γ,]	
[καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον)	(ἄρ) α,]
[(δρ.) η, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.),]	
[γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σπα, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιζ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σϟη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]	

144. νη corr.

Col. x.

Πώεως	(ἄρ.) ν[. . . . . .,]
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων	(ἄρ.) λ . [. ρ΄]κ΄η΄,
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι	(ἄρ.) κζδ΄,
ὧν (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολ(ιτῶν)	(ἄρ.) [ι]ϛδ΄,
(δρ.) μθ χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ν[β] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.	
κα[ὶ] πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον)	(ἄρ.) ια,
[(δρ.) πη,] πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (τριώβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ϟγ [(τριώβ.),	

[γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρλζ χ(αλκ.) β,] πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμε (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.) α.

[(ἄρ.)]

175 [ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]

[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.)]

[ὧν (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) μθ∠η΄ι΄ς΄,]

[(δρ.) ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρνη (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

170. χ of the second χ(αλκ.) written twice.

Col. xi.

καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) κς, [

180 ἀργ(υρίου) [(δρ.)] ση, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιγ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σκ[α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) τνζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κβ (δυοβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) τοθ (δυόβ.) [(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

Ναβαὸλ (ἄρ.) ρξδ΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄,

ὧν τῶν μὴ [τελού]ντω(ν) (ἄρ.) ρκθδ΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄[δ΄,

λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) λα,

185 [(δρ.) ϙγ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (τετρώβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ϙη (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.

[. . . . . .] (ἄρ.) μζη΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)] γ∠δ΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄[δ΄,

[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) μδδ΄ι΄ς΄λ΄β΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,]

[(δρ.) ρλγ χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρμα (δυόβ.).]

190 [(ἄρ.)]

[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]

Col. xii.

λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) [ιη,

(δρ.) νδ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.)] γ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) νζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.

Φεριεθὼ (ἄρ.) νγδ΄η΄ι΄ς΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

195 ὧν τῶν μὴ [τελο]ύντων (ἄρ.) μ∠ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι [(τρί]δραχμον) (ἄρ.) ιβ∠δ΄η΄[λ΄β΄,

(δρ.) λη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.)] β (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) μα χ(αλκ.) β.

Πηκα[ ] (ἄρ.) σληλ΄β΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελού]ντων (ἄρ.) ροηη΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

200 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) νθ∠δ΄ι΄ς΄λ΄β΄ξ΄δ΄,]

[ὧν (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) ιδ∠δ΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄,]

[(δρ.) μδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) ., πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) ., γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) μζ (δυόβ.) . . .]

[καὶ πρὸς (? δεκάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) μελ′β′,]
[(δρ.) ? υν (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κη (ὀβ.), / (δρ.) υοη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]
[γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ? υϙε . . ., πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) λ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.)., / (δρ.) φκε . . .]

Col. xiii.

Κερκενούφεως (ἄρ.) τξηδ′[η′λ′β′ρ′]κ′η′,
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελο(ύντων) (ἄρ.) σϙζλ′β′ρ′κ′[η′,]
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.) οαδ′η′,
ὧν πρὸς (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) ξζδ′η′,
(δρ.) σβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σιδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) δ,
(δρ.) λβ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λ[δ,]
γ(ίνονται) [(δρ.) σλδ] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) (χαλκ.) β, / (δρ.) σμη [(τετρώβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.).
[(ἄρ.)]
[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)]
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.)]
[(δρ.)

Col. xiv.

Πτῃ[.] . εως (ἄρ.) τι∠[η′ι′ϛ′ . . ρ′κ′η′,]
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντω(ν) (ἄρ.) σοβ∠η′ι′ϛ′[. .]ρ′κ′η′,
λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦ[σ]αι (ἄρ.) λη,
(δρ.) ριδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρκα (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
Θελβώνθεως (ἄρ.) σγη′[ι′ϛ′]ξ′δ′,
ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) ρνβ∠δ′η′ι′ϛ′ξ′δ′,
λοιπ(αὶ) τελ[οῦσ]αι (ἄρ.) νδ̣′,
[(δρ.) ρμζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),] πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ρ̣ν̣ζ.
[. . . . . (ἄρ.) . . . .]ρ′κ′η′,
[ὧν τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.)] . .,
[λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι (ἄρ.)]
[(δρ.)]
[γ(ίνονται) (ἄρ.)]
[ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.)]

Col. xv.

1st hand (τρίδραχμον) μητ[ροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.)]δ̣′ρ′κ′η′
2nd hand (ϙα, ιϛδ′, μ̣[θ∠η′ι′ϛ′, λα, μδδ′ι′ϛ′λ′β′ρ′κ′η′, ιη, ιβ∠δ′η′λ′β′, ιδ]∠δ′ι̣′[ϛ′ξ′δ′,] ξζδ′η′, [. . ., λη, νδ′, 20 letters]∠ δ̣′ι̣′ϛ̣′ξ̣′δ̣′·)

235 1st hand ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) Ἀ[. . ., πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) . . ., γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) . . .] (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) ϛ.

2nd hand (σογ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιζ χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σϟ χ(αλκ.) γ.]

μθ χ(αλκ.) β [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) νβ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.]

ρμθ χ(αλκ.) γ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρνη (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

ϟγ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ϟη (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

240 ρλγ χ(αλκ.) α, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμα (δυόβ.).]

νδ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) νζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

λη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) μα χ(αλκ.) β.]

μδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [., πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) ., / (δρ.) μζ (δυόβ.) . . .]

ϛ[β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιβ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) σιδ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).]

245 [ ]

[ριδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ρκα (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]

[ρμζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρνζ.]

[ )]

1st hand [καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) μβ,]

250 2nd hand [(α, ια, κϛ, δ)]

1st hand [ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) τλϛ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κα, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) τνζ.]

2nd hand [(η, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).]

[πη, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (τριώβ.), / (δρ.) ϟγ (τριώβ.).]

[ση, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιγ, / (δρ.) σκα.)]

Col. xvi.

255 ([λβ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β, / (δρ.) λδ).]

1st hand κ[αὶ πρὸς (? δεκάδραχμον) (ἄρ.) με λ´β´,]

2nd hand ([αἱ π(ροκείμεναι))]

1st hand γ(ίνονται) [(δρ.) ? υν (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κη (ὀβ.), / (δρ.) υοη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.]

2nd hand ([αἱ π(ροκείμεναι))]

260 1st hand γ(ίνονται) [ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.)

2nd hand (σπα, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιζ (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) σϟη (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

ρλζ χ(αλκ.) [β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμε (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.

τνζ (ἡμιωβ.) [χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) κβ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, / (δρ.) τοθ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

ϟγ, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ϟη (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

265 ρ[λγ χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) η (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, / (δρ.) ρμα (δυόβ.)

[νδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) γ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) νζ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
[λη (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) μα χ(αλκ.) β.]
[? υϙε . . ., πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) λ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.)., / (δρ.) φκε . . .]
[σλδ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιδ (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) σμη (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).]
270 [ ]
[ριδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, / (δρ.) ρκα (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.]
[ρμζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) θ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ρνζ.]
[ ]
. . . . . .

B.

Col. i.

Φερνουφεί . [(ἄρ.) ηL,
275 (δρ.) κε (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(δρ.) α (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) κζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
Ψενκομνάχθεως [(ἄρ.) α,
(δρ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) γ (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
Ζμούμεως [(ἄρ.) εL,
(δρ.) ις (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ιζ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
280 Ἰβι[ῶ]νος Ἁρυώτου [(ἄρ.) ιαL,
[(δρ.) λδ (τριώβ.),] πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(δρ.) β (ὀβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λς (τετρώβ.).
. . . . . .

At least one column lost.

Col. ii.

καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) [(ἄρ.) δδ′,
(δρ.) λδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, [γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λς (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
γ(ίνονται) ἐπὶ τὸ α(ὐτὸ) (δρ.) σ . [. . ., πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) . . .,
285 γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σλε (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. [
Ῥενθίγγου (τρίδραχμον) μητροπολει[τῶν (ἄρ.) β,
(δρ.) ς, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) [(δρ.) ς (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.
γ(ίνονται) τόπου μετὰ τὰς μὴ τελούσ[ας
2nd hand]ηL, α, εL, ιαL, [
290 [. . . . .] . . . L′δ′η′[
. . . . . .

282. ηϛ// Pap.

C.

. . . . . .

(δρ.) μ[

Χολὴ [(ἄρ.)

ὧν τῶν μὴ τ[ελούντων (ἄρ.)

λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι [(ἄρ.) ζ,

295 (τριδράχμου) (δρ.) κα, [πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) κβ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.

[ ] [(ἄρ.)

[ὧν τ]ῶν μὴ τελ[ούντων (ἄρ.)

[λοιπ(αὶ) τε]λοῦσαι [(ἄρ.)

[(τριδράχμου) μ]ητροπ(ολιτῶν) (δρ.) ιδ[

. . . . . .

D.

300 ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) (ωμζ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) νγ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ϙ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) (2nd hand) καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) εἰς δι(αγραφὴν) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται)

(τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,) [/ (δρ.) ωμζ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) νγ (ὀβ.), γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ϙα χ(αλκ.) β.

1st hand καὶ πρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον) [(ἄρ.) γ∠,

(δρ.) κη, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) α (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), [γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

καὶ πρὸς (δεκάδραχμον) [(ἄρ.) κζι΄ς΄λ΄β΄,

305 (δρ.) σο (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ις (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) [(δρ.) σπζ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

[γ(ίνονται)] ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ((δρ.) Ἀρμς χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) [(δρ.) οα (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,

γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) Ἀσιζ (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

2nd hand καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) εἰς δι(αγραφὴν) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,) / (δρ.) Ἀρμ[ς (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) οα (τετρώβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) Ἀσιη (τριώβ.).

1st hand [. . . . .]ω ((ἄρ.) υκα[∠ι΄ς΄ . . .,

310 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ)] π(ροσγράφου) εἰς δι(αγραφὴν) π(ροσγίνεται) (ἀρ.) δ΄), / (ἄρ.) υκα∠δ΄ι̣΄ς̣΄[. . .,

1st hand [ὧν] τῶν μὴ τελούντων (ἄρ.) [τκ . . .,

[λοιπ(αὶ) τ]ελοῦσαι ((ἄρ.) ϙα[ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνεται) (ἀρ.)] δ̣΄), / (ἄρ.) ϙαδ΄ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

1st hand [ὧν (τρίδραχμον) μ]ητροπ(ολιτῶν) ((ἄρ.) πζ[∠η΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

315 2nd hand [καὶ δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου) μει( ) δ (ἔτους) π(ροσγίνονται) (ἀρ.) δ΄,) /] (ἄρ.) πζ∠δ̣΄η̣΄ξ΄δ΄ρ΄κ΄η΄,

1st hand [(δρ.) σξβ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ις (δυόβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α̣, γ(ίνονται) [(δρ.) σοθ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

. . . . . .

E.

ὧν (τρίδραχμον) [μητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) νδδ',
(δρ.) ρξβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), π̣[ρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ι (ὀβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ροβ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α.
καὶ πρὸς β (τριώβ.) Ἀλεξαν[δρέων (ἄρ.) λε,
320 (δρ.) πζ (τριώβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ε (δυόβ.?) [(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) ϙβ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
γ(ίνονται) ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δρ.) σν [(ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) ιε (τριώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ,
γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) σξε ⟨(πεντώβ.)⟩ χ(αλκ.) γ.
[. . . .] . λθεως [(ἄρ.) . . .
[ὧν τ]ῶν μὴ τελούντων [(ἄρ.) . . .
325 [λοιπ(αὶ) τελ]οῦσαι (τρίδραχμον) μ[ητροπ(ολιτῶν) (ἄρ.) . . .

. . . . . .

1. Before this column the records concerning one village only are missing to make the section complete. We know, however, from the summary at the end of the section that this village possessed $62\frac{5}{16}$ ar. assessed at 3 dr. (l. 105; cf. note *ad loc.*) paying 186 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch., *προσδιαγρ.* 11 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch., total 198 dr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 2 ch. ll. 112 and 135). There was no land assessed at other rates; cf. ll. 51 and 69 notes.

The *μ* of Ψ[. . . . .]*μή* is certain. Moreover *Ψεναρβή* (cf. **213.** 63) was in the Ptempathio toparchy.

3. The number ought to be $17\frac{1}{2}$, not $10\frac{1}{2}$.

λοιπ(αὶ) τελοῦσαι: sc. (*τρίδραχμον*) *μητροπ(ολιτῶν)*; cf. ll. 24, 25, 103.

4. The *πρ(οσδιαγραφόμενα)* are calculated throughout at a rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the main sum; cf. **194.** 3, note, **215.** 3–5, note, **217.** introd. When the main sum contained obols and chalci the percentage for *προσδιαγρ.* was naturally only approximately calculated; for instance here the *προσδιαγρ.* on 31 dr. 3 ob. should be exactly 1 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ch., but the $\frac{1}{2}$ ch., which did not exist as a coin, was left out.

5. *Ψονομούνεως*: the same name apparently is found in **220.** introd., but it has been there corrected into *Ψαραμούνεω[ς]*; the toparchy *Νεομψονο*( ) (cf. e.g. **214.** introd. Fr. 1) is perhaps a compound of this name. There was no land liable to the taxes here concerned in the area of this village, and it is noticeable that the revisor did not mark the name by a dash in the margin as he did the others.

7. Cf. ll. 94 and 104. The total ought to be 54, &c. For the resolution *δι(ὰ) π(ροσγράφου)* here and in other similar passages (ll. 87 sqq., 104 sqq., 300 sqq.) cf. Wessely, *Stud. Pal.* i, p. 70. 383, 396, 440, B. G. U. 776. ii. 19 (cf. **209.** 10, note). A *πρόσγραφον* was a document containing supplementary information meant to modify or complete an official list. The copy of an original *πρόσγραφον* is preserved in B. G. U. 457 [W. 252], cf. P. Tebt. 289. 3, Oxy. 513. 34 [W. 183], Preisigke, P. Cairo 9. 9, B. G. U. 563. i. 23, ii. 14, 15 (where *διὰ προσγρ(άφου)* should be read). *προσδόσιμον* was synonymous (B. G. U. 563. i. 9). But while *μει*( ) remains unexplained the interpretation of the formula here must be considered doubtful. Here the additional arurae belonged to the class assessed at 3 drachmae, and were therefore added to the number thus taxed (l. 10), with the corresponding sums (l. 12); cf. ll. 109, 110. All these additions were made by the second hand, who drew enclosing lines round them as well as the previous numbers; cf. **215.** introd.

9. The number should be $9\frac{3}{8}$ only; cf. ll. 6 and 8.

10. The final number, including the additions, should be $16\frac{3}{32}$ instead of $15\frac{3}{32}$. This error, however, does not affect the amount of drachmae in l. 13, which is arrived at by adding successively to the number given in l. 11 the sums corresponding to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{16}$ ar.

11. The *προσδιαγρ.* are slightly wrong, since 1 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. should be paid on 28 dr.

12. Cf. ll. 109–10.

16–17. Cf. l. 105 and note. The figures in l. 17 have been calculated from the number of arurae.

25. (*τριδράχμου*): cf. l. 103, note.

28–9. Cf. l. 105 and note. The figures in l. 29 are again based on the number of arurae.

32. Cf. l. 106.

40. Cf. l. 106.

41. The sum paid on $18\frac{1}{4}$ ar. should be exactly 54 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob.; cf. however l. 144.

44. Cf. l. 106.

45. Cf. l. 145.

51. This $1\frac{1}{4}$ ar. is the only land in this section assessed at eight drachmae, as the recapitulation at the end shows (l. 128). It is thus certain that no land of this category was recorded in the lost lines at the bottom of the roll. On the *ὀκτάδραχμος* tax see l. 128, note.

56. Cf. l. 106.

57. Cf. l. 147.

60. Cf. l. 106.

61. Cf. ll. 120 and 148. The *προσδιαγρ.* are calculated on 164 dr.

69. These $5\frac{1}{2}$ ar. are the only land in the toparchy assessed at 2 dr. 3 ob.; cf. l. 99. For *β (τριώβ.) Ἀλεξ(ανδρέων)* cf. ll. 99, 319, and introd.

72. 204 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob. should be paid on $68\frac{1}{4}$ ar.; cf. however l. 122.

76. Cf. l. 107.

77. Cf. ll. 123 and 151.

80. The number should be $5\frac{19}{64}$.

84. The figure should be 10, not 9.

87. The alterations made here by the second hand (cf. note on l. 7) have not been repeated in the recapitulation in the next column (ll. 108–11), no doubt by mistake. The number of arurae given in l. 107, however, includes the additional arura, and the sum in l. 126 corresponds to $47\frac{29}{32}$ ar.

90. Cf. l. 107. The restorations are made on the model of ll. 7 and 10; cf. ll. 104, 109–10.

94 sqq. The presence here of general totals of diversely taxed land and the sums paid thereon is made certain by the first line of the next column (l. 99), *ὧν β (τριώβ.)* &c. The additions, as the next column again shows, were made by the second hand, the first having left for the purpose considerable space between the lines. For instance, after having written the heading *καὶ πρὸς (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν)* in l. 103, the scribe left a space of about 5 cm. The totals and recapitulations which extend from l. 94 to l. 156 (see note on l. 152) are arranged as follows: (1) the total number of arurae taxed (l. 94); (2) the total sum paid on them (ll. 95–8); (3) the different categories constituting the totals, namely (*a*) land assessed at 2 dr. 3 ob. and the corresponding sum (ll. 99–102), (*b*) land assessed at 3 dr. (ll. 103–4) and the corresponding sum (ll. 108–11), (*c*) land assessed at 8 dr. and the corresponding sum (ll. 128–30). Between the totals of arurae and drachmae the second hand inserted the numbers of arurae assessed at 3 dr. in each village (ll. 105–7), the addition of which gives the total in l. 104; and the final total paid for the 3-dr. tax including the additions (l. 111) is followed by a list (ll. 112–27), also by the second hand, of the items paid in each village for *τρίδραχμος* and constituting the total. This list, however, is incomplete, the scribe having left out by mistake a series of numbers (l. 114, note). (4) The general total of drachmae paid on taxed arurae with additions (ll. 131–4), followed by a list, by the second hand, of the total sum paid in each village for the different taxes (ll. 135–56). When a village had nothing but land assessed at 3 dr., the number in this list was naturally the same as that in the list in ll. 112–27 of sums paid for land at 3 dr. The following table tabulates the data of ll. 94 to 134. It will be remarked that the sums arrived at in the table differ slightly from those in the papyrus. This is not due to errors on the part of the scribes, but to the fact that several sums are not preserved either in the body of the document or in the lists at the end of the section; and since their calculation rests on fractions of arurae, an exact coincidence between the sums arrived at and those which actually stood in the papyrus is hardly to be expected. However, though the numbers restored are not quite exact, they have been inserted, the document being thus much easier to understand. Moreover, the divergence never amounts to more than 1 ob. (l. 108). For the arurae there is no such difference between the table and the papyrus, since the number for each village is preserved either in the section dealing with the village or in the list in ll. 105–7.

Village.	Tax.	Number of taxed arurae.	Sum. dr.	ob.	ch.	Supplements. dr.	ob.	ch.	Total. dr.	ob.	ch.	References.
Βινῶθρις	β (τριώβολον) Ἀλεξανδρέων	$5\frac{1}{2}$	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$			5	2	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	l. 99; cf. ll. 69–70
[ ]	(τρίδραχμος) μητροπολιτῶν	$62\frac{5}{16}$	186	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	4	1	198	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	cf. ll. 1, 105, notes
Ψ[. . . . .]μή	,,	$10\frac{1}{2}$	31	3		1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	33	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 3–4
Ψεναρποκράτις	,,	$9\frac{13}{32}$	28	1	2	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$		29	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 9 and 11
[ ]	,,	$90\frac{9}{16}$	271	4	1	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3	288	4		[ll. 16–17]; cf. l. 105
Μεσνεῖβις	,,	11	33			2		3	35		3	ll. 20–1
Νεβλᾶμις	,,	$27\frac{1}{8}$	81	2	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	86	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	ll. 24–5
Ναθμε[	,,	$201\frac{25}{32}$	605	2		37	5		643	1		[ll. 28–9]; cf. l. 105
[ ]	,,	15	45			2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	47	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	[ll. 32–]3; cf. l. 106
[. . . . .]ις	,,	148	444			27	$4\frac{1}{2}$		471	$4\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 36–7
[ ]	,,	$18\frac{1}{4}$	54	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	58	1	2	[ll. 40–1]; cf. l. 106
Ο[ ]	,,	$46\frac{51}{64}$	140	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$		149		3	[ll. 44–5]; cf. l. 106
[ ]	,,	$61\frac{3}{16}$	183	$3\frac{1}{2}$		11	3		195	$\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 49–50
Ψενκαλώ	,,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	3			$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	ll. 56–7
[ ]	,,	$54\frac{19}{32}$	163	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	174	$\frac{1}{2}$		[ll. 60–1]; cf. l. 106
Ψενθμενω[	,,	12	36			2	$1\frac{1}{2}$		38	$1\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 64–5
Βινῶθρις	,,	$68\frac{1}{4}$	204	$3\frac{1}{2}$		12	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	217	2	3	ll. 71–2
[ ]	,,	$28\frac{11}{32}$	84	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	89	3	2	[ll. 76–7]; cf. l. 107
Τανθάλ	,,	6	18			1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	19	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 80–1
Ψεναράχθις	,,	9	27			1	4	3	28	4	3	ll. 84–5
[. . .]ις	,,	$46\frac{29}{32}$	140	4	3	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	149	3	2	[ll. 89 and 91]; cf. l. 107, l. 87, note
	Totals for land at 3 dr.	$930\frac{33}{64}$	2,790	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	174	1	1	2,964	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 103, 108
]	(ὀκτάδραχμος)	$1\frac{1}{4}$	10				$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 51–2
	Totals for all land taxed before additions	$937\frac{17}{64}$	2,814	3	1	175	4	1	2,990	1	2	[ll. 94 and 95]
	Subsequent additions.											
Ψεναρποκράτις	(τρίδραχμος)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	3			$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	ll. 10 and 12; cf. ll. 96–7, 104, 109–10
,,	,,	$3\frac{3}{16}$	9	3	3		$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	1		,, ,,
,,	Totals.	$6\frac{11}{16}$	20		3	1	1		21	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	
Final totals for land at 3 dr.		$937\frac{13}{64}$	2,810	5		175	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	2,986	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	ll. 104 and 111
Final totals for all land taxed		$943\frac{61}{64}$	2,834	$3\frac{1}{2}$		176	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	3,011	3	1	[ll. 94 and 98]

100. αἱ π(ροκείμεναι): cf. ll. 102, 123, and e. g. **205.** introd. Here and in l. 102 the words take the place of the lists of items constituting the totals, e. g. in ll. 105 sqq., 112 sqq. Since the $5\frac{1}{2}$ ar. in l. 99 were not the product of addition but a single item (l. 69), the revisor in analysing the totals had here nothing to enter beyond the preceding figure, and instead of repeating this wrote αἱ π(ροκείμεναι). This explanation is confirmed by Fr. 8, which contains part of a summary similar to ll. 99 sqq., and reads [1] 1st hand [καὶ π]ρὸς (ὀκτάδραχμον [ἄρ. δδ′] [2] 2nd hand δδ′ [3] 1st hand (δρ.) λδ, πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) β (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λς [(ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) α] κτλ. Here it was no saving of trouble actually to repeat the preceding figures instead of merely referring back to them. In l. 123 αἱ π(ροκείμεναι) is presumably again to be read, the words referring back to the lost paragraph from which the following figures were taken, though why such reference was made in this case remains obscure.

103. (τρίδραχμον) μητροπ(ολιτῶν): cf. l. 286, where μητροπολει[τῶν is found. The same tax apparently occurs in P. Tebt. 500, where γ′ stands for (τρίδραχμος); it is there qualified by διοικ(ήσεως), whereas the proceeds of the same tax in **213** are paid to the priestly department; cf. introd. *ad loc.* and note on l. 128 below.

104. Cf. ll. 7 and 10. It has been already noticed that the arura added in ll. 87 (cf. note) and 90 has not been recorded here, no doubt by mistake; the total is accordingly too small to that extent.

105 sqq. In these lines the second hand gave a list of the numbers of arurae taxed at 3 dr. in each successive village after the additions had been made. The original number was increased only in two villages cf. the third number in the list and l. 10, and the last number and l. 90. The first number corresponds to the first village of the section, which was dealt with in the paragraph immediately preceding Col. i. For the rest of the successive numbers cf. ll. 3, 10, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 49, 56, 60, 64, 71, 76, 80, 84, 90.

110. For the reading ἀ]ργ(υρι) cf. Fr. 5 on p. 331.

111. The sums paid in each village for (τρίδραχμος), including the additions, amount to a total of 2,813 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch., not 2,810 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch. The difference of 3 dr. is due to the fact that the revisor forgot to include after l. 110 the 3 dr. paid on the arura added in l. 90. The 2,810 dr. were not obtained by again adding all totals after the alterations had been made, which would have prevented the error, but by adding to the original total in l. 108 the sums subsequently levied on the supplementary arurae in ll. 109–10. The sum recorded in l. 126 (cf. l. 93) is, however, right.

112. Cf. notes on ll. 1, 105 sqq.

113. Cf. l. 4.

114. After 31 dr. 3 ob. &c. (l. 4) should come 48 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch. (l. 13), but after having written the former sum, the scribe by inadvertence resumed at the top of Col. iii, thus leaving out the totals for five villages. This is a proof that the total in l. 111 was not obtained by the addition of the items forming the present list, but that the list was inserted after the calculation of that total. The supposition of a mere transposition of the items is inadmissible, for the column without the five missing totals is of the average length ; cf. the next column.

115. Cf. ll. 37 and 143.

116. Cf. ll. 41 and 144.

117. Cf. ll. 45 and 145.

118. Cf. l. 50.

119. Cf. ll. 57 and 147.

120. Cf. ll. 61 and 148.

121. Cf. ll. 65 and 149.

122. Cf. l. 72.

123. Cf. ll. 77 and 151, and for αἱ π(ροκείμεναι) see note on l. 100.

124. Cf. ll. 81 and 152.

125. Cf. ll. 85 and 153.

126. Cf. ll. 93 and 154.

127. Cf. l. 155. The line which has been inserted here no doubt belongs to the previous list, but to what it refers is obscure.

128. Cf. l. 51. The ὀκτάδραχμος is commonly found associated with taxes on garden-lands; cf. P. Tebt. 500 (above, note on l. 103), **186**. 4–5, **213**. *passim*, B. G. U. 572. 5, 10, 574. 6, P. Oxy. 1185. 19, 1283. 17, 21.[1] In P. Oxy. 1185 only is the name of the tax written out, being elsewhere expressed by an η followed by the symbol for drachma which is sometimes crossed (cf. ll. 51, 282, crit. notes). The identification of the ὀκτάδραχμος and the σπονδὴ Διονύσου has been suggested in the note on P. Oxy. 1283. 17, and weight is added to the argument by an examination of **186**, B. G. U. 572–4, P. Tebt. 500, Oxy. 653, 917, and 1283. These documents are alike in dealing with taxes upon garden-land, especially the ἀπόμοιρα, ναύβιον, and ἐπάρουριον and to these regular taxes is added either (ὀκτάδραχμος), σπονδή (P. Oxy. 653), σπονδὴ Διονύσου (P. Oxy. 917), or (ὀκτάδραχμος) σπονδὴ Διονύσου (P. Oxy. 1283). The different terms appear therefore to be equivalents, the shorter titles being used as abbreviations of the complete name found only in P. Oxy. 1283. Thus it seems that officials in Oxyrhynchus generally preferred σπονδή, in Arsinoë and Thmûis ὀκτάδραχμος. The tax was levied per arura (cf. P. Oxy. 916 and **213**) and although the identification of ὀκτάδραχμος and σπονδή seems reasonably secure, it is curious that three different tax-payers should have paid under this heading the same amount of 8 dr. 4 ob. 1 ch. (cf. P. Oxy. 917. 3, 1283. 17, 21) ; this can be explained by assuming either that their land in the three cases happened to be the same in extent, or that the tax at this date was not being levied κατ' ἄρουραν. The ὀκτάδραχμος did not fall on all garden-land, but on vine-land only. The qualification Διονύσου implies such a connexion and it is noteworthy that in the taxing-lists **186** and **213** the ὀκτάδραχμος follows directly on ἀ]μπέλ(ου) or φόρου ἀμπέλου (cf. **186**. 3, **213**. 138, 288, 448). This view seems at first sight difficult to reconcile with the data of B. G. U. 572–4, which are fragments from a single roll and contain a list of proprietors with the extent of ἀμπελῶνες, ἐλαιῶνες, and παράδεισοι they possessed and the taxes they paid thereon. According to 574. 4 sq., a certain exegetes had in all $23\frac{7}{64}$ ar. of which $9\frac{1}{2}$ were ἀμπέλου, $7\frac{39}{64}$ of

[1] In an unpublished taxing-sheet from the Fayûm an entry records a payment of . . . 40 dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ob. for (ὀκταδράχμου), ν(αυβίου), εἰδῶ(ν), and in another place the following sequence of entries occurs ἐλ(αίας) (δραχμὰς) γ, ἐπ(αρουρίου) (δραχμὰς) ι, (ὀκταδράχμου) (δραχμὰς) ιϛ.

a kind which cannot be determined, and the remaining 6 of a third kind equally unascertainable. The sum paid for ὀκτάδραχμος, 50 dr. 3½ ob., does not correspond to any of these figures and it is unlikely that it represents only an instalment since the full sum is paid for ναύβιον (l. 6). The solution is probably that the ὀκτάδραχμος was incident only upon a portion of the 9½ ar. of vine-land, the rest belonging to the exempted category called τῶν μὴ τελούντων (cf. introd., p. 329).[1] A tax upon vineyards at the same rate of 8 dr. per arura occurs in P. Brit. Mus. 119. *passim* (i, p. 142), under the name of οἴνου τέλος; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 150 and 270. Paid there in addition to the land-tax, it has all the characteristics of the ὀκτάδραχμος and may well be only a Theban variant in nomenclature.[2] If this identification is admitted, the fact that the οἴνου τέλος was levied only upon ἄμπελοι ἰδιόκτητοι, the so-called ἀμπ. ἱερατικοί being exempt (Wilcken, *op. cit.*, p. 50), would be explained; for obviously the ὀκτάδρ. σπονδὴ Διονύσου was intended at least in origin as an offering in kind for the benefit of a god and his priests, and taxation on priests for their own benefit would be unnatural. As has been seen in the introd. a priestly origin is also not unlikely for the taxes here associated with the ὀκτάδραχμος, but by this time they had undergone a long evolution which left them little or nothing of their primitive character. The τρίδραχμος remained, at least nominally and in the Mendesian nome, true to its origin, its proceeds—except from limnitic land—belonging to the hieratic department (cf. Table II on p. 294, and pp. 297 sqq.). This may have been only a local treatment; for the same tax is called τριδρ. διοικήσεως in P. Tebt. 500, whereas the ἀπόμοιρα booked in **213** under ἱερατικά belongs to the διοίκησις in Fay. 41. i. 12, ii. 11 (cf. **213**. 100, note), though a difference of date may equally account for the difference of allocation. What kind of garden culture was subject to the τρίδραχμος is not known. The ἑξάδραχμος Φιλαδέλφου has hitherto occurred only in **213**. 354 and may have been peculiar to the Mendesian nome (cf. note, *ad. loc.*). Its name reveals its Ptolemaic origin, but as the ἀπόμοιρα was itself intended for libations in honour of the deified Queen Arsinoë Philadelphus (cf. Rev. Laws Col. 36. 19 [W. 249]), the relation of the two taxes is obscure. At any rate they coexisted in Roman times, and the ἑξάδραχμος, unlike the ἀπόμοιρα, is in **213** paid to the διοίκησις. For the β. τριώβ. Ἀλεξανδρέων and the δεκάδραχμος there is no evidence outside **216**. The significance of the θησαυρικόν, apparently a percentage for the priestly department levied in connexion with certain taxes, which is present in **213** with the ὀκτάδραχμος and ἑξάδραχμος but absent with the τρίδραχμος, is discussed at length in the introd. *ad loc.* The history of the secularization of such taxes is for the most part obscure. It is known, however, that the praefect Aemilius Saturninus (A. D. 197–8) regulated the collection of the ὀκτάδραχμος by an edict (P. Oxy. 916. 7 sqq.), ordering it to be paid per arura, and that in the third century the proceeds of the ὀκτάδραχμος went to the διοίκησις (cf. **213**) and were appropriated to the praefect by an imperial ordinance (P. Oxy. 1185. 16 sqq.). Whether the order by Saturninus was an innovation or only the confirmation of a measure already existing is doubtful. None, however, of the documents mentioning ὀκτάδραχμος is early; all those with dates belong to the end of the second century or the beginning of the third, and those undated may safely be ascribed to the same period, so that the tax in the form there found may well have owed its origin to him. An idea of the considerable sums collected for ὀκτάδραχμος is afforded by **186**. 5, where 219 tal. 83 dr. 3 ob. appear under the heading λόγου (ὀκταδράχμου) in an account dealing with several nomes. In the section of which l. 130 gives the summary only 10 dr. are paid for ὀκτάδραχμος, but in the next section the amount coming under the same heading was much larger (cf. also ll. 282 and 302), so that the total amount for the whole Mendesian nome must have been considerable.

The suggested transition of the σπονδή from an offering to the god in kind to a productive tax earmarked for the praefect illustrates anew the policy followed by the Greek kings of Egypt and their Roman successors towards the Egyptian priesthood which they constantly contrived to weaken by stopping its sources of wealth; cf. Rostowzew, *Gött. Gel. Anz.* 1909, pp. 636 sqq.; Wilcken, *Grundz.*, pp. 93 sqq., 111 sqq.

129. [? αἱ π]ροκ(είμεναι): cf. l. 100 and note. The same words should perhaps be restored after l. 130; cf. l. 102.

130. Cf. l. 52.

131 sqq. For the restoration of these lines cf. ll. 306 sqq. The total in l. 134 is 3 dr. too small for the reason given above in l. 111, note. For ll. 132–3 cf. ll. 109–10 and 12.

135 sqq. contain the list of the total sums paid in each village for all the land taxed; cf. l. 94, note.

[1] Cf. above, p. 252, where the same argument has been used to explain the discrepancy between the payments for γεωμετρία and ναύβιον in B. G. U. 572. 15.

[2] Similarly above, p. 251, it has been suggested that φοινικώνων was used in Thebes for a scale of taxation which in Middle Egypt was known as παραδείσου.

135. Cf. l. 112, l. 1, note, and l. 105 and note.
136. Cf. ll. 4 and 113.
137. Cf. l. 13, and note on l. 10.
138. Cf. l. 17 and note *ad loc.*
139. Cf. l. 21.
140. Cf. l. 25.
141. Cf. l. 29 and note *ad loc.*
142. Cf. l. 33 and l. 114, note.
143. Cf. ll. 37 and 115.
144. Cf. ll. 41 and 116.
145. Cf. ll. 45 and 117.
146. Cf. l. 53.
147. Cf. ll. 57 and 119.
148. Cf. ll. 61 and 120.
149. Cf. ll. 65 and 121.
150. Cf. l. 73.
151. Cf. ll. 77 and 123.
152. Cf. ll. 81 and 124. These and the following numbers, up to l. 156, are written in the margin; cf. note on l. 157.
153. Cf. ll. 85 and 125.
154. Cf. ll. 93 and 126.
155–6. Cf. l. 127 and note. In spite of the scribe's various corrections the total in l. 156 is inconsistent with the item in the line preceding, as are both with the total in l. 127. At the commencement of l. 156 the strokes of deletion were presumably intended to include χ(αλκ.) β though they do not actually reach so far.
157. Here begins a new section dealing with the Πτεμπαθιώ toparchy; cf. **213**. 23, note. This was originally preceded by a space left blank by the first scribe to allow notes and additions by the revisor. The space, however, proved to be too small, and the list beginning l. 135 had to be completed in the margin at the top of Col. ix; cf. l. 152, note.

The following table comprises the data concerning the Πτεμπαθίω toparchy as far as they are preserved. Owing to missing items no totals can be calculated except for the ὀκτάδραχμος.

Village.	Tax.	Number of taxed arurae.	Sum. dr.	ob.	ch.	Supplements. dr.	ob.	ch.	Total. dr.	ob.	ch.	References.
Περκοῖνις	(τρίδραχμος) μητροπολιτῶν	91	273			17		3	290		3	ll. 160, 233, 236
Πῶις	,,	$16\frac{1}{4}$	49		2	3		3	52	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	ll. 169–70, 233, 237
[ ]	,,	$49\frac{11}{16}$	149		3	9	2	3	158	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 233, 238
Ναβαόλ	,,	31	93			5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	98	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 184–5, 239
[ ]	,,	$44\frac{45}{128}$	133		1	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	141	2		ll. 188–9, 240
[ ]	,,	18	54			3	2	2	57	2	2	ll. 192–3, 241
Φεριεθώ	,,	$12\frac{29}{32}$	38	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$		41		2	ll. 196–7, 242
Πηκα[	,,	$14\frac{53}{64}$	44	$3\frac{1}{2}$		2	$4\frac{1}{2}$		47	2		ll. 201–2, 233, 243
Κερκενοῦφις	,,	$67\frac{3}{8}$	202	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	214	$4\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 209–10, 234, 244
[ ]	[,,]	[ ]	[ ]			[ ]			[ ]			[ll. 216–7, 245]; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note
Πτη[.] . ις	,,	38	114			7	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	121	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	ll. 220–1
Θελβῶνθις	,,	$50\frac{1}{4}$	147	$4\frac{1}{2}$		9	$1\frac{1}{2}$		157			ll. 224–5
]	[,,]	[ ]	[ ]			[ ]			[ ]			[ll. 228–9]; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note
Περκοῖνις	(ὀκτάδραχμος)	1	8				3		8	3		ll. 163–4
Πῶις	,,	11	88			5	3		93	3		ll. 171–2
[ ]	,,	26	208			13			221			ll. 179–80
Κερκενοῦφις	,,	4	32			2			34			ll. 211–2
	Totals for (ὀκτάδρ.)	42	336			21			357			[ll. 249–51]; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note
Πηκα[	[(? δεκάδραχμος)]	$45\frac{1}{32}$	? 450	2	3	? 28	1		? 478	3	3	[ll. 256, 258]; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note.

158. For a village named Ψενβιηνχονπερκοῖνις cf. **213.** 217.

161. Cf. l. 233 and note.

162. Cf. l. 236.

163. That the remaining 1 ar. was assessed at 8 dr. is shown by the comparison of the sum paid for (τρίδραχμος) at Περκοῖνις (l. 236), 273 dr., and that paid for all the taxed land belonging to the same village (l. 261), 281 dr. The προσδιαγραφόμενα here and elsewhere have been calculated at the usual rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.: cf. note on l. 4.

165. Cf. l. 261.

166. Πώεως: cf. **213.** 255, note.

169. Cf. l. 233 and note.

173. Cf. l. 262.

177. Cf. l. 233 and note. The number of arurae, which is not entirely preserved in l. 233, has been calculated from the amount paid on them for τρίδραχμος.

178. The figures are restored from l. 238. The subtraction of the sum for ὀκτάδραχμος in l. 180 from the grand total for the village in l. 181 should give the same result, but, probably by some error of the scribe, gives 149. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch.

182. Ναβαόλ: a compound of this name occurs in **213.** 330.

185. Cf. ll. 239 and 264.

188. The number expected is 43, not 44, but the latter must have stood in the papyrus, since the sum paid for τρίδραχμος, according to l. 240, corresponds within 2 ch. to $44\frac{45}{128}$ ar.

189. Cf. ll. 240 and 265.

192. This number has been calculated from the sum recorded in the following line.

198. Πηκα[: Ση̣κα[(cf. **213.** 131) cannot be read.

201. This number has been approximately calculated from the sum partly preserved in l. 243; cf. l. 233.

202. Cf. l. 243 and note.

203 sqq. Cf. ll. 249 sqq., note.

206. Κερκενούφεως: cf. **213.** 67.

214 sqq. The amounts concerning this village cannot be calculated, the portion dealing with it in the different lists at the end of the section being lost.

223. Θελβώνθεως: cf. **213.** 238 and note.

225. The sum has been by error calculated on 1 arura too little ($49\frac{1}{4}$ ar. instead of $50\frac{1}{4}$). For similar errors of 1 arura or drachma cf. ll. 10, 41, 188, &c.

226 sqq. These numbers cannot be restored for the reasons given in the note on ll. 214 sqq..

230 sq. These totals cannot be calculated owing to missing items. It is not likely that a summary concerning the β (τριώβ.) Ἀλεξανδρέων (cf. l. 99) followed here, for the next paragraph would then be expected to be introduced by καὶ πρός, as in l. 103. As only (τρίδραχμον) stands in l. 232 it is probable that this begins the series of subdivisions (cf. ll. 249 sqq., note), and consequently that there was no land belonging to Alexandrians in this set of villages.

233 sq. A similar list of the numbers of arurae assessed at 3 dr. in the successive villages of the section has occurred above, ll. 105 sqq. The lacunae have been filled as far as possible with the numbers which were preserved or could be calculated. For the numbers recorded in the present list cf. ll. 161, 169, 177, 184, 188, 192, 196, 201, 209, 220, 224.

236. Cf. l. 162.

237. Cf. l. 170.

238. Cf. l. 178.

239. Cf. ll. 185 and 264.

240. Cf. ll. 189 and 265.

241. Cf. l. 193.

242. Cf. l. 197.

243. Cf. l. 202. The προσδιαγραφόμενα have been approximately calculated at the usual rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

244. Cf. l. 210.

245. Cf. l. 216 and note on ll. 214 sqq.

246. Cf. l. 221.

247. Cf. l. 225 and note. After this line no restoration is possible; cf. note on ll. 226 sqq.

248. Cf. l. 229 and note on l. 226.

249 sqq. The restoration is made on the model of ll. 99 sqq. (cf. l. 94, note). It is of course uncertain, but the following remarks may suffice to justify it. A comparison with the parallel summary which ends at l. 156 shows that the paragraph concerned with τρίδραχμος and ending in l. 248 must have been followed by another dealing with ὀκτάδραχμος. This tax is mentioned four times in the preserved portions of the roll extending from ll. 157–231. It may also have been recorded in three other places in lacunae (ll. 203, 216, 228); this is, however, most improbable, for the extent of the lacuna in l. 234 requires at least two more numbers even with fractions to fill it and the figures of the land paying τρίδραχμος must have stood in the lost lines 216 and 228, since τρίδραχμος is excluded for l. 203. At the same time it is unlikely that the villages recorded in ll. 214 sqq. and 226 sqq. possessed ὀκτάδραχμος land besides τρίδραχμος, for this would necessitate columns of an unusual length (16 ll. for Col. xiii, 19 ll. for Col. xiv, the average being 14). The conclusion is that the four numbers standing in ll. 163, 171, 179, 211 constitute all the ὀκτάδραχμος land in the Πτεμπαθιώ toparchy. The disposition of the encircling lines at the beginning of Col. xvi shows that the first line belonged to the end of a preceding paragraph after which came a further paragraph concerned with another species of land and giving a single item. The only passage to which this can refer is l. 203, and since τρίδραχμος and ὀκτάδραχμος are not possible the question arises whether β τριώβ., ἑξάδραχμος, or δεκάδραχμος is concerned. The sequence of the entries in ll. 193–205 furnishes no certain clue, for the ascending order, though usual (cf. ll. 66 sqq., 209 sqq.), does not seem to have been constantly observed in village sections. It is, however, followed in the recapitulation at the end of the first section preserved in the papyrus (ll. 94 sqq.), and on this analogy we may suppose that l. 256 dealt with land taxed higher than 8 dr. which can only be δεκάδραχμος land. For this reason we have doubtfully restored δεκάδραχμος in l. 203 and calculated the sums accordingly. As regards the length of Col. xv the number of lines obtained with the restoration proposed (23) agrees well with the data of the papyrus (cf. vi 21 ll., vii 21 ll., viii 23 ll., ix 23 ll.).

257. This line and l. 259 have been enclosed; cf. ll. 249 sqq., note.

260. Cf. l. 306.

261. Cf. l. 165.

262. Cf. l. 173.

263. Cf. l. 181.

264. Cf. ll. 185 and 239.

265. Cf. ll. 189 and 240.

266. Cf. ll. 193 and 241.

267. Cf. ll. 197 and 242.

268. Cf. note on ll. 249 sqq.

269. Cf. l. 213.

270. Cf. note on ll. 214 sqq.

271. Cf. l. 221.

272. Cf. l. 225 and note.

273. Cf. l. 226 and note.

274. Φερνουφείτ[ου: if ηΛ is taken to be the first item in l. 289, then the new toparchy should commence here, and it is thus tempting to restore Φερνουφείτ̣[ου (cf. **217**. 57 sqq., note)—a reading which is consistent with the remains—and to suppose that a short village name intervened between the toparchy and the number of arurae. However Ζμοῦμις (l. 278) is known to have been in the Neomare . . . toparchy from P. S. I. 229. 9–10, 24–5, 28, so that unless there were two villages of the same name the suggestion cannot be upheld.

For this and the following villages only the number of taxed arurae is recorded. That the τρίδραχμος is meant when no tax-name is stated is shown by l. 286. The missing numbers of arurae can consequently be calculated from the numbers of drachmae. The numbers thus obtained coincide with those in l. 289, a list similar to that in ll. 105 sqq. This shows that the two columns belonged to the same section, but they were apparently separated by an interval of several columns, since the numbers of arurae in Col. i occur at the beginning of the list in Col. ii, only one item, if any, being lost in front of ηΛ.

288. It is noticeable that though in the detailed survey given in the previous lines the number of μὴ

τελοῦσαι ἄρουραι in each village is not stated as in other sections, they are mentioned here at the beginning of the summary, and the total number perhaps followed τελού[σας.

293 sqq. Cf. note on l. 274.

317–22.

Taxes.	Arurae.	Amount paid.	Extra payments.	Totals.	
3-drachmae tax	$54\frac{1}{4}$	162 dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ob.	10 dr. 1 ob. 1 ch.	172 dr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. 1 ch.	ll. 317–18
2 dr. 3 ob. tax	35	87 3	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 2	92 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 2	ll. 319–20
General totals	$89\frac{1}{4}$	250 $1\frac{1}{2}$	15 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 3	265 5 3	ll. 321–22

The numbers of arurae in this fragment have been calculated from the sums paid on them.

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217. TAXING LIST.

Average height 20 cm. Late second century.

The six columns next printed, to the partial restoration of which numerous fragments have contributed, formed part of a roll dealing with taxation. Each entry contains the name of the individual tax-payer with his father's name and his rank, if any, the toparchy or toparchies within which taxation was due, and a total consisting in a sum of drachmae or an amount of wine, or in both. The τόποι occurring are:—Νωίτης (l. 3), Νεομαρη( ) (ll. 9 sqq.), Ἑρμοπολίτης (ll. 15 sqq.), Θμοιβαστίτης (l. 19?), Πτεμπαθιώ (l. 20), Θμοῦις (ll. 20 and 78 sqq.), Ψανίτης (ll. 43 sqq.), Φερνουφ(ίτης?) (ll. 57 sqq.), Φεοπ(ίτης?) (ll. 61 sqq.), Νεομψο(νο) (ll. 66 sqq.), Θμουπ(ολίτης) (ll. 86 and 101), Χιαστίτης (ll. 99 sqq.), Πτεγχάτ (unpublished fragments), and an undeciphered name in ll. 108, 110. Although the toparchy is placed only as an item in the individual entry, and nowhere as a heading, it is evident from the system of grouping, whereby entries concerned with a particular τόπος are entered consecutively, that the basis of arrangement for the roll was primarily geographical, and that the unit was the toparchy. The list was obviously drawn up in a central office, and when complete must have embraced the entire nome. What then was its purpose? The later marginal note (ἐλημματίσθησαν) appended in another hand to certain entries (e. g. ll. 74 and 114, and several times in unpublished fragments) is evidence that some at any rate of the sums detailed were, at the time they were entered, unpaid. Furthermore, where partial payments by individuals are concerned, the statement in the text of the remainder owing is emphatic; cf. the formula occurring in ll. 17 sqq., 82 sqq., 100 sqq. γίνονται δρ. . . ., ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπράχθησαν διὰ λόγου ( )μήνου ἕως (μηνὸς) ιε ἔτους . . ., λοιπαὶ δρ. . . . Similarly the qualification αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λόγου ( )μήνου ἕως (μηνὸς) ιε (ἔτους), not infrequently attached to totals of drachmae (cf. l. 1, note), is probably the equivalent, where total payments were concerned, of the clause ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπράχθησαν κτλ. in partial payments. Where neither of these qualifications, therefore, is added, it is natural to suppose that the sums entered represent amounts at the time unpaid. The subordinate arrangement of the entries within the larger geographical divisions is in this respect significant, those involving sums to which no qualification is

attached (i. e. unpaid) being apparently placed first, while those concerned with partial or completed payments are grouped together and follow (cf. ll. 99 sqq.).

As regards the payments in money, examination shows that these are for the most part susceptible of division into two items, a main sum due in taxation which is a multiple of 2, and a further sum constituting $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of that preceding for *προσδιαγραφόμενα*. The table here given shows the result of this analysis in the columns printed.

Taxation. dr.	*προσδιαγρ.* dr.	ob.	ch.	References.
4		$1\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 13, 41, 43, 45, 54
6		2	2	ll. 3, 51, 52
8		3		ll. 38, 44, 46, 53, 63, 67, 70, 77, 108
12		$4\frac{1}{2}$		l. 81
14		5	2	l. 37
16	1			l. 90
20	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 62, 65, 66, 78, 79, 89, 93, 94, 106, 110
28	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$		l. 61
36	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$		l. 59
40	2	3		ll. 68, 86, 88
48	3			l. 71
52	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$		l. 118
60	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 57, 87
64	4			l. 120
76	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$		ll. 18, 23
88	5	3		l. 116
100	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$		l. 20
150	9	2	2	l. 20
226	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	l. 114

Figures not susceptible of this analysis are those in ll. 11, 14, 21, 83–5, 98, 101, 103. An amount exceeding 19 talents, which must apparently be referred to an individual tax-payer, occurs in l. 56, and unpublished fragments containing only the ends of lines show totals exceeding in two cases 2,000 dr., in two others 1 tal., and in another 2 tals. Amounts of wine are *κεράμια* 15 (l. 69), 22 (l. 9), 64 (l. 111), $97\frac{1}{2}$ (l. 19), 105 (l. 91). The infrequency of the payments in kind as compared with those in money, the absence of any common factor in the totals of *κεράμια*, and the fact that the same individual in the same taxation-area is responsible for payments in both wine and money (cf. l. 19), cumulatively form conclusive evidence against any theory of *adaeratio*. Therefore at any rate two taxes, distinguished by the medium of payment, are implied. The further question whether one tax or several taxes contributed to the individual totals of drachmae must be left undecided. The argument from ll. 17 sqq. (cf. note *ad loc.*) is decisive that in that case the tax or taxes were incident on real property, and it is, at least, not improbable that the application of this conclusion is to be extended to the list as a whole. The wide divergence in amounts, as well as the largeness of certain of the items (cf. P. Oxy. 1045), would thus be explained, as also the appearance of women as tax-payers (e. g. ll. 109–10). The payments in wine are not improbably analogous to those found in **213** (cf. l. 204, note), where the same relative infrequency of occurrence is observed.

On the immediate purpose of **217** little light is thrown by the foregoing considerations. The list has none of the characteristics of the normal *ἀπαιτήσιμον* drawn up as a guide for, and prior to, collection; nor, again, is the interpretation as a statement of arrears very

satisfactory, since this would not naturally include in the body of the return entries of sums finally paid. A further objection, moreover, to any theory of arrears lies in the uniformity of numerical principle which analysis of the entries has revealed, although as regards this it may be noted that in **213**, apparently a list of arrears, the items recorded for the tax *προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων* are capable of a similar analysis (cf. note on l. 45 there, and also P. Brit. Mus. 1170 (iii, pp. 92 sqq.) which contains a list of arrears under the headings *οἴνου*, *ἐλαίου*, and *προσόδων ὑπαρχόντων*, and bears a strong general resemblance to **217**). The whole question is much complicated by our ignorance of the system of book-keeping in vogue, and a better knowledge of this will perhaps bring the solution. In this respect **217** is to be compared with some other members of the group from Thmûis published in B. G. U. 976 sqq., which contain parallel formulae (cf. 475–6 from the Fayûm). The Berlin texts deal mainly with arrears of corn, but the similarity is not sufficient to justify a similar interpretation of **217**.

The 15th year which is frequently mentioned may be assigned on the ground of the hand, a small sloping cursive with certain well-defined characteristics, to the reign of Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius, probably the latter. Diagonal strokes often preceding the entries are indications that the list was later subjected to revision.

With regard to the arrangement of the text, of the three columns composing A the sequence of i and ii is determined by the restoration of the fragments, that of ii and iii is not equally certain, but rests on the continuation of the details of the *τόπος Ψανίτης* in iii. The remaining pieces, B, C, D, are unplaced. The original height of the written surface is unknown, but in the larger fragments the uniform contour of the break, due to the pressure of débris on the roll, is a sufficient indication of the relative position of the lines in the several columns. In addition to those here published, there are some twenty smaller fragments belonging to the same roll and similar in content. In one case a marginal note to the text reads *ὁ γράφων μὴ γράφε τὸν οἶνον ἐπὶ τοῦ Καρ*[.

A.

Col. i.

. . . . . .

[*αἱ*] *προσβ*(*ληθεῖσαι*) *διὰ* [*λόγ*(*ου*)] (*τετρα*)*μή*(*νου*) *ἕω*[*ς* . . . . *ιε* (*ἔτους*).

[. . .] . *εως* Ἀ*ρτεμιδώρου* [

Νω*ίτου* (*δρ.*) *ς* (*δυόβ.*) *χ*(*αλκ.*) *β* *α*[*ἱ προσβ*(*ληθεῖσαι*) *διὰ τοῦ*

[(*αὐτοῦ*)] *λόγου*.

5 [Ἀ]*χιλλέως* Ἔ*ρωτος* Νω[

[Α*ἰ*]*λουρίωνο*(*ς*) Ἀ*πίωνος γενο*(*μένου*) [

[Ἀ]*πύγχιος Τιθοήους* Ε . [

[Δι]*δύμου* Ἀ*πίωνο*(*ς*) Δ*ιδύμο*(*υ*) *γ*[*ενο*(*μένου*) *βα*]*σιλ*(*ικοῦ*) *γρα*(*μματέως*)

Ἑ*ρμοπολ*(*ίτου*) Ν*εομαρη*( ) (*δρ.*) *κ*[. . *οἴ*]*νο*(*υ*) *κερά*(*μια*) *κβ*.

10 [.]*ποτεφπούσ*(*ιος*) Π*νεφερῶτο*(*ς*) Π[. . . . .] *γενο*(*μένου*)

ἐπιτηρη(*τοῦ*) *ἀπρά*(*των*) *ὑπαρχ*(*όντων*) Ν[*εομ*(*αρη*)] (*δρ.*) *σ* (*τριώβ.*) *χ*(*αλκ.*) *β*.

Π*ιεσιήους* Π*ιεσιήους* Ἀ*πολ*(*λωνίου*) [*μη*]*τρὸς*

Θ*αήσιος γενο*(*μένου*) *ἐπιτη*(*ρητοῦ*) . [. . . Ν]*εομ*(*αρη*) (*δρ.*) *δ* [(*ὀβ.*)] (*ἡμιωβ.*).

. . . ράνου προ(εστῶτος) Φαμούνιος [Ν]εομ(αρη) (δρ.) ιθ.
15 [.]ερμιου Διδύμου γενο(μένου) ἐπισκ(έπτου) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου)
(δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λ(όγου) (τετρα)μή(νου) ἕως Φαρμ(οῦθι) ιε [(ἔτους).
[. . . . . .]ου Αἰλίου Λεωνίδου γενο(μένου) ἐπιτηρητοῦ [
[. .]λίου Φιλοξ(ένου) καὶ Καλλιμ(άχου) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) π (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
[Θμοι]β(αστίτου) (δρ.) π (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β, οἴνου κερά(μια) ϙζ∠,
20 [Πτεμπ]αθιὼ (δρ.) ρϛ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), Θμούεω(ς) (δρ.) ρνθ (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
[γ(ίνονται)] ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) υκϛ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), οἴνου κερά(μια) ϙζ∠,
[ἐξ] ὧν εἰσεπράχθ(ησαν) διὰ λόγ(ου) (τετρα)μή(νου) ἕως
[Φαρμ(οῦθι)] ιε (ἔτους) ἐπὶ πρακ(τορίᾳ) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) π (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
[λοιπ(αὶ) (δρ.) τ]μϛ [. . .] . . . [

. . . . . .

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

25 [. . . . . .] . [.]νος Πα[ήσ]ιος μ[ητρὸς
[. . . . . .] γενο(μένου) κωμο(γραμματέως) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) [
[αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) δ]ιὰ λόγ(ου) (τετρα)μή(νου) ἕως Φαρμ(οῦθι) ι[ε (ἔτους).
[. . . . . .]ορος Νεκθερῶτος Νεκ[θερῶτος
[αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι)] διὰ τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) λόγου.
30 [. . . . . .]ώσεως Ἁρφούφιος Ἑρμ[οπ(ολίτου)
αἱ πρ[οσ]β(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λόγ(ου) (τετρα)μή(νου) ἕως Φαρμ(οῦθι) [ιε (ἔτους).
Ἁρνούφιος Τεῶτος Ἁρνούφ(ιος) (δρ. ?) [
αἱ προ[σβ(ληθεῖσαι)] διὰ τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) λόγ(ου) ὡς π(ρόκειται).
Ἰσιδώρου Ἑρμίου Ἀπολλωνίο(υ) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) [
35 αἱ πρ[οσ]β(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λόγου τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ).
Ἁράχθο[υ] Πετοβοιούσιο(ς) Ἁρποχύσιο(ς) [
ε . [. .]υ ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) ιδ (πεντώβ.) χ(αλκ.) β αἱ προ(σβληθεῖσαι) ὁμ(οίως).
[. . . . . .] Πετοσίρεω(ς) Πετοσί(ρεως) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.) [
[αἱ προσ]β(ληθεῖσαι) ὁμοίως.
40 [. . . . . Νικ]άνορος Ψενοβάστ(ιος) μητ(ρὸς) [
[. . . . . .]π( ) (δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι)
[διὰ τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) λό]γου.
[. . . . . .] . ς Ψανείτου (δρ.) δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[. . . . . .]ήους Ψανίτο(υ) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
45 [. . . . . .]ω( ) Παλικουθ( ) Ψανίτ(ου) (δρ.) δ [(ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[. . . . . .] Ψανίτου (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
[. . . . . μη]τ(ρὸς) Ταμουπ( ) Ψανίτ(ου) (δρ.) [
[. . . . . Ἡ]ράκος Εὐμ[

. . . . . .

Col. iii.

. . . . . .

] . . . [. . . .] . . [

50] Λεωνίδου Εἰρηνο̣π( )

Ψαν]ί̣τ̣ου (δρ.) ς (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

]ου Παθώτ(ου) Ψανί(του) (δρ.) ς (δυόβ.) χ(αλκ.) β.

] Ψανίτ[ο]υ (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).

]ος Ψανίτου (δρ.) δ (ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).

55]υ̣ τοῦ καὶ Χαιρήμο̣(νος)

] (τάλ.) ιθ (δρ. ?) [

] Φερνουφ(ίτου) (δρ.) ξγ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

]δώρου Πατήους μητ(ρὸς)

Φ]ερνουφ(ίτου) (δρ.) λη (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

60 το]ῦ̣ καὶ Με̣[λαν]ίπ(που)

] Ἁρποκ(ρατίωνος) Ἐφίνιος Φεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) κθ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

] Ἀμμω(νίου) Φεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

]ι̣ος Φεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).

] . υ̣μ( ) ὑπεσχ( ) (πρότερον) Τεσ̣ε̣ρ̣ο̣υπ( )

65] (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

] Νεομψο(νο) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

] Νεομψο(νο) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).

]υ̣ Πεοπ(ίτου ?) (δρ.) μβ (τριώβ.),

οἴνου κερά(μια)] ιε.

70]ε̣ί̣δου (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).

]σ̣τεω̣ς (δρ.) να

] . . . . ο̣υ̣ [

. . . . . .

B.

. . . . . .

] (ἡμιωβ.).

[ ]ρ̣ιο̣(ς) [ ] . (ἡμιωβ.). ἐλημ(ατίσθησαν).

75 [ ] Β̣ουσε̣[ιρίτου] (τριώβ.).

[γενο]μ̣(ένου) ἐ̣π̣ι̣[τηρητοῦ] . [

[. . .] . . . . [. . . .] . . [ ] (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).

[Σα]ρ̣α̣πίω̣ν̣ο̣(ς) Σαραπίωνο(ς) Ἰσιδ(ώρου) Θμούεω(ς) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

[Σ]αραπίωνο̣[ς)] τοῦ καὶ Ν̣εμεσίω(νος) Καλλίωνο(ς) Θμο(ύεως) (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

80 [. . .]α̣κ̣λ̣ε̣ί̣τ̣ο̣υ Ἁρποκ(ρατίωνος) Φιλοξ(ένου) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).

Σερήνου Ἥρωνο̣(ς) Χαιρήμ(ονος) Θμούεω(ς) (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

Σαραπίωνο̣(ς) Ψ̣η̣μ̣ίου Σαραπ(ίωνος) γενομ(ένου) στρα(τηγοῦ) Βουβ(αστίτου)

Θμούεω(ς) (δρ.) ωοα (ὀβ. ?) (ἡμιωβ.).

ἐξ ὧ̣ν̣ εἰσεπ[ράχθ(ησαν) διὰ λόγ(ου)] (δωδεκα)μή(νου) ἕως

85 [. . . . . ιε (ἔτους) (δρ.) υκη (τετρώβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.), λοιπ(αὶ) (δρ.) υμβ (τριώβ. ?).
[ ] Θμουπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) μβ (τριώβ.).
[ ] κ̣ω(μο)γρ̣α̣μμα(τέως) (δρ.) ξ̣γ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[ ] (δρ.) μβ (τριώβ.).
[ ] (δρ.) κ̣α̣ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
90 [ ] (δρ.) ιζ̣,
[οἴνου κερά(μια)] ρε
[ ] (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
[ ] (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[ ] (δρ.) κα (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
95].

. . . . . .

The initial letters of another column remain. These, however, do not suit C.

C.

. . . . . .

]..[
[κ]ω̣(μο)γρα(μματέως) καὶ ἐπ̣ . . . ( ) . . . ( )
[ ] (δρ.) ρμη̣ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
[Χιασ]τ̣(ίτου) (δρ.) ρξ̣η̣ (-ωβ.) χ(αλκ.) γ.
100 [το]ῦ̣ καὶ Λυσιμάχου
[Χιαστ(ίτου) (δρ.) ις̣] (ὀβ.), Θμουπ(ολίτου) (δρ.) ζ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β,
γ(ίνονται) [ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) κγ (πεντώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) (χαλκ.) β, ἐξ ὧ]ν εἰσεπράχθ(ησαν) διὰ λόγ(ου)
(τετρα)μή(νου) ἕ̣ω̣ς̣ Φ[αρμ(οῦθι) ιε (ἔτους)] ἐ̣π̣[ὶ] Χιαστ(ίτη) (δρ.) ις̣ (ὀβ.),
λοιπ(αὶ) (δρ.) ζ̣ (τετρώβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) [β.]
105 [. . .] . χιο̣ς̣ Ἀ̣ρ̣π̣ο̣κ̣(ρατίωνος) Π̣ε̣κ̣(ύσιος) μητ(ρὸς) Τ̣α̣μ̣ινεσ( )
Χειαστ(ίτου) (δρ.) κα̣ [(ὀβ.)] (ἡμιωβ.) αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λ(όγου) (τετρα)μή(νου)
ἕ̣ω̣ς̣ Φαρμ(οῦθι) ιε (ἔτους).
[Νεκ]θερῶτος Ἀνόμπεως Π̣α̣ή̣σ̣ι̣(ος) . . π( ) (δρ.) η (τριώβ.).
[Ἀπο]λ̣λ̣ωναρίο(υ) τῆς καὶ [.] . [. . .]υ γυν̣[αι]κὸ̣(ς)
110 [ ] . π( ) [(δρ.)] κ̣α̣ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.),
[ο]ἴνου κερά(μια) ξδ,
[γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) . . . οἴνου] κερά(μια) ξδ.
[ ] . . . σ̣ηοκ̣( )
[ ] (δρ.) σμ (ἡμιωβ.) χ(αλκ.) β. ἐλημ(ματίσθησαν).
115 [το]ῦ καὶ Ἐδ̣ή̣φιο(ς)
[ ] (δρ.) ϙγ (τριώβ.).
[ ] . . . ( )
[ ] (δρ.) νε (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).
[γε]ν̣ο̣(μένου) πασ-
120 [τοφόρου] (δρ.) ξη.
[ ] μητρὸς
[ ] . . (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

. . . . . .

D.

. . . . . .

]κ̣ῳ . [
α[ἱ] προ̣σ̣β̣(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λ[όγου
125 Ἔρωτος Καλλιμάχ[ου
κωμῶν τῷ̣ν̣ [
αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ [λόγ(ου) ( )μή(νου) ἕως
Ἀδριανοῦ ιε (ἔτους). [
Ὥρου Χαύριος . [
130 αἱ π[ροσ]β(ληθεῖσαι) διὰ λ[όγ(ου) τοῦ αὐτοῦ.
Πνεφερῶτ(ος) Πα[
Φιλοξ(ένου) Διδύμου [
Ὀάσεως θη[σαυρ . . .
κωμῶν π̣ . . [
135 Ἀνικήτου Καλ[
ἀπὸ Μένδητ[ος
συνωνῆς̣ . [
Ἀπολλωνίου Σ . [
γενο(μένου) σιτολ(όγου) . [
140 Πτέμιτος Απ̣[
ἀρχεφόδο(υ) π . [
Νεκθερῶτος Π[
γενο(μένου) ἐπιτη(ρητοῦ) . [
Ἀρ̣θ̣ιήριο̣(ς) Ἐθ̣φίνιο[ς

Vestiges of three lines.

. . . . . .

1. [αἱ] προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) κτλ.: for this qualification which recurs in ll. 3, 16, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 106, 124, 127, 130 see introd. The system of book-keeping involved in the various λόγοι is not clear. The instances in which specific λόγοι are brought into relation with certain months are the following:—

διὰ λόγου τετραμήνου ἕως Ἀδριανοῦ B. G. U. 979. 10–11.
,, ,, ἐννεαμήνου ἕως Ἀδριανοῦ B. G. U. 977. 13.
,, ,, δωδεκαμήνου ἕως Ἀδριανοῦ B. G. U. 976. 23 (cf. **217**. 84).
,, ,, τετραμήνου ἕως Φαρμοῦθι **217**. 16, 22–3, 27, 31, 102–3, 106–7.
,, ,, (?)μήνου ἕως Παῦνι B. G. U. 977. 19.
,, ,, ὀκταμήνου ἕως Μεσορή B. G. U. 979. 13.

Ἀδριανός is the 4th month, Φαρμοῦθι the 8th, Παῦνι the 10th, and Μεσορή the 12th. There can, therefore, be no causal connexion between the qualification of the λόγος and the month of the financial year introduced by ἕως. The frequency of the multiple 4, both as regards the λόγος and the month of the year, is, however, noticeable. In B. G. U. 476, a document in some ways parallel, the φόροι came in monthly.

3. Νωίτου: the same toparchy is found in P. S. I. 104. 22 Νωείτου Ψενεντήλεως, where Ψενεντῆλις is doubtless a village included under the τόπος Νωίτης (for the similar arrangement of τόπος and village cf. e. g. **213**. 306, note, **215**. 42, P. S. I. 101. 7, 233. 12). The form -ιτης recurs in several toparchies of the nome:—Θμοιβαστίτης, Χιαστίτης, Ψανίτης, Φερνουφίτης (?), Ἑρμοπολίτης, Λυκοπολίτης (cf. P. Tebt. 340. 5, 30, 33) and doubtless the nomenclature was based on the central or most important village (Θμοιβάστις, Χιάστις, Ψάνις, &c.) in each district.

5. Within the geographical section, the entries of actual payments (whole or partial) appear to follow those to which no qualification is attached (cf. introd.). On the analogy, therefore, of ll. 43 and 108, l. 5 should mark the commencement of items concerned with a fresh toparchy, i. e. presumably that of Νεομαρη( ) (cf. ll. 9 sqq.). Thus Νω[is probably not to be restored Νω[ίτου but is rather the first syllable of the grandfather's name, e. g. Νω[λίωνος. In favour of this view is the fact that it is the invariable practice of the scribe elsewhere either to mention the names of both father and grandfather (sometimes also that of the mother) or in absence of these to specify the rank held by the tax-payer; cf. e. g. l. 14. The alphabetical arrangement, though not decisive, is perhaps corroborative. An alternative is to read Νω[ίτου (δρ.) . . . αἱ προσβ(ληθεῖσαι) ὁμοίως (cf. l. 39) for which there would be just room.

8–9. βα]σιλ(ικοῦ) γρα(μματέως) Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου): the reference is to the nome in Upper Egypt, not of course to the Ἑρμοπολίτης τόπος of ll. 15 sqq. An ex-strategus of the Bubastite nome appears similarly as a tax-payer in l. 82. There is no evidence for a Hermopolite nome in the Delta. Mahaffy (*Rev. Laws*, p. l) adduces Strabo as authority for its existence, but the reference there (cf. passage quoted in note on ll. 15 sqq.) is to the town, not to the nome. Müller (Ptol. *Geog.*, p. 703) relies on the list given by Pliny in *H. N.* v. 9, where, however, the Hermopolite nome, although misplaced (possibly by a confusion of the τόπος with the νομός; cf. ll. 15 sqq., note) is that in Upper Egypt.

The toparchy Νεομαρη( ) occurs also in P. S. I. 229. 10, 25, 28, 230. 10, 231. 14, where it is printed without any sign of abbreviation.

10–11. γενο(μένου) ἐπιτηρη(τοῦ) κτλ.: not 'ex-superintendent . . . of the Neomare . . . toparchy', but 'ex-superintendent . . ., amount due for the Neomare . . . toparchy', &c.; similarly in ll. 13, 15, 26. For the ἐπιτήρησις ἀπράτων ὑπαρχόντων cf. B. G. U. 18. 4 [W. 398] εἰς τὸ συντιμήσασθαι τὰ ἐν ἀπράτοις ὑπάρχοντα, Rostowzew, *Röm. Kol.*, pp. 149 sqq.

15 sqq. At this point the entries dealing with the τόπος Ἑρμοπολίτης begin.

For the τόπος cf. P. Tebt. 340. 4–5 Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως τόπου Ἑρμοπολ(ίτου), P. S. I. 233. 12. This Hermopolis, which is distinct from Ἑρμοῦ πόλις μικρά, the capital of the Alexandrian nome, is probably to be identified with the town mentioned by Strabo (p. 802. 19) ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσογείῳ τῇ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Σεβεννυτικοῦ καὶ Φατνιτικοῦ στόματος Ξόις ἐστί . . . ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ἑρμοῦ πόλις καὶ Λύκου πόλις καὶ Μένδης; cf. Steph. Byz. Ἑρμοῦ πόλις, Αἰγύπτου πόλις. Ἡρωδιανὸς δύο εἶναι λέγει, καὶ μεγάλην καὶ μικράν, καὶ (τρίτην) κατ' Αἴγυπτον (κατὰ Βοῦτον, Müller), καὶ (τετάρτην) κατὰ Θμοῦιν (Ῥυμοῦιν and Θμοῦνιν MSS.), καὶ (πέμπτην) ἐπὶ ποταμοῦ, Ravennas anon. (ed. Pinder and Parthey) *Theomis, Ermupolis.* The identification is rendered all the more secure if the doubtfully read Λυκοπ(ολίτης τόπος) in P. Tebt. 340. 30, 33 is correct, since in that case the three towns classed together by Strabo appear in papyri as centres of toparchies in the Mendesian nome. This view conflicts with Naville's supposition (*Ahnas el Medineh*, pp. 23 sqq.) that the Hermopolis of Strabo was the capital of the nome Νεούτ, Hermopolis according to him being an alternative Greek title for the Egyptian Panephysis (cf. Ptol. *Geog.*, iv. 5. 23). Against this, however, is the fact that Ptolemy would certainly have used the Greek name of the capital if it had existed. The possible sites in the neighbourhood of Thmûis are discussed by Naville (*l. c.*).

15. For the ἐπισκέπται see P. Strassb. 78. introd.

17 sqq. Cf. ll. 100 sqq. Under the obligations of one person four separate sums are entered, each entry preceded by a distinct toparchy. Of these the entry connected with the τόπος to which this part of the roll was devoted is placed first, and it is noteworthy, both here and in ll. 100 sqq., that it is this entry which had been paid (ἐξ ὧν εἰσεπράχθ(ησαν) κτλ.).

19. [Θμοι]β(αστίτου): cf. **215**. 28, note.

20. [Πτεμπ]αθιώ: cf. **213**. 23, note.

Θμούεω(ς): cf. ll. 78 sqq., 86, note. The μητρόπολις Θμοῦις figures also with other τόποι in **214**. 5 and introd. Fr. 1. 6.

23. Φαρμ(οῦθι) is restored on the analogy of ll. 16, 27, 31, 102–3, 106–7 (cf. l. 1, note), where it is found in conjunction with the λόγος τετράμηνος. Ἀδριανός (l. 128) and Μεσορή (unpublished fragment) are used without abbreviation and are too long.

ἐπὶ πρακ(τορίᾳ) Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου): parallel passages are l. 103, where ἐπ[ὶ] Χιαστ(ίτῃ) occurs in a similar context, and an unpublished fragment ἐπὶ] πρακ(τορίᾳ) Πώεως. A difficulty is caused here and in l. 103 by the fact that **213** shows that the unit of the πρακτορία was the village not the toparchy (cf. P. Tebt. 340. 4–5 for the σιτολογία). The usage in ἐπὶ πρακ(τορίᾳ) Πώεως is thus correct, Πῶις being one of some score of villages

included under the toparchy Πτεμπαθιώ. Possibly a small toparchy could constitute a πρακτορία without subdivision; cf. **214.** introd. Fr. 6. 11, where this must be assumed if [Νω]ίτου is restored. Otherwise ἐπ[ὶ] Χιάστ(ει) may be read in l. 103 and here an ellipse supposed (ἐπὶ πρακ(τορίᾳ) Ἑρμο⟨ῦ⟩ π(όλεως) or ⟨Ἑρμοῦ π(όλεως)⟩ Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου)) but this is not very satisfactory.

28. Possibly Ἑρμοπ(ολίτου) is to be supplied at the end of the line, but in several cases in the lines following the toparchy is omitted. Presumably the qualification of the series of entries as included in the same λόγος was sufficient indication that they belonged to the same geographical group.

32. Ἀρνούφ(ιος): φ is represented by a common curved stroke which is, apparently, used indifferently for φ or π in this group; cf. e. g. **218.** 13, **221.** 27.

43. Ψανείτου: cf. P. S. I. 105. 19, B. G. U. 976. 4, P. Tebt. 340, introd.

57 sqq. Φερνουφ(ίτου): a village Φερνοῦφις (-εως) which doubtless gave its name to the toparchy is found in unpublished Geneva papyri from the same source. Cf. also note on **216.** 274.

66–7. Νεομψο(νο): cf. **215.** 31, note.

67–9. If Πεοπ( ) = Φεοπ( ), it is probable that ll. 67–9 contained the obligations under different toparchies of one individual and their total (cf. ll. 17 sqq., note). The doubtful υ in l. 68 may also be read ε, i. e. οἴνου κερά(μια) ι]ε.

74. The marginal note ἐλημ(ματίσθησαν) found here and opposite l. 114 refers presumably in both cases to entries in the following column.

80. Ἡρ]ακλείτου does not fill the line.

86. The partial payment in the lines preceding probably marks the end of a section dealing with a toparchy; cf. l. 5, note. The abbreviated form Θμου) has been resolved Θμουπ(ολίτου) both here and in l. 101 on the strength of P. S. I. 108. 16, where apparently Θμουιπολίτου indicates the toparchy, the uncertain following word is the village (cf. l. 3, note, above), and ὀνόματος introduces the tax-payer; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1170. 10–11 (iii, p. 93). The form, however, is curious, since Θμοῦις is never known as Θμοῦ πόλις, and the correctly formed adjective Θμουείτης is used by Herodotus (ii. 166). The μητρόπολις Θμοῦις is known to have constituted a toparchy in itself; cf. note on l. 20. Perhaps the surrounding villages were included in a further toparchy termed for distinction Θμουπολίτης which would account for the prefixing of μητρόπολις in the other case. At the same time the curved stroke which we take to be a π( ) is occasionally used as a general sign of abbreviation (cf. **185.** 11, note, and in this group **429**) so that these lines could then continue the details of the metropolis. The evidence is insufficient, but Θμουιπολίτου in P. S. I. *cit.* seems in any case difficult to explain except as a toparchy.

99 sqq. For the Χιαστίτης τόπος cf. **213.** 306, note.

100 sqq. Cf. ll. 17 sqq., note.

108. With this line begin details relating to a fresh toparchy, the name of which remains uncertain (cf. l. 110).

137. συνωνῆς: for liturgies connected with the purchase of materials &c. cf. e.g. C. P. Herm. 82. 5 sqq., 83. 6 sqq.

144. Ἐθφίνιος: cf. P. S. I. 232. 13, 23.

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218. ACCOUNT OF CORN AND MONEY.

11·7 × 10·4 cm. Second century.

Of this account two fragments are preserved, a column from one of which is here printed; the preceding column has almost wholly disappeared. The second fragment, also containing remains of two columns, is similar in character; one of them refers to fifty-four men who each paid one drachma and half an artaba of wheat. Revision marks have been placed against ll. 5, 10, 11, 13.

Col. ii.

. . . . . .

Four nearly effaced lines.

5 Θελβώνθεως ἐφοδίου δ . . .
(δρ.) κ διὰ τῶν ὑπογεγρα(μμένων) ἀνδ(ρῶν) λ,
παρὰ τῶν σπ( ), ἑκάστ(ου) ἀνδ(ρὸς) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) ∠,
ἀνδ(ρῶν) λ, (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ιε,
ὧν τὸ κατ' ἄνδ(ρα)·
10 Ἀράχθης Ἰευρεῦτος,
Ἱερακίων Τιθοητίωνος μητ(ρὸς)
Τααχ̣ορρε . . ιος
Χῶνσις Ἀρνούφ(ιος) Α[. .] . . [. . . . .] . . . φ̣ [
μητ(ρὸς) Ζμει̣ . . τ( ) [
15 ἀπὸ . . . [

Vestiges of one line.

. . . . . .

5. For Θελβῶνθις cf. **213**. 238, note.
13. Ἀρνούφ(ιος): cf. **217**. 32, note.

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219. ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS.

12·6 × 8·5 cm. Second century.

A list of payments for a village, no doubt receipts of dues. The statement of the joint responsibility of the πρεσβύτεροι and the other members of the community is noteworthy. Such responsibility for the λειτουργίαι and other obligations to the Treasury is familiar (cf. e. g. Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, p. 602, Jouguet, *Vie municipale*, p. 208); but in this case the repetition of the phrase after each heading deliberately calls attention to the fact that the guarantee was for individual totals. Cf. **379**. 22–4.

[. . . . . γερ]δίων ὁμοίως (δρ.) κγ[
[. . . . . .] (ἀρταβ.?) ν̣η δι(ὰ) τῶν τοῦ ἔτους πρεσβ(υτέρων)
[καὶ τῶν λοιπ(ῶν) ἀπὸ τῆ]ς κώμης ἐξ ἀλ(ληλεγγύης).
[. . . . . .]ι̣[γ ἐ]κ̣ (δραχμῶν?) δ (δρ.) νβ, καὶ εἰς λόγον
5 [. . . . . .]τ̣ης κώμης (δρ.) σκ
[δι(ὰ) τῶν τοῦ ἔτους] πρεσβ(υτέρων) κινδ(ύνῳ) τῶν λοιπ(ῶν) ἀπὸ
[τῆς κώμης ἐξ ἀλλ]ηλεγγυίης.
[. . . . . ἀ]ναλογισμοῦ (δρ.) μη καὶ εἰς
[λόγον . . . . . .] . ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) ρξη παρὰ κωμη(τῶν)
10 [(δρ.) μη . . . . . κ]ω̣μ( ) κα ἐκ (δραχμῶν) δ (δρ.) πδ, / ἀργ(υρίου) (δρ.) τ,
[κινδ(ύνῳ) τῶν τοῦ ἔτους] πρεσβ(υτέρων) καὶ τῶν λοιπ(ῶν) ἀπὸ τῆς

[κώμης ἐξ ἀλληλεγ]γυίης.
[. . . . . .]ν πυροῦ (ἀρτάβ.) κγ∠ δι(ὰ) Σομθε(ῶτος)
[. . . . . .] . ισου Ψόιτος καὶ Ἑρμᾶ Ψόιτος
15 [. . . . . .] . τ( ) Θαθᾶτος καὶ Τεῶτος
[ ]

7. l. ἀλλ]ηλεγγύης; so in l. 12.

3. τῶν . . . ἀπὸ τῆ]ς κώμης: cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 43.

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220. OFFICIAL LIST OF NAMES.

Average height 19 cm. Between A.D. 134–5 and 138.

The following fragments, which are samples out of a large number belonging to the same roll, give a list of males grouped under villages and toparchies; cf. **213**, **216**. The arrangement of the entries is as follows. A line containing the name of the individual and his parentage is followed by a further line, in smaller and more cursive writing though apparently by the same hand, in which are added certain particulars including references to volume and page, to a proceeding abbreviated επ( ), and to the age at which this took place. Sometimes also reference is made to a registration, e. g. l. 99 κολ(λήματος) κε, ἀνεγρά(φη) (ἐτῶν) η, επ( ) (ἐτῶν) ι, ἄση(μος), and by this the census is perhaps meant, since the κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή of the 16th year of an unnamed Emperor is frequently mentioned (cf. ll. 60, 95). The only κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή which fell in the 16th year of an Emperor is that of A. D. 131–2, and 134–5 (19th year, l. 94) accordingly becomes a *terminus a quo* for the drawing up of the document. As for the abbreviation επ( ), it is in one case (Fr. 15) replaced by the word ἀπαράστ(ατος), the line reading ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) λβ, ἀναγ(ραφόμενος) (ἐτῶν) θ, ἀπαράστ(ατος). This shows that, as the man concerned failed to present himself in person, the proceedings described by επ( ) could not take place. Personal attendance was necessary for candidates for ἐπίκρισις, and there is little doubt that επ( ) is to be expanded ἐπ(εκρίθη) or ἐπ(ικριθείς); cf. P. Brit. Mus. 260 (ii, p. 42), where the term ἀπαράστ(ατος) in l. 39 is applied to a man who remained ἀνεπίκριτος owing to absence, and stands parallel to ἐπικ(ριθείς) in l. 37; cf. Wilcken, *Grundzüge*, p. 198. For the most part the ἀναγραφή seems to have taken place at the age of 9 and the ἐπίκρισις at 10, and although an occasional divergence is observed (7, 8, and 10 occurring also for the ἀναγρ. and 9 and 11 for the ἐπικρ.) an interval of at least one year between the two processes is invariable. Thus if the ἀναγραφή really refers to the census, it is obvious that this list scarcely goes beyond the males born in a single year. At the end of a village-section stands a total (e. g. ll. 13, 42, 51) and the fact that this ignores those who for some reason or another had not been selected (cf. note on l. 51) shows that the ἐπίκρισις was the centre-point of interest in the document. What exactly, however, was implied by such ἐπίκρισις does not appear, though it may be remarked that the names are chiefly Egyptian,

and that the personal description which follow the mention of the ἐπίκρισις are, with one exception, ἄσημος. Possibly the purpose was military, but the addition in some entries of the qualification βασιλικῶν with a further book-keeping reference (e. g. ll. 26 sqq. and note on l. 6) is in that case obscure. A general resemblance noticeable to **111** (*b*) may only be superficial, as there the ages vary greatly and the ἐπ( ) clause seems only to confirm the particular age preceding; cf. note on l. 4 *ad loc.* The list was at some time subjected to a revision, two transverse strokes marking the line containing the name and a single stroke the line succeeding.

The following is a list of the names occurring in the fragments unpublished.

Ἀβῦκις	Ἑρφέρσις	Πααβαῦς	Πιατῖλις
Ἀθῦμις	Ἐσιῆς	Παᾶφις	Πιβῆχις
Ἀνουβᾶς	Ἔφθις (?)	Παβάλφις	Πιβουῆσις
Ἀνουβίων	Ἡρακλείδης	Παῆσις	Πιεσοῦρις
Ἀπολλώνιος	Ἥρων	Παθερμ[οῦθις ?]	Πισοσναῦς
Ἀράχθης	Θαεῖς	Παθρῆς	Πκοῖλις
Ἀρεμῆφις	Θαῆσις	Παθώτης	Πνεφερῶς
Ἀρητίων	Θαμοῦνις	Πανδβοῦς	Ποκροαράχθης
Ἀριωτεχῦσις	Θαῦρις	Πανεσιῆς	[? Ποκ]ρορφβῆχις
Ἁρμάις	Θαψόις	Πανινθ( )	Ποκροῦρις
Ἀροννῶφρις	Θβαῖχις	Πανινου[	Πχέβσις
Ἀρσιῆσις	Θενενοῦφις	Πανιχῶθις	Σαραπίων
Ἀρσῦτμις	Θερμουθ( )	Πανσνεύς	Σομθεῶς
Ἀρτεμῖς	Θνεθερῶς	Παρᾶνις	Τααθρῆς
Ἀρυώτης	Θνεφερῶς	Πασεῖς	Τααπτ( )
Ἀρχῖβις	[Θ]ομμοῦς	Παχθ( )	Τααρμάις
Ἀσιᾶθις	Θοσιῆσις	Πεβῆχις	Τααρσῦτμις
Ἀτῖλις	Θοτομ . [	Πεκευφ[	Ταβιῆγχις
Ἀφνᾶς	Ἰμούθης	Πενεχθερῶς	Ταθάις
Αχι . . .	Ἰσχυρίων	Πετεαμοῦνις	Ταθηπη[
Βελλ . . . [.]α	Καθῦλις	Πετεαρποκρατ(ίων)	Ταιμού[θης]
Βησαρίων	Καλλίμαχος	Πετεῆσις	Ταμιῦσις
Βιῆγχις	Κενῆνις	Πετεκ( )	Ταμοῦνις
Βιηγχίων	Κοννῶψις	Πετεμενδ(ῆς)	Τανεσιῆς
Βιχέβσις	Λιλοῦσις	Πετεμοῦνις	Τανεχθῆσις
Δίδυμος	Λουχουεῖς	Πετερμοῦ[θις ?]	Τανιν[
Ἑλένη	Μιγχῆς	Πετεφνοῦθις	Ταορσενοῦφις
Ἑρεσιῆς	Μονεσιῆς	Πετεχῶν	Ταοσερα . . .
Ἑριεύς	Νεφερῶς	Πετια . [	Ταπεεβ(ωοῦς)
Ἑριῆς	Νεχθερῶς	Πετοσῖρις	Ταπεστρῶς
Ἑρπεκῦσις	Ὀκρο[ῦρις ?]	Πε[. .]εχθῆς	Ταπετεχῶν
Ἑρπεχῆμις	Ὀννῶφρις	Πε . ολψη . [	Ταποκροῦρις
Ἑρφβῆχις	Ὀρσενοῦφις	Πιαθρῆς	Τασεῖς

Ταφαοῦσις	Τιεσιῆς	Φχαμοῦνις	Ψόις
Ταχ̣ο̣ῦμις	Τιθοῆς	Χαῦρις	Ψ̣ο̣σναῦς
Ταχῶνσις	Τιθόις	Χεμσνο̣[	Ὡρίων
Ταψαμᾶθις	Τκαθῦλις	Χεφῆς	Ὦρος
Τεεβααμφι[	Φαβεῖς	Χθο̣ . . .	]αλλῖς (gen. -ῖτος)
Τεεβωοῦς	Φαβιεσ[	Χομόις	]α̣νθαῦς
Τεερθ̣ηχ( )	Φαε̣ῖς	Χορτωγχρο( ) (gen.)	]απιχέβσις
Τεεφῖβ[ις]	Φακου[	Χῶνσις	]εγῶνις
Τερεῆσις	Φαοῦσις	Ψαμᾶθις	. . ελόις
Τετεμι . . .	Φθαῦς	Ψεναμοῦνις	. . . ενῶψις
Τεῶς	Φιλόξενος	Ψενῆσις	]νῆμις
Τιαθρῆς	Φι̣ . ῶνις	Ψενομο(ῦνις)	. . . οραθῦμις

The following village-names or toparchies occur in the same fragments :

Ἀμειρε[	Πτενχάτ	Ψενβιγχον[(cf. **213.** 217, note)
Δαμαστύ (cf. P. S. I. 102. 5)	Τανεφέβσις	Ψενεριευ( )[1]
Θχ]ε̣ν̣ῆθις (cf. **213.** 350, note)	Ταοσνοῦβις	Ψεσιώι
Κεπτη[	Φμοῖτις	Ψωβθον[
Ναρ̣[.]ω̣[	Ψαραμοῦνις	

[1] This village occurs twice, but in the first instance only Ψενεριε[is preserved, so that some qualification may have followed.

A.

Μοντεὺς Ποκρορφαλούιος Α[

ις (ἔτους) κ[ατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κο]λ(λήματος) μ̣γ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ[η(μος).

Πετοσῖρις Πνεφερῶτος Ποαμ̣[

ις (ἔτους) κατ' ο[ἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ)], κολ(λήματος) κθ̣, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).

5 Τεεβῆς Τεεβήους πρεσβ(υτέρου) Τεεβήο[υς μη(τρὸς) . . .

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) ϙη, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος), βα[σιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) . . .

Π̣[ετο]σῖρις Παήσιος πρεσβ(υτέρου) Φχαμ[ούνιος μη(τρὸς) . . .

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) με, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος), β[ασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) . . .

[. . .]σεθήφιος Ἀράχθ(ου) μη(τρὸς) Ταποκρού[ριος

10 ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) ιζ ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ[η(μος).

Χ̣ρησλεήμιος Ποκρούριο(ς) Ποκρουριμού[θου μη(τρὸς) . . .

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος)

2. μ̣γ written over . . which is perhaps bracketed. 4. κθ̣ written over μα̣ which is bracketed.
8. Interlinear β corr. from α.

B.

γ(ίνονται) [
Ψενψεμούμ̣ε̣ω̣ς̣
15 Παῆσις Ψοσναῦτος [
ις (ἔτους) κατ᾽ οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ) κολ(λήματος) [
Πετοσῖρις Πετεμ[
ις (ἔτους) κατ᾽ οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ) [κολ(λήματος)
. . του ε̣ . [
20 γ(ίνονται) [
Χεμεντείμεως
Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Πα̣[
Ψοσναῦτ(ος) ἐκ μ̣[η(τρὸς)
ις (ἔτους) [κατ᾽ οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος)
25 Πετε̣[

. . . . . .

C.

. . . . . .
] . ινοεο( ) [
βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος)] κη.
] . υ μη(τρὸς) . . . . ος
] βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) ς̣.
30]ν̣ιμβείνιος
] βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) ι.
]ο̣υ μη(τρὸς) Θαυσαρί[ο(υ)] [[Μ̣ε̣ . [[σουρσο(ῦτος)]]
] βασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) ιγ ὡς ἐκ μη(τρὸς) Ταουσείριος.
] μη(τρὸς) Ἀρτεμεῖτος
35 β]ασιλ(ικῶν) κολ(λήματος) λγ.
]αλε̣ι̣π( ) ἀμφό(τεροι) Εὐδαιμ( )
] βασιλ(ικῶν) [κ]ολ(λήματος) λζ.

. . . . . .

D.

]
]μ̣ις νεώ(τερος) Παθεοδώ(ρου) τοῦ καὶ Παθερ̣[
40]ιο(ς) μη(τρὸς) Ταα θρήο(υς)
κολ(λήματος) δ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).
γ(ίνεται) α
]
]ίων Πεεβωῦτο(ς) Ψόιτο(ς) μη(τρὸς) Λ̣ο̣[
45 κολ(λήματος), ια ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).
]ν̣ις Πετεμενδ(ῆτος) Ψόιτος μη(τρὸς) . .
κολ(λήματος) ια, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος) ὡς μητρὸς Ταεινο̣[

] Πιτάλιος τοῦ κ(αὶ) Πιατίλιο(ς) [

κολ(λήματος) ιη, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος) ὡς ε̣ κ̣ . κ[. . [

]ως Νεχθερῶτος πρεσβ(υτέρου) μη(τρὸς) Π̣[

γ(ίνονται) γ [

E.

. . . . . .

ις (ἔτους) κ̣[ατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ)

[. . . . . .] Ποκρούριος̣ [

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), β κολ(λήματος) . ., ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ[η(μος).

[. . . . . .]ης Χομόιτος Χομ̣[όιτος

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), α κολ(λήματος) λ̣, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄ[ση(μος).

[. . . . . .]ς̣ Ποκρούριος Ε̣ . . [

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), α κολ(λήματος) ξς, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄσ[η(μος).

[καὶ ἐνθ]άδε μετε(τέ)θ(ησαν?) τῷ ιθ (ἔτει) οἱ π[λειόνων

[ἐπὶ τῇ τ]οῦ ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰκ(ίαν) ἀπογρα(φῇ). [

[? Πιαθρ]ῆς Πιαθρήους Χούριο̣[ς

β τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) ν, ἀνεγ(ράφη) (ἐτῶν) θ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) [ι

[? Ποκροῦ]ρις ἀπάτωρ ἐκ μη(τρὸς) Τια[

β ⟨τό(μου)⟩ κολ(λήματος) ϙε, ἀνεγρά(φη) (ἐτῶν) θ, ἐ̣[π(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι

[. . . . .]ῆσις Πετέσεως Πεσ̣οη[

α τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) π, ἀνεγρά(φη) [(ἐτῶν) ., ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) .

. . . . . .

F.

. . . . . .

[ις (ἔτους)] κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) μ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄ̣σ̣η(μος) [

Π]νεφερῶτος Φ[θ]αῦ̣τος μ̣[ητ(ρὸς)

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), δ τεύχ(ους) α ⟨τό(μου)⟩ κολ(λήματος) λζ [[κ[ο]λ(λήματος) λζ̣]], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).

] Πιεσιήους Πετεμούνιος [

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος)

]ος Ψόιτος μητ(ρὸς) Θαή[σιος

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), . τεύχ(ους) α τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) ν[[.]], ἀνε̣[γρά(φη) (ἐτῶν)

[[τὰ διπ(λώματα) δι[(ὰ) α( ) μετα̣λ̣( )]]

]ανδιεῦτος Ποκρούρι[ος

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), α τεύχ(ους) α τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) ξβ [[κολ(λήματος) ξς]], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).

] Πνεφερῶτο(ς) Φθαῦ̣τος Ὀν̣[

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), α τεύχ(ους) α̣ τό(μου) κολ(λήματος) ρδ [[κολ(λήματος) οζ]], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).

] Πετεχῶντος Πετ[

ις (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), β τεύχ(ους) α τό(μου) [κολ(λήματος) . . [[κολ(λήματος) . .]], ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄ̣[ση(μος).

ἀπά]τ̣ωρ μητ(ρὸς) Ταποκρού[ριος
β τεύχο(υς) α τό(μου) κ̣ο̣λ̣(λήματος) [
]υθου β Πιαθρήου[ς
ιϛ (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) . ., ἐ̣π̣(εκρίθη) [(ἐτῶν) ι
δ τεύχο(υς) α τό(μου) [

G.

. . . . . .

85] ἄση(μος) [
]π̣έ̣βκι̣ο̣ς Ἑριέως μη(τρὸς) Ταπ̣[
[ιϛ] (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος)
] Πετεσύ̣β̣κ̣ιος Πετεαρποκ(ρατίωνος)
ιϛ (ἔτους) κατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) μη, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).
90] . . μιος Πετεήσιος Τιθο[
] ἐπ(ικριθεὶς) (ἐτῶν) ια ἄση(μος), ἀναγρ(αφόμενος) δὲ (ἐτῶν) ι.
] Ψόιτος μη(τρὸς) Ταπσετρ̣[ῶ]τ̣ο̣(ς) [
[ιϛ (ἔτους) κ]ατ' οἰ(κίαν ἀπογραφῇ), κολ(λήματος) πϛ, ἐπ(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).
[καὶ ἐνθάδ(ε) μετ]ε(τέ)θ(ησαν) τῷ ιθ (ἔτει) οἱ πλειόνων ἐπ[ὶ τῇ
95 [τοῦ ιϛ (ἔτους) κατ'] οἰκ(ίαν) ἀπογρα(φῇ).
]ι̣τος Ἐλαίσιος μη(τρὸς) Θναιτ̣[
κολ](λήματος) λ̣ ἐπ(ικριθεὶς) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος), ἀνα(γραφόμενος) δὲ (ἐτῶν) θ.
]ήους Ἑρφν̣ᾶτ̣ο̣(ς) μη(τρὸς) Θα . [
κο]λ(λήματος) κε, ἀνεγρά(φη) (ἐτῶν) η, [ἐ]π(εκρίθη) (ἐτῶν) ι ἄση(μος).

Remains of four more lines.

2. The figure added above the line here and in ll. 6, 8, 10, 54, 56, 58 is apparently the number of the τόμος; cf. ll. 2 and 69 sqq.

6. βασιλ(ικῶν): cf. ll. 8, 27 sqq. Is the meaning that the person in question was a βασιλ(ικὸς) γεωργός and as such was entered in another page?

12. The end of the line has not been filled in; cf. ll. 71, 87.

13. This line gave the total number of men enumerated for the preceding village; cf. ll. 42, 51.

38. A village-name stood in the lacuna here and in l. 43; cf. ll. 14, 21.

49. Neither μητρός nor ἐκ μητρός is here suitable.

51. The number for this village is given as three although four names have preceded; the fourth, however, is not followed by the usual note upon the ἐπίκρισις and this fact no doubt accounts for its omission. Only one man is entered for the preceding village (l. 42); in Fr. 27 a total of thirty-four men occurs.

59–60. The restoration of these two lines is based upon ll. 94–5 and other fragments which preserve portions of the same phrase. Its meaning, however, is obscure; if μετεθ( ) stands for μετε(τέ)θ(ησαν), as is probable, it would imply that a certain number of men described as οἱ πλειόνων (i. e., apparently, in excess) had been transferred here (under a new heading or a new village?) in the 19th year (of Hadrian). For the μετάθεσις of public cultivators from one village to another cf. Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 358.

69. The additions are by the same hand as the body of the document. The τεῦχος apparently contained several τόμοι. A τεῦχος βιβλιδίων occurs in B. G. U. 525. 6.

74. This phrase recurs in several unpublished fragments enclosed always, as here, in brackets. A curved stroke over the α is linked with the μ of the next word, the conclusion of which is in no place clear. In one

instance the phrase is shortened to [[τὰ διπ(λώματα) δι(ὰ) α( )]]. The note ζη(τητέον) δίπ(λωμα) is found frequently in the margin of other fragments, and in one case a note οὐχ εὑρέθ(η) . . . occurs.

83. A horizontal stroke is drawn over the letter read as β. Only (δευτέρου), sc. υἱοῦ, suggests itself.

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221. ABSTRACTS OF PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

Height 10·5–14·7 cm. Early third century (?).

Fragments of what appears to have been a register (cf. l. 14) in which abstracts of proposals for the lease of land under value (ὑπόλογος) were entered, three categories of such land appearing, βασιλικὸν ὑπόλογον (ll. 12, 27; cf. **383**, P. Oxy. 721. 4 [W. 369]), ἱερατικὸν ὑπόλογον (l. 19; cf. **383**), and λιμνιτικὸν ὑπόλογον (l. 15 and note). Leases for terms of five years are common (ll. 3, 7, 34; cf. P. Tebt. 374. 5, Oxy. 1279. 6, note), and the lessee had to offer a surety. Several dates are mentioned, but without the name of the Emperor to which they refer; since the 23rd year occurs (l. 24), the choice lies between Commodus (A. D. 182–3) and Caracalla (A. D. 214–15), the latter being preferable on palaeographical grounds. Six other fragments are preserved. In Fr. 1 the proposal is made by] . ς ὁ καὶ Σαραπίων . . .]ειο(ς) ὁ καὶ Ἀλθαιεύ[ς, and the 19th year is mentioned. In Fr. 2 the proposal is made by a βουλευτὴς τῆς [, and the phrases ἐ]πιδεχθεῖσαι τῷ ιζ (ἔτει) . [and το]ῦ κα (ἔτους) ἐπὶ τοῖς προτελουμ[ένοις occur (cf. P. Tebt. 374. 17). In Fr. 3 the applicant is styled Φιλομητέριος [. Fr. 6 is headed Ψεβθρη[, apparently a village.

A.

[20 letters -]δώρου Ἀνεικήτου μητρὸς Ἡρωνᾶτος
[14 „ μετ' ἐγγ]ύου τοῦ προγεγραμμένου ἀδελφοῦ
[18 „ Ἀμ]μωνίου δ (ἔτους) Τῦβι λ εἰς ἔτη ε
[ἀπὸ . . . . . (ἀρούρας) ιγ∠ φόρου ἑκάστης] (ἀρούρης ?) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) λ′ς′, τὸ ς′
διοικ(ήσεως) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβης) κ′δ′μ′η′
5 [ ]
[18 letters με]τ' ἐγγύου Ἡράμμωνος Σερήνου υἱωνοῦ
[20 letters]ς ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασθαι ἐφ' ἔτη ε ἀπὸ
[„] ς
[18 letters -δώ]ρου τοῦ Ἀνεικήτου Καλλ[ι]μάχου μητρὸς Ἡρω-
10 [νᾶτος 15 „] ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασθαι παρασχὼν
[ἔγγυον ? 14 „]τὸν καὶ Δίδυμον ἀπ[ὸ] τῆς α(ὐτῆς) ἀπὸ βασιλικοῦ
[ὑπολόγου (ἀρουρ) . . .]δι διοι[κ(ήσεως)] (πυροῦ ?) [(ἀρταβ.) ⁝⁝⁝⁝.

Remains of one more line.

. . . . . .

6. εγ'γυου Pap.; so in ll. 17, 33.

B.

2nd hand ριγ

1st hand [ἀπὸ λ]ι̣μ̣νι̣(τικοῦ) ὑπολ(όγου) (ἀρούρας) δ, (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) δ

16 [ ] ιε∠.

[μητρ]ὸς Ταασύτμιος μετ' ἐγγύου

[Αἰλουρίωνος ?] . τοῦ Αἰλουρίωνος ἀπὸ Θε̣λ̣ο̣[

[ὑπέσχετο μισθώσασ]θ̣αι πρὸς (μονόδραχμον) ἀπὸ ἱερα(τικοῦ) ὑπολ(όγου) (ἀρούρας) [. . .

20 [ ] ιε

3rd hand [ ] : : (πυροῦ) (ἀρταβ.) ιδκ΄δ΄μ΄[η΄

[ ] . ∠ (πυροῦ) (ἀρταβ.) λβ[

[ ]λ̣[

. . . . . .

17. ταασυτ'μιος Pap. 19. αS Pap.

C.

]ο̣ι διὰ συνόψεως κγ (ἔτους) [

25 Μάρ]κ̣ος Αὐρήλιος Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμ[ων

ὑ]πέσχετο μισθώσασθαι ἀπ̣[ὸ

βασι]λικοῦ ὑπολ(όγου) σιτοφ(όρου) εἰς σιτοφ(ορίαν) [

]ω̣νίου ἀπὸ τοῦ πλείω [

] γίν(ονται) κωμη(τικῶν) διοικ[ήσεως

30] ἱερα(τικοῦ) (ἄρουραι) ιγ∠ι΄ς΄ξ΄δ΄[

κω]μη(τικῶν) διοικήσεως τ̣ο̣[

]ο̣ῦφις ἀπάτωρ ἐγ μητρὸς Σ̣[

] μετ' ἐγγύου Αἰλουρίω̣ν̣[ος

] δ (ἔτους) εἰς ἔτη ε̣ ἀπὸ . . [

35]ς̣, φόρου ἑκά[στ]ης (ἀρούρης) (πυροῦ) [(ἀρταβ.)

. . . . . .

1. The calculation of the number of letters missing is based on the supplement in l. 4 where one of the three forms of ὑπόλογος land (cf. introd.) is assumed to have occurred.

4. τὸ ς΄ seems to be an extra charge paid besides the rent. It is possible that the προσμετρούμενα are meant; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 27 (P. Tebt. ii, p. 340 and note, *ad loc.*) προσμετρουμένων τὸ [ς΄. If so, the amount was apparently calculated on the total rent, and the number of arurae has been restored on that supposition. Line 12 does not seem parallel.

8. A long horizontal stroke precedes the ς and probably calls attention to the total. No such stroke, however, is visible in ll. 16 and 20.

15. λ]ιμνι(τικοῦ): cf. p. 291 and **213.** introd.

18. Αἰλουρίωνος ?]: cf. l. 33.

19. πρὸς (μονόδραχμον): cf. **213.** 157, note. The absence here of any term of years suggests that either the transaction was a sale, in which case ὠνήσασ]θαι (cf. **222.** 8–9, note) should be read, or it was a perpetual lease. In any case μονόδραχμος seems to have been in some way connected, like εἰκοσάδραχμος, πεντάδραχμος, τετράδραχμος, with the sale (or lease) by public tender of ὑπόλογος land. In **427.** Fr. 14 the tender relates apparently to vine-land. However, no connexion with the group of -δραχμος taxes discussed in **216.** introd. need necessarily be supposed.

24. *συνόψεως*: cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Graec. Inscr.*, 669. 55, Wilcken, *Chrestom.*, no. 61, introd.

27. Cf. P. Amh. 68. 19 [W. 374] *ἀπὸ χέρσου σιτοφόρου εἰς σιτοφόρον*, and for the form of abbreviation used note on **217**. 32.

29. *κωμη(τικῶν)*: cf. P. Tebt. 340, a document which like **221** comes from Thmûis, and where the corn-dues of a village are called *κωμητικ[ῶν]* (ll. 10 and 33).

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222. LAND-REGISTER.

12 × 5 cm. Second century.

This document, of which six small fragments are preserved, appears to have been a register of cultivators of vine-land owned by the State, *φό(ρου) ἀμπ(έλου)* occurring repeatedly. We print one fragment as a specimen; the phrases *χ]ωρὶς ἐπιχωρήματο[ς* and *κυρωθ( ) Φιλοξέν[ῳ* may be noted from other pieces.

. . . . . .

] *Παν̣ε̣σιῆ[ς*

Ἀρφρε]σιῆς Ἀρφρεσιή[ους

Πτ]ολεμαίου μητρὸς [

Ὀνν]ῶφρις Χεμσνέως δ[ιὰ (?)

5 *μ]ητρὸς Τρυφαίνης α[*

ποιεῖ]σθαι ὑπὸ Φελόιτος κ[

μητρ]ὸς Ταντ̣ά̣νιος φό(ρου) ἀμ[π(έλου)

? *ὠνήσασθ]αι ἀπὸ ὑπολόγ(ου) χερσαμπ(έλου) [*

] *τιμὴ κατὰ τὰ κριθέντ[α*

10] . *ι′β′* (*ἀρουρ) αλ′β′ρ′κ′η′* (*ἀρούρης*) ∠[

] . *ι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀμπ(ελῶνος)* (*ἀρούρης*) *η′λ′β′ ον[*

] . *β* (*ἔτους*) *φό(ρου) ἀμπ(έλου) ἀπὸ χε(ρ)σ(αμ)π(έλου)* (*ἀρουρ) [*

Remains of two more lines.

. . . . . .

4. *δ[ιά*: this preposition is frequent elsewhere in the fragments, e.g. . . . *Τααρφ]ρήους διὰ Τααρφρήου[ς*.

6. *ποιεῖ]σθαι ὑπό*: so another fragment.

8–9. Cf. P. Oxy. 721. 3 [W. 369], Amh. 68. 17 [W. 374], Brit. Mus. 1157. 7 [W. 375].

For *χερσάμπελος* cf. P. Oxy. 506. 25, 729. 30, Brit. Mus. 1173. 4, 1007 (*b*). 21 (iii, pp. 208 and 265); all these documents, however, deal with private *χερσάμπελοι*, not, as here, with State property.

G. ACCOUNTS.

223. LATIN ACCOUNT.

18·6 × 15·4 cm. Second century (?). Plate 23.

Fragment of an account, written across the fibres of the recto in a cursive hand which may be assigned to the second century. The square-topped *n*, rather like a Greek *π*, is a noticeable letter; *g* is of the flat-headed variety frequent in the Dacian tablets; *e* is rather tall. A dot is used with abbreviations, and is also not infrequently placed between unabbreviated words. The items, which are arranged under successive days of the month, include pitch, oil, grease, nails, wax, &c., and apparently are a list of articles supplied. The character of several of the entries, especially the mention of *praetorium* in l. 7, apart from the use of the Latin language, indicate that the document originated in a military circle.

. . . . . .
v idus Maiạ[s
picis liq(uidae) in Ṭiteg(ium) amp(horae) i̩ [
olei in lib(urnam?) Luci empti s(emis?) [
sebi in lib(urnam) Luci p(ondo?) i̩ [
5 [.] . *oteres n( ) b̩*[
iv idus Maiạs
clavi in praetorium fer(ri) p(ondo) vii [
cerae in Ṭitegii veṭerib(us) p(ondo) xcv [
clavi in lib(urnam) Luci fer(ri) p(ondo) i [
10 *clavọm in lib(urnam) Timeti fer(ri) p(ondo) ii* [
clavi in Ṭitegii ạc̣tis fer(ri) p(ondo) xi [
keramae in Ṭitegii vạḍạs ii [
kaṃạras ferream ii in lib(urnam)
veterem Timeti fer(ri) p(ondo) ix ṣ(emis)
15 [*iii idus Maia*]*ṣ*
[. . . . . .] . [*in*] *lib̩(urnam)* [
. . . . . .

2. *Piteg(ium)*: cf. ll. 8, 11, 12. *p* seems rather more suitable as the initial letter than *c* or *l*, but is not clearly formed; cf. however the *p* of *empti* (?) in l. 3. In any case the word is no doubt a proper name like *Luci* and *Timeti*.

5. The *n* has a horizontal stroke above it besides a following dot.

11–12. *actis* (?) and *vadas* (?) are alike obscure.

13. *s* of *kamaras* was written through a *m*, and the numeral *ii* has been added above the line. In making this alteration the scribe neglected to emend the termination of *ferream*.

224. PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

13·7 × 13 cm. First century.

Fragment of an account of private expenses.

	]	(δραχμαὶ) β,
	]	(δρ.) δ,
	]̣προ( ) τιμῆ(ς) καλάμ(ων) καὶ κοπ(ῆς ?)	(δρ.) μ,
	]̣σι̣τι εἰς δαπάνη(ν)	(δρ.) δ[ ]
5	] ὥστε Ἀσκληπιάδ(ηι) Τρύφω(νος)	(δρ.) κ,
	] . ( ) προσταδ( ) ὥστε ἀρραβ(ῶνι) χλωρῶ(ν)	(δρ.) κ,
	Ἀσκλη]πιάδ(ηι) ὥστε Πρατίω(νι)	(δρ.) πγ,
	ὁμοί]ως τῶι (αὐτῶι)	(δρ.) π,
	]ύφι στεφανοπ(ώλῃ)	(δρ.) δ,
10	Ἀσ]κληπιάδῃ	(δρ.) η,
	] . εκ̣τ̣ρο( ) εἰς ἀποστολ(ήν)	(δρ.) δ,
	] ὁμοίω(ς) εἰς λ̣ό(γον) Ἀφρο(δισίου)	(δρ.) η.

. . . . . .

3. προ : or]τρο( ).
6. προσταδ( ) is perhaps for προστάτ(ηι), a name having preceded.
11. εἰς ἀποστολ(ήν): cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 112. 6.

---

224 (*a*). PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

26·1 × 8·5 cm. Second century.

An incomplete column from an account detailing miscellaneous expenses, in part at any rate connected with a Nile voyage to Lycopolis. The length of the lines is known from ll. 31–2. On the left the papyrus is broken in a line coincident with that of the column. The entries, as appears from l. 18 (cf. l. 1), might be preceded by the date of the month in the margin, so that brackets have been inserted in all cases where this arrangement is possible. Certain of the entries, or parts of them, have been subsequently enclosed by lines (cf. apparatus). There are traces of a following column. On the verso the same account is continued, and includes several references to expenses ἐν συνόδῳ. Ll. 14–15] . ὁ(μοίως) ῥ̣ο̣δοφεριστὴς φαρ̣ίας (? l. φιάλας) οἴνου Πρανια[νοῦ (? for Πραμνίου) . . . φι]άλας οἴνου Πρανιανο(ῦ) κε(ράμιον) α (δραχμῶν) β (τριωβόλου), νυκτ(ὸς) ἀλ(λ) [. The column ends with six entries of]δόσεως, followed in each case by the name of an individual and a sum of money (total 35 dr. 6 ob.). A small fragment is unplaced.

] ἄλλος λόγο(ς) ἐξωδιασμ(ένων)· η λογ[
] πλείω δέδωκα Ἑρμητ( ) ἐργάτ(ῃ) . [
καὶ ἃς ἐδαπ(άνησε) Πετεχῶ(ν) ἐπὶ τ[
] ἐπ( ) ὅτε ὑπήγαμεν ἰς Λύκ(ων) [
5] ἐκερματίσθη ἐν τῷ ᾳ[
κολλύβου αὐτῶν [
τῷ νομάρχῃ τιμ(ῆς) ξύλ[ων
] παρὰ Παπώις Παάπις κ[
μήκο(υς) πηχῶν [.]
10 κ]αὶ τῇ νουμηνίᾳ ἐπ( ) ἰ[ς (?)
π]επωκ( ) ἀπὸ (δραχμῶν) κς ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ς [
Ἡ]ρακλήῳ φύλακ(ι) ἐλθ[ό]ντ(ι) [
ν]αύλου τῷ νομάρχῃ καθ[
τῷ νομάρχ(ῃ) φακο(ῦ) ἐπ' ὄνο(υ) Ἡρακλή[ο(υ)] . [
15 ναύλο(υ) πλοίου Φατρῆς Μιύσι ἀπελθ[όντι
ὑπὸ τὸν νομάρχ(ην) ἐνβαλέσθ(αι) αὐτῷ φακ[οῦ
καὶ ἡμῶν ξύλο(υ) ναύλο(υ) αὐτῷ . [
]ς ναύλου πλοίου Παπώις Παάπις [κομίζοντος
τὸν στρατηγὸν ἕως Λύκων (δραχμὰς ?) [
20 — (δραχμαὶ) [
]
] περὶ Πετκητ( ) Σενσεὺ ὡς ἀπολυθ[ε . . .
] . τῆς ἐπιτηρ(ήσ)εω(ς) Αἰλίο(υ) Ἀμμω(νίου) παρα[
] καὶ φύλακ(α) καὶ παλαιστ(ροφύλακα) καὶ ἄλλ(ους) [[.]] (δραχμὰς ?) [
25 ὁμοίως ἐξελθ(ὼν) ἀπὸ Λύκ(ων) ἐπέσχ(ε ?) φύλ[ακα (?)
— κ∠ (δραχμαὶ) κγ (ὀβολός).
ὁ]μοίως τῇ αὐτῇ ἀποδημ(ίᾳ ?) . [
] . ορμουεσαις ἐπιτηρησ[.] . . [
καὶ κατέσχ(εν) ἡ ἐν Παλοὶν Ψενθατ( ) [
30 ἀ]π(ὸ) θ ἕως ιθ ἡμερῶν ια (δραχμὰς) νβ κα[ὶ
] προφήτου ἐξερχομ(ένου) (δραχμὰς) ιβ. αἱ λο(ιπαὶ) (δραχμαὶ) μ.
κ]αὶ ὑπ(ὲρ) φιλανθρώπο(υ) ἰς συνπλήρωσ(ιν) (δραχμὰς) κθ (τριώβολον)
καὶ δι' ἐμοῦ Πετεχῶ(ντος) πλείω(ν) δαπ(άνη) ἐδαπ(ανήθη) . . [

4. As far as λυκ( ) enclosed. 11. (δραχμῶν) κς enclosed. 15. l. Φατρήους (?). 21. Expunged. 22. σενσευ ως απολυθ[over some expunged letters. 24. The supposed deletion may be a smudge. 30. (δραχμὰς) νβ enclosed. 31. ου of προφητου over something expunged (?). (δραχμὰς) ιβ enclosed. 32. (δραχμὰς) κθ (τριώβολον) first enclosed, then the whole line. 33. Below this line a horizontal stroke probably intended to enclose the line.

1. The η is surmounted by a horizontal stroke and is doubtless the date; cf. l. 18.

4. Λύκ(ων): cf. ll. 19, 25; sc. πόλιν.

11. Cf. verso l. 1]υ δρομ( ) πεπωκ( ) οἴνο(υ) κε(ράμια) β (δραχμῶν) ι[where the drachmae apparently represent the value of the wine.

14. ὄνο(υ): or ὀνό(ματος)?

22. Πετκητ( ) Σενσεύ: apparently place-names; cf. l. 29. Possibly the arrangement is parallel to that found in documents from Thmûis where the first name indicates the toparchy, the second the village; cf. **217**. 3, note.

26. Perhaps the 20½ in the total refers to κεράμια of wine. The reading κ (ἔτους) is on general grounds less likely.

27. Or perhaps τῇ αὐτῇ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) ἀποδημ(ήσας).

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225. PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

Heracleopolite nome. 25 × 20·2 cm. Late second or third century A.D.

Two incomplete columns of a roll containing accounts of a landowner. The roll must have been exceedingly long, since the second column is numbered 177. The expenses recorded at the beginning of the second and best preserved column are chiefly concerned with the wages of ὑδροφύλακες. There follow short accounts of sums paid to the tax-collectors εἰς ἀργυρικὰ δημόσια for the 5th and 4th years, the items for the 5th year being μερισμοῦ Κάμπωνος, γεφυρῶν, and ἐκτολογίας; those for the 4th are lost. The names of the villages mentioned in the piece point to the Heracleopolite nome, and show that the estate in question was spread over different parts of it. The general total of expenses for the 6th year is considerable (ll. 43–5), and a comparison with the payments made on behalf of the 5th and 4th years suggests that the latter concern only arrears of taxes.

On the verso is **227**.

Col. i.

ρος]
] ὑδραγωγὸν καὶ
ὑπὲρ ἡμερ]ῶν ιε (δραχμαὶ) με
] (δραχμαὶ ?) ι, / (δραχμαὶ) νε
5]
]ι̣ περ[ὶ
] . Θὼθ μ[. . .
] (δραχμαὶ) ρκ̣[.
About twelve lines lost.
21] . . .
ὑδ]ροφυλ(ακ)
(δραχμαὶ)] ρ̣ξδ
] . [
25] . ὡς τῶν γ (δραχμαὶ) δ (δραχμαὶ) ρξη
] . σλβ
]λ̣( )
. . . . . .

Col. ii.

ροζ

ὁμοίως παραδεχθεῖσαι ἀπὸ π̣[15 letters

30 ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ Φαῶφι ἕως ια ἡμ[ερῶν ια (δραχμαὶ) . . .

καὶ περὶ Νοκλὴ Παρμενίωνος (ἀρουρῶν) [. . ὑδροφύλ(ακ) . .

αἱ παραδεχθεῖσαι ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν [. . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

Ἀπολλωνίου Μέλανος κλ(ήρου) (ἀρουρῶν) ι̣[. ὑδροφύλ(ακ) . . . ὑπὲρ

ἡμερῶν ιβ [(δραχμαὶ) . . .

35 Καλλιάδου κλ(ήρου) ὑδροφύλ(ακος) α ὁμοίως [ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν . . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

καὶ περὶ Θελβὼ (ἀρουρῶν) κ ὑδροφύλ(ακος) α [ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν . . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

καὶ περὶ Φιλονείκου κοίτης (ἀρουρῶν) [. . ὑδροφύλ(ακ) . . .

ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν ιδ τοῦ Θὼθ [(δραχμαὶ) . . .

παρατίμου πάκτωνος πρὸς ὑπ̣[αγωγὴν τῶν αὐτῶν

40 ὑδροφυλάκων μετὰ τὴν χρα̣[. . . (δραχμαὶ) . . .

γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) φϙς̣ [

γ(ίνονται) ὑδροφύλ(ακες) [

γίν(ονται) δαπανῶν ς (ἔτους) ἀπὸ τῶν [(?) μηνι-

αίων (τάλαντα) γ (δραχμαὶ) Ϊ Βυξζ (δυόβολοι) μετὰ [

45 καὶ δαπανῶν συσταλ(εισῶν) (δραχμαὶ) γ (τετρώβολον) ταμ̣[

εἰς δαπάνας τοῦ ε (ἔτους)· [

εἰς ἀργυρικὰ δημόσια διὰ Μοσχ[ίωνος

Πετεμοῦνι καὶ μετόχοις χε[ιριζομένοις πρακτο-

ρείαν περὶ Κομαμαχὸρ διὰ Ἡρακλ[

50 μερισμοῦ Κάμπωνος (ἀρουρῶν) σϙθδ̣΄ [(δραχμαὶ) . . .

γεφυρῶν ὁμοίως ἐκ (ὀβολοῦ) σύνπ(αντι) (δραχμαὶ) μ̣[

ἐκτολογίας (δραχμαὶ) πα, προσδ(ιαγραφομένων) (δραχμαὶ) ε χ(αλκοῖ) γ, [

γ(ίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) σλε (τετρώβολον ?) [

δ (ἔτους) ὁμοίως διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Μ[οσχίωνος

55 Σεμθεῖ πράκτορι διὰ Νεμεσίωνος [

. . . . . .

Col. ii. 'Likewise received from P . . . and for Phaophi to the 11th, 11 days, . . . drachmae. In the area of Nocle of Parmenion, . . . arurae, . . . irrigation-watchmen received for . . . days . . . drachmae. Holding of Apollonius son of Melas 1[.] arurae, . . . irrigation-watchmen for 12 days . . . drachmae. Holding of Calliades, 1 irrigation-watchman likewise for . . . days . . . dr. Area of Thelbo, 20 arurae, 1 irrigation-watchman for . . . days . . . dr. Area of Philonici, a parcel of . . . arurae, . . . irrigation-watchmen for 14 days of Thoth . . . dr. Allowance for the boat for the return of the said irrigation-watchmen after . . . . . dr. Total, 596 dr. Total of watchmen employed . . . Total of expenses for the 6th year from the . . . monthly accounts 3 talents 2,467 dr. 2 ob. with . . . and the reduced expenses 3 dr. 4 ob. . . .

'For the expenses of the 5th year: for the money-taxes through Moschion, to Petemounis and his associate tax-collectors in the area of Komamachor through Heracl . . . for the rate of Campon for 299¼ arurae . . . dr., for bridges likewise at the rate of 1 obol, total forty . . . dr., for the tax of a sixth 81 dr., for extra payments 5 dr. 3 chalci; total 235 dr. 4 ob.

'For the 4th year likewise through the same Moschion . . . to Semtheus, tax-collector, through Nemesion . . .'

30. Φαῶφι: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131 (i, p. 166) a farm-account with frequent entries for ὑδροφύλακες in the months of Thoth (cf. l. 38) and Phaophi, which correspond to the time of the rising of the Nile. In both these documents the ὑδροφύλακες are private workmen and not to be confused with the government ὑδροφύλακες, on whom see **80**. introd.

31. Νοκλῆ Παρμενίωνος: this village is not otherwise known.

36. Θελβώ: cf. P. Hibeh, p. 8, where however the editors read Θελβῶ(νθις), and Wessely, *Studien*, x. 203. 2, 231. 1.

37. Φιλονείκου: cf. P. Hibeh, pp. 4, 8, Oxy. 1156. 4, Wessely, *op. cit.*, 109. 10, 199. 5, 233. i. 3.

39. παρατίμου: cf. P. Tebt. 347. 10 and note.

49. Κομαμαχόρ: a village called Κόμα is mentioned in P. Hibeh, p. 8, and Wessely, *op. cit.*, 4. 2, 17. 3, 223. 5.

50. μερισμοῦ Κάμπωνος: cf. P. Tebt. 352. 7 μερισμοῦ ἔργ(ων) Κριοῦ and 10 μερισμοῦ Κριοῦ and introd. *ad loc.*, *Archiv*, v, p. 333. Whether Κάμπων is the name of a village or a person is not clear.

51. γεφυρῶν: a tax for the maintenance of bridges is not otherwise known. The use ἐκ (ὀβολοῦ) is noticeable since the conventional sign for obol is here treated as though it were a consonant without regard to the word it represents; cf. l. 5 of the Strassburg ostracon published in *Archiv*, iv, p. 146. Similarly in **427** Fr. 14 the use ἐξ a^{ς} (= μονοδράχμου) shows that the written vowel had greater influence than the pronunciation of the group.

52. ἐκτολογίας: the rate here of the προσδ. ($\frac{1}{16}$) shows that the charge ἐκτολογίας is not equivalent to the ἀπόμοιρα itself (cf. pp. 246 sqq.), though it may have had to do with the expenses of its collection; cf. **188**. 17, note.

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226. ACCOUNTS OF WINE (?).

Arsinoïte nome. 13·6 × 9·8 cm. Third century.

An account of wine (?) received and delivered on different dates in different villages, no doubt a fragment from the day-book of a dealer. It is written on the verso of the official accounts printed under **186**. Vestiges of a preceding column remain in the left-hand margin.

Ἱερᾶς. Αὐνῆς κερά(μια) [
τῆς η κερά(μια) ιε καὶ Σελ . [. . . κερά(μια) δ,
κς, κερά(μια) ρνδ κοτύλ(αι) λδ, [/ κερά(μια)
ρογ κοτύλ(αι) λδ.
5 παρεδόθη πράταις . [. . . πό-
λεως κζ εἰς κη κερά(μια) [λδ,
λο(ιπὰ) κερά(μια) ρλθ κοτύλ(αι) λδ.
κη, Ναρμούθεως. Ὡρίων [κερά(μια) . .
καὶ ἀπὸ συνωνῆς διὰ τοῦ αὐ[τοῦ
10 . . κερά(μια) [.] κοτύλ(αι) λε, καὶ [
. . . . . .

'At Hiera, Aunes (has received) . . . jars, on the 8th, 15 jars, at Sel . . . 4 jars, the 26th, 154 jars 34 cotylae, total 173 jars 34 cotylae; from which there have been handed over to the dealers of . . . polis, from the 27th to the 28th 34 jars, remainder 139 jars 34 cotylae. The 28th, at Narmouthis, Horion (has received) . . . jars and by purchase through the same person . . . jars 35 cotylae, and . . .'

1. Ἱερᾶς. There were two villages called Hiera, one in the division of Heraclides, the other in that of Polemon; cf. P. Tebt. ii, p. 380; the second is probably meant here, since Narmouthis, which comes next, was in the division of Polemon.

2. Σελ . [; more probably a place-name than another personal name.

8–10. The writing in these lines is smaller and lighter, but is probably by the same hand.

10. A stroke above the line before κερά(μια) probably indicates a date.

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227. PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

25 × 20·2 cm. Third century.

The verso of **225** is also occupied by private accounts. Of its three columns we print the second, which is complete, though many of the entries are obscure owing to unsolved abbreviations. Of the first column only the ends of three lines are preserved. The third column, of which the ends of lines are lost throughout, contains a record of the expenses on the 12th and 13th of the month.

Col. ii.

	. . . α μν( ) δδ',	λο(ιπαὶ) (δραχμαὶ) λβ, κ( ) δέρμ(ατος) Ὀξυρ(υγχίτου) λβ,
	τοπαλ( ) μν( ) δδ'.	
	παντόπωλις	λοιπ(αὶ) (δραχμαὶ) ε (πεντώβολον), κ( ) αυξιτε( ) (τετρώβολον).
	Parts of three lines.	αὐτὸς (δραχμαὶ) δ,
5	σπ[. . .]ων	(δυόβολοι),
	λο(ιπ) ἄνω ς	χ(αλκοῦς) α,
	ἐλαίου (δραχμαὶ) λγ	(πεντώβολον),
	αὐταὶ ι ια . . (δραχμαὶ) κ	(δραχμαὶ) ιε (τριώβολον),
	παθοκλισω κ	(δραχμαὶ) δ (δυόβολοι),
10	Ἀρεντοῦτι ὡς κ( )	(δραχμαὶ) β χ(αλκοῦς) α,
	] . ( ) τῆς ια	(δραχμὴ) α (τετρώβολον),
	Σαβείνῳ Σωτᾶτι	(δραχμαὶ) ε (πεντώβολον), β (δυόβολοι),
	Μαρτιαλίῳ	(δραχμαὶ) γ,
	Ἀρισταιν(έτῳ) Τρύφων(ος)	(δραχμαὶ) δ (τετρώβολον),
15	μωνασι κ( )	(δραχμαὶ) ις (πεντώβολον),
	]λα Διοσκόρῳ μαρμα(ρίῳ)	(δραχμὴ) α (πεντώβολον),
	Χενν . κροπ( ) ἐλ(αίου)	(δραχμαὶ?) γ,
	Μακεδόνι	(δραχμαὶ) .,
	ἀλυφῶν	(τετρώβολον),
20	] κ( ) (δραχμαὶ) ρμα (ὀβολός), λο(ιπαὶ) (δραχμαὶ) χνε (τετρώβολον),	
	] Τούσκ(ῳ) τλδ ξα, λο(ιπαὶ) κ.	
	] . ( )μν( ) ς νε α κ( ) νδ α,	
	] μδ γ κ( ) μβ β,	

. [. . . . . .]ῡλος ὀπτανικ(ὸς) μν( ) κ,
25 λεῡ[κὸν ται]νίδιν ∠δ′ ξα α,
μαρεωτικὸν λε α,
τ]αινίδιν μβ α,
[[. νμειϲα]] λη,
λο(ιπαὶ) τλδ,
30 ὁμ(οίωϲ) ἐκ λόγου (δραχμαὶ) χνε (τετρώβολον),
μαρεωτ(ικὸν) α μν( ) β∠ λο(ιπαὶ) (δραχμαὶ) ι . (δυόβολοι ?),
τοπαλ( ) μν( ) γ∠,
ταινίδιο(ν) α μν( ) γ∠ χ( ) α (δραχμαὶ) ν (δυόβολοι) κ( ) δεο( ) (τετρώβολον).

16. α of λα written over β which is not deleted. 19. l. ἀλοιφῶν. 21. δ of τλδ corr. from ϛ. 23. δ of μδ corr. from ε, β of μβ from γ. 26. λε written over a correction.

1 sqq. The lines on the left do not seem to belong to a separate column but to have been inserted between Cols. i and ii. The last four lines of the latter also project to the left.

κ( ): here and in ll. 10, 15 the letter is surmounted by a dash. In l. 9 there is no sign of abbreviation, while in l. 20 an oblique stroke is attached to the foot.

2. τοπαλ( ): perhaps τὸ παλ(αιόν) or τοπ( ) ἀλ(λ); cf. l. 32.

7. To what (δρ.) λγ refers is obscure. This sum is entered not quite on the same level as ἐλαίου, but between ll. 6 and 7.

8. Over ι and ια, which are days of the month, there are oblique dashes in the original.

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228. MEMORANDA.

10·6 × 9·2 cm. First century.

A fragment of what seems to be a list of memoranda. The notes, separated by paragraphs, are very short, often only one word in the accusative. Some are marked by an oblique stroke in the margin (ll. 2, 6, 14, 16), meaning perhaps that the matter had been settled. There are two columns of a somewhat similar kind on the verso mentioning καθα(ρ), ἐλαιοπ(ώλῃ), λαχαν[ο]π(ώλῃ), γναφεῖ, μαγείρῳ, &c.

Col. i.

. . . . .
. α[. . .]ιν.
ὀρόβιν.
. . ατα.
ἐπιχώρη(σιν).
5 Πτολ(εμαῖον) Τεῆτο(ϲ).
πεδίν.
δίπλωμα

Col. ii.

. . . . .
. . . ιν
15 σύμβολ(ον).
. ρο( ) Φίλωνα.
πράσινον.
ἐπίσταλμ(α) Ἱέρακ(οϲ)
Κρο( ) κωμήτῃ.
20 ὑδραγώγιν,

εἰς Τισῖχ(ιν).
κ(αὶ) εἰς Θραγ(ή).
10 Ὡρίωνα δοκ( ).
ὄργανο(ν) τροχ(οῦ)
τὸ εἰς κόπτειν.
ἀπό⟨ρ⟩ρησιν
περιστερών.
δ[έ]ξαι λόγον
Ἡρώδου.
κελλαρίῳ Ἑρμαίῳ.

6. l. παιδίον? 12. τ° Pap.

4 sqq. 'Concession. Ptolemy son of Teës. Slave (?). Certificate for Tisichis. Another for Thrage. Horion... Machinery of the wheel for cutting. Refusal... Receipt. Relating to Philon. Green (garment ?). Missive of Hierax to Kro..., villager. Water-channel, pigeon-house. Receive the account of Herodes. For Hermaeus the cellarer.'

7–8. δίπλωμα: cf. **220**. 74. Tisichis was in the toparchy Λευκοπυργίτης Κάτω (B. G. U. 552 B. i. 13), Θραγή in that of Περὶ Πόλιν Ἄνω of the Hermopolite nome (B. G. U. 557. i. 14).

16. The writing at the beginning of the line is blurred. A very cursively written πρό(ς) may be read.

19. Perhaps Κρο(νίωνι) or Κρο(νίῳ). πρὸς (cf. note on l. 16) κωμήτη(ν) is just possible, the final η of κωμητη being suspended, but a name is rather required.

H. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

229. LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoïte nome. 29·6 × 12·8 cm. A.D. 38.

This letter and the three which follow, all dated in the reign of Gaius, were written by Ammonius to Aphrodisius, his agent (ἐπιστάτης, l. 25) and friend. They deal for the most part with injunctions and commissions concerning farm stock, produce, &c.

Ἀμμώνιος Ἀφροδισίωι τῶι
φιλτάτωι χαίρειν.
ἔγραψα ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς Ἡράκλη(ον)
τὸν π[ρ]οβατοκτη(νοτρόφον) ἵνα δοῖ σοι ὄνον,
5 καὶ Ὠφελίωνι ἐνετειλάμην
ἵνα καὶ αὐτὸς δοῖ ἑτέραν καὶ τοὺς
ἄρτους μοι πέμψηι. ἐπεὶ οὖν
ἔπεμψάς μοι (ἀρτάβας) γ ἐρωτῶ σε
ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου εὐθέως μοι
10 πέ[μ]ψαι τὰς ἄλλας (ἀρτάβας) γ καὶ τὸ
ὀψάριον, ἐπεὶ ἐν πλοίῳ εἰμί.
περὶ δὲ τῆς τροφῆς τῶν χοιριδίω(ν)
καὶ τοῦ λοιπ(οῦ) τῆς τιμῆ(ς) τοῦ χόρτου πρό-
χρησον ἕως οὗ παραγένωμαι,

15 δοκῶ γὰρ συναιρόμενος πρὸς σὲ
λογάριον. παρεδεξάμην σοι πάντα.
παρακάλεσον οὖν τὴν γυναῖκά
σου τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις ἵνα ἐπιμελῆ-
ται τῶν χοιριδίων· ἐπιμελοῦ δὲ
20 καὶ τοῦ μόσχου. πάντω(ς) δέ, Ἀφροδίσιε,
τοὺς ἄρτους μοι πέμψον καὶ τὸ ὀψάριον,
ἐὰν δὲ θέλῃς γράψον μοι τίνι
δῶ εἰς τὸν χόρτο(ν) καὶ εἰς τροφὴ(ν) ἄλλας (δραχμὰς) κ.
ἔρρω(σο). (ἔτους) β Γαίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικο(ῦ) Μεχ(εὶρ) κϛ.

On the verso

25 Ἀφροδισίωι ἐπιστάτῃ.

8. First ε of επεμψας corr. from τ. 22–4. Owing to lack of space at the foot these lines were inserted in the top margin.

'Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. I wrote a letter to the herdsman Heracleus that he should supply you with a donkey, and I bade Ophelion also to supply you with another and to send me the loaves. You have sent me 3 artabae; I ask you therefore to do your utmost to send the remaining 3 artabae immediately and the relish, as I am on board a boat. As to the pigs' fodder and the rest of the price for the hay make provision until I come; for I expect to make up an account with you. I have given you every allowance. Urge your wife from me to look after the pigs and do you also take care of the calf. Be sure, Aphrodisius, to send me the loaves and the relish; and if you will, write me to whom I shall pay a further 20 dr. for hay and fodder. Good-bye. The 2nd year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Mecheir 26. (Addressed) To Aphrodisius, agent.'

4. π[ρ]οβατοκτη(νοτρόφον): cf. **73**. 6, note.

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230. LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoïte nome. 14·4 × 10·5 cm. A. D. 40. Plate 9.

Ἀμμώνιος Ἀφροδισίωι τῶι
φιλτάτωι χαίρειν.
ἐκομισάμην ἐπιστολὴ(ν) περὶ τοῦ
πέμψαι με ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρτους τῇ ε.
5 πέμψω οὖν τοὺς ὄνους τῆι η
πρὸς σὲ π[ά]ντως. παρακληθ[εὶ]ς
οὖν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ποίησον
γενέσθαι μοι τὸ ζμῆμα ἀπὸ τοῦ
ὀρόβ[ο]υ, μὴ [ο]ὖν ἄλλως ποιή[σ]ῃ(ς) μὴ ἵνα
10 δόξωμέν σε εὐθέως ἠλλάχθαι
τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς. ἀσπάζου Θέρμιο(ν) τὴ(ν)

ἀδελφὴν καὶ τὰ παιδία σο(υ). ἔρρω(σο). (ἔτους) ε μη(νὸς)
Νέ(ου) Σεβαστοῦ ϛ Σεβαστῆι.

On the verso

Ἀφροδισίωι τῷ φι[λ]τ(άτῳ).

6. παρα of παρακληθεις written over expunged letters. 9. l. ἵνα μή.

'Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. I received a letter bidding me send for the loaves on the 5th. I will accordingly send the donkeys to you on the 8th without fail. Please do your utmost to secure me the unguent of lentils; do not neglect this, lest we think you to have become all at once estranged towards us. Salute Thermion, your sister, and your children. Good-bye.' Date and address.

12. The year sign is formed by a long horizontal stroke joining the ρ of ἔρρω(σο) and the ε of the figure, with a vertical stroke added.

13. Σεβαστῆι: cf. **144**. 5, note.

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231. LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoïte nome. 28·7 × 11·9 cm. A. D. 40.

The hand is that of Ammonius, but haste (l. 13) has had its effect in a muchlarger formation of the letters. The precise dating of **231**, as well as the sequence of **230** and **231**, depends on the identification of the month Soter; cf. **149**. 10, note, where a preference is stated for Phaophi.

Ἀμμώνιος Ἀφροδισίωι τῷ φ[ι]λτ(άτῳ)
χαίρειν.
τ[οὺ]ς ἄρτους καλῶς ποιήσεις εἰπὼ(ν)
γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν ἐλᾶν μοι
5 ταρειχεύσας καὶ πέμψας
μοι φάσιν ἵνα πέμψω ἐπὶ
αὐτούς. τὸν πυρὸν τὸν ἐν
τῷ θησαυρῶι μεταβαλοῦ
δι[ὰ] τὴν βροχὴν τὸν πάντα.
10 ἔρρωσο. ἀσπάζου Θέρμιον
καὶ τὰ παιδία σου.
(ἔτους) ε μη(νὸς) Σωτῆ(ρος) κα.
κατὰ σπουδὴν δέ σοι ἔγραψα.

'Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. Kindly order the loaves to be made and the olives to be pickled and send me word in order that I may send for them. Get the corn in the granary moved because of the inundation, all of it. Good-bye. Greet Thermion and your children. The 5th year, Soter 21. I have written to you in haste.'

P. Brit. Mus. 893 (iii, p. xliii).

LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO APHRODISIUS.

Arsinoïte nome. 13 × 9 cm. A. D. 40.

This letter was doubtless found with **229–31**, and is therefore suitably published here by the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum. A point of interest lies in the fact that it supplies the earliest instance of dating by the two calendars, the Roman and Egyptian (ll. 7–8, 10), indeed the only instance outside horoscopes. The divergence between the two systems at this date amounted to 16 days, which is consistent with the evidence from other sources; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 130 (i, p. 132), Fay. 139. introd., Hohmann, *Zur Chronologie der Papyrusurkunden*, pp. 48 sqq. The fact that in dating by the Egyptian calendar Αἰγυπτίων or κατὰ ἀρχαίους was inserted (cf. note on l. 8) is evidence that the use of the *annus vagus* was exceptional.

The month Δρουσιεύς (l. 18) is found also in C. P. R. 242. 16, 36 (A. D. 40), and is perhaps to be restored in Wilcken, *Ost.*, ii. 384. 4 (A. D. 39–40); it may, therefore, be referred to the reign of Gaius (cf. **149**. 10, note). The present passage helps also to an identification with a month in the Egyptian calendar, since the reference to the vintage practically limits the choice to Pauni or Epeiph, Epeiph being the more probable (cf. P. Fay. 133). This conclusion is considerably strengthened by C. P. R. 242 republished by Preisigke, *Berichtigungsliste*, pp. 123–4, which gives ground for supposing that Drousieus preceded Mesore (cf. **149**. *l. c.*). The origin of the title is obscure; the form is against a complimentary allusion to Drusilla, Gaius' daughter, born about A. D. 39.

We are much indebted to Mr. H. I. Bell both for help in decipherment and for the verification of readings.

καὶ ἄρτων ἀρτάβ(ας) τέσσαρε(ς) [[σὺν σεαυτ(ῷ)]]
[ ] ἔνεγκον.
Ἀ[μμ]ώνιος Ἀφροδισίωι τῷ φιλ(τάτῳ) χα(ίρειν).
Διομ[ή]δης ὁ Φόλου λέγει μὴ μετα-
5 δεδωκέν[α]ι [σ]ε αὐτῶι ὑπὲρ Σεᾶτος, διὸ
καλῶς π[οιή]σεις ἐξαυτῆ(ς) πέμψας μοι τὸν
μεικρόν, καὶ ἐλθὲ εἰς Βουβάστον τῇ δ,
ἐπεὶ τρυγῶ ἐκεῖ, ἥ ἐστι(ν) Αἰγυπ(τίων) κ, καὶ
ἀγόρασόν μοι ὀψάρια τῇ η καὶ ἔνεγκο(ν)
10 . . . ε[ἰς Β]ερενικίδ(α) Αἰγι(αλοῦ) τῇ ι ἥ ἐστι κς·
τρυγῶι ἐκεῖ, ἔρχου. Ζηνόδ[ο]τ(ο)ς
[π]ολλὰ κατηγόρησεν ἐπὶ Φόλῳ
ὡς μὴι τὰ ὑπὸ σ[οῦ] εἰρημένα γ[.].
ν . . . . ι . . . . . ω( ) ποιη(σ) πέμψαι μ[ο]ι
15 διά τινος τῶ(ν) φυλάκ(ων) τὸν μεικρόν.
ἀσπάζο(υ) Θέρμιον. ἀπαίτησον χεῖραν (δραχμῶν) μ
καὶ (δραχμὰς?) ς ἐπομ(ένας) καὶ τὸ λοιπ(ὸν) τὰ ὀφειλόμε(να). ἔρρωσθε.
δ (ἔτους) μη(νὸς) Δρουσιέ(ως) κη.

'Ammonius to his dearest Aphrodisius, greeting. Diomedes son of Pholus says that you have given him nothing on account of Seras. Please therefore send me the child immediately, and come to Bubastus on the 4th, or the 20th by the Egyptian calendar, for I am grape-pressing there, and buy me some relishes on the 8th and bring them (?) to Berenicis of the Shore on the 10th, that is, the 26th. I am grape-pressing there, so come. Zenodotus made many charges before Pholus . . . Please send (?) me the child by one of the guards. Greet Thermion. Collect the loan of 40 dr. and the 6 dr. interest, and for the rest anything that may be owing. Good-bye. The 4th year, the 28th of the month Drousieus. (P.S.) Bring also four artabae of loaves.'

1. An oblique stroke precedes καί, doubtless to call attention to the postscript.

4. The Pholus here and in l. 12 is no doubt the Gaius Iulius Pholus who was ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν at this date; cf. p. 118.

8. Αἰγυπ(τίων): cf. e.g. P. Grenf. ii. 59. 12, 67. 10 [κατ]ὰ ἀρχαίους, Wilcken, *Ost.*, i, pp. 792 sqq.
10. The traces of ink do not suit either αὐτά or μοι.
14. Neither πάντω(ς) ποίη(σον) nor καλῶ(ς) ποιή(σεις) is consistent with the remains.

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232. LETTER TO AMMONAPHRIS.

Arsinoïte nome. 13·6 × 8·5 cm. Second century.

The recipient of this letter is warned that the strategus had made inquiries about him in connexion with the secretaryship of the public cultivators.

Ταπ̣[. . . . . Ἀ]μμονά-
φρι̣ [τῷ φιλτάτῳ χ]αί(ρειν).
ἅμα τῷ [παρα]γενέσθαι
τὸν στρ[ατη]γὸν εἰς τὴν
5 Ἡράκλειαν ἠρώτα περὶ
{περι} σοῦ ἕνεκα τῆς
γραμματείας τῶν γε-
ωργῶν καὶ οἱ δημόσι-
οι προσεφώνησαν αὐτῷ
10 ὅτι μένις ἐν τῇ κώ⟨μῃ⟩,
διὸ οὖν γράφω σοι ἵνα
εἰδῇς.
On the verso
Ἀμμο]ν̣ᾶ ╳ φρις.

5. η of ηρακλειαν corr. 10. οτι rewritten.

'Ta . . . to her dearest Ammonaphris, greeting. As soon as the strategus arrived at Heracleia, he inquired about you because of the secretaryship of the cultivators, and the officials told him that you were staying in the village. I write to you therefore to inform you.'

7. γραμματείας τῶν γεωργῶν: cf. Rostowzew, *Archiv* iii, p. 208, and *Röm. Kol.*, p. 50, P. Hamb. 3, introd., San Nicolò, *Vereinswesen*, pp. 162 sqq., 169 sqq.

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233. LETTER OF A RETAINER.

10·4 × 16 cm. Second century.

An interesting letter addressed by a retainer (probably an agent) to his master, who was a minor (l. 11), giving details of the progress made in the building and fitting of a house. From the mention of a greater and a lesser dining-hall and two water-refrigerators, we may assume that the owner was a person of considerable wealth.

. . . . . .
πηγί̣ο̣ν καὶ διὰ τῆς π̣λ̣αγίας ἡ εἴσοδός ἐστι καὶ ἡ ἔξοδος
τῶν ἐργαζομένων πάντων. ὅταν δὲ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἐκβῶμεν

καὶ τὸ δῶμα ἀσφαλισθήσεται ἡ διαβάθρα καγγελλωτὴ καὶ
τὰ προσκήνια γενήσεται ἅμα [[και]] τῶι καγγέλλωι τοῦ μει-
5 κροῦ συμποσίου. τὰ μέλαθρα τῶν θυρίδων τοῦ μεγάλου
συμποσίου ἐκ μέρους σήμερον ἡρμολόγηται. τὸ ἕτερον ὑδρ[ο-
ψυγεῖον αὔριον στεγάζεται. κωμοκάτοικοί εἰσιν οἱ ἔ-
[χο]ντες πρὸ τοῦ πυλῶνός σου τὸν ψιλὸν τόπον, ἀνενεγκῶ
δὲ Ἡρακλείωι ἵνα πέμψῃ πρὸς αὐτούς. τὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς λόγον
10 μ[έ]χρι ιδ Παῦνι ἔπεμψά σοι ὑφ' ἓν γεγραμμένον κεχω-
ρισμένον δὲ εἰς δ ἐπιδοσίμους πρὸς τὸν ἐπίτροπόν σου,
ἵνα ἔχων ὑπογύως ἐν μνήμηι τὰς τιμὰς ὧν ἀγοράζει
ἐξαρτισμῶν ἀνύποπτα τὰ πρὸς τὸν λόγον ἔχηι. ἔγραψα γάρ
σοι, κύριε, ἄλλοτε μηδὲν χωρὶς ἐπακολουθήσεως αὐτοῦ
15 ἀγοράζεται. εὔχομαί σε τὸν κύριον ἰδεῖν ἐν μείζοσι
προκοπαῖς, ἐν ἁδραῖς εὐημερίαις. ἔρρωσο, κύριε.
Παῦνι κ.

1. ξ of εξοδος corr. 3. l. καγκελλωτή. 4. και deleted by dots placed above. ω of τωι corr. from οι (?). l. καγκέλλωι. 6. l. ὑδρ[ο]ψυχεῖον. 12. First υ of υπογυως corr. from ν (?) and α of τας corr. 13. γ of εγραψα corr. from ε. 15. l. ἀγοράζεσθαι ; κυρ of κυριον and ν of εν corr.

'. . . a stream, and the entrance and exit for all the work-folk is at the side. But when we reach a fortunate issue and the house is established, then a balustrade will be added to the stairway and the porch with the balustrade of the small dining-hall will be made. The beams of the windows in the great dining-hall have to-day been partly fixed. The second water-cooler is to be roofed over to-morrow. The owners of the open plot in front of your gate-house are villagers; I will refer it to Heraclius to send to them. I send you the account from the beginning up to the 14th of Pauni written continuously but divided into four sections to be submitted to your guardian, in order that he, having fresh in his mind the prices of the fittings which he buys, may have no suspicion in matters relative to the account. For I wrote to you, my lord, on another occasion that nothing is being bought without his cognizance. I pray, my lord, that I may see your further advancement and ripe prosperity. Farewell, my lord. Pauni 20.'

2. Cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 1173. 16 (iii, p. 208) ἐὰν δὲ [ἐ]ξέλθῃς ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ.
3. ἀσφαλισθήσεται: the writer apparently forgot that ὅταν had preceded.
6. ὑδρ[ο]ψυγεῖον: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 394. 6 (ii, p. 330) where ὑδροψυγίου is to be read.
7. κωμοκάτοικοι: cf. P. Leipzig 99. iii. 18.

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234. LETTER OF A RETAINER.

19·3 × 13 cm. Second century.

A letter from a retainer to his master. The writer had, it appears, gone up to present certain letters to the epistrategus. He here details the difficulties he was experiencing in obtaining an answer, and ends by asking whether he should remain any longer. No clue is given as to the nature of the business nor to the locality where the incident took place. The position of the writer was complicated by the presence with him of a number of men

(ll. 7, 13, 17), perhaps witnesses, who were awaiting a hearing, and who, apparently, were not equally free to depart.

[Ἀπο]λ̣λωνίωι . [. . . . . .
[ὑπ]ηρέτης τῷ [κυρίῳ χαίρειν.
[τῇ .] ὥρᾳ α ἀνέδ̣ωκα τῶι κρατ[ίστῳ
[ἐπιστρ]ατήγῳ τὰς ἐπιστολὰς κ̣α̣ὶ̣ [ε]ὐ̣θ̣ὺ̣ς
5 μὲ[ν τ]ῷ γραμματεῖ αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν, μ̣[ετ' ὀ-
λίγον δέ μου προσελθόντος τῷ γ[ραμ-
ματεῖ πυνθανομένου περὶ τῶν [παρ' ἐ-
μοὶ ἀνθρώπων λέγει· πορεύου, ἀντι-
φωνηθήσεται διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν.
10 πάλιν δέ μου παρακαλέσαντος αὐ-
τὸν καὶ λέγοντος μὴ δύνασθαι ἀπο-
[χ]ωρῆσαι, εἰ μὴ ἀντιφωνηθῇ, διὰ
[τ]οὺς παρ' ἐμοὶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ ὡς τὸ πρᾶ-
γμα ἁδρόν ἐστι, φασί μοι· αὔριον κἀγὼ
15 αὐτῷ παραναγνώσομαι ἵνα ἀντιφωνήσῃ.
γράφω σοι οὖν, κύριε, ἵν' εἰδῇς, καὶ εἰ βού-
λει παραμεῖναί με ἐνθάδε μετὰ τῶν
ἀνθρώπων ἕως ἂν ἢ ἀκουσθῶσι ἢ ἀν-
τιφώνησειν λάβω. ἐρ⟨ρ⟩ῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι,
20 κύριέ μου.
Μεσορὴ ιβ.

'To my lord Apollonius from . . . his servant, greeting. On the . . . th at the first hour I presented the letters to his excellency the epistrategus and he straightway gave them to his secretary. A little later, when I approached the secretary inquiring concerning the men who are with me, he answered :—" Go, the answer will be delivered through the strategi." But when I again exhorted him and stated that I could not leave without an answer owing to the men with me and that the matter was urgent, I was told :—" I will to-morrow read it over to him myself so that he may state his reply." I write therefore to you, my lord, that you may know, and (to inquire) whether you wish me to remain here with the men until either they are heard or I receive an answer. I pray for your good health, my lord. Mesore 12.'

9. For the use of the plural διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν Prof. Moulton compares the well-known passage in Acts xix. 38 ἀγοραῖοι ἄγονται καὶ ἀνθύπατοί εἰσιν. With this analogy there is no need to fall back on the supposition that the ἄνθρωποι came from more than one nome.

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235. LETTER TO PHILON.

16·4 × 11 cm. Second century.

A letter from a person complaining of his correspondent's failure to inform him about his health.

. . . . . .
[. . .] . . [
[εὐ]ρὼν Ἀμμωνοῦν π̣ρ̣ὸ̣ς

σὲ ἐρχομένην ἀναγκαῖον
ἡγησάμην ἀσπάσασθαί σε
5 καὶ πάντας τοὺς φιλοῦντάς σε.
ἐθ[αύ]μασε δὲ πῶς διὰ Λυπέρ-
κου οὐκ ἐδήλωσάς μοι πε-
ρὶ τῆς εὐρωστίας σου καὶ πῶς
διάγεις ἵν[α] καὶ ἡμεῖς πε-
10 ρί σου ἀμερ[ί]μνως διάγω-
μεν, ἀλλὰ οὐ πρώτως σου τὸ
εἰκαῖον μανθάνομεν. διὸ
μέμ[νησο] καὶ ἡμῶν κἂν πάνυ
τι[νὰ ἄ]λλα πράττῃς. ἄσπα-
15 σα[ι τὸν Φί]λωνα.
ἐρ]ρῶσθα[ί] σε
εὔχ]ομαι.

On the verso

] . τῷ καὶ Φίλωνι.

6 l. ἐθ[αύ]μασα. 9. ἵν[α] Pap. 13. υ of πανυ corr.

'. . . having found out that Ammonous is going to you, I thought that I must salute you and all your friends. I was surprised that you did not inform me through Lupercus of your good health and how you are in order that we too may be free of care about you, but it is not the first time that we learn your heedlessness. Therefore bear us too in mind even if you are engaged in quite other pursuits. Salute Philon. I pray for your health. (Addressed) To . . . also called Philon.'

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236. LETTER OF SYRUS.

Arsinoïte nome. 26·4 × 8·5 cm. A.D. 256.

This and the four following letters belong to the so-called correspondence of Heroninus, which constitutes a large part of the Florentine papyri (118–277). Other letters from Syrus to Heroninus are preserved in P. Flor. 241–58. The present one is written on the verso of **16**.

Σύρος Ἡρωνείνῳ
τῷ φιλ(τάτῳ) χαίρειν.
ἄλλην μίαν τετρα-
ονίαν ἀπόστειλον
5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀντὶ
τοῦ Ἄκη εἰς ὑπη-
ρεσίαν τῶν ὑπα-
γόντων βαδιστῶν
καὶ ἵππων εἰς γράσ-
15 οἰκίαν τοῦ εὐσχή-
μονος παραδοθη-
σόμενα Ζωσίμῳ
ἐπικτηνείτῃ.
ἐρρῶσθαί
20 σε εὔχομαι, φί(λτατε).
γ (ἔτους) Τῦβι ιε.
ποίησον δὲ ἐξαυτῆς
ὤμους δύο ἐλαιουργι-

10 τιν· ἐχέτω δὲ
τὰ παλαιότερα μαν-
δάκια. ἀνερχόμε-
να δὲ ξύλα ἀνα-
κομισάτω εἰς τὴν
κοὺς κοπῆναι ἵνα
25 χωρήσωσιν εἰς τὸ
ἐλαιουργῖον Ἀμμωνίου
ἐλαιουργοῦ ἐν τῇ Ναρμού-
θι.

24. ἵνα Pap.

'Syrus to his dearest Heroninus, greeting. Send another team of four donkeys to the city in place of Akes to carry fodder for the riding donkeys and horses coming up; let them have the older bundles. And when they come, let them bring up timber to the magistrate's house to be handed over to Zosimus the driver. I pray for your health, dearest friend. The 3rd year, Tubi 15. Have two beams (?) cut at once for oil-presses so that they may go to the press of Ammonius, oil-maker at Narmouthis.'

3. τετραονίαν: cf. P. Flor. 175. 28, and for the form, the liturgic τριονία.

6. Ἄκη: cf. P. Flor. 222. 12, 247. 13 and note *ad loc.*

8. βαδιστῶν: cf. P. Grenf. ii. 14 (*b*), where ὄνοι βαδισταί are opposed to ὄνοι σ]κ[ε]υοφόροι, Brit. Mus. 1159. 85 (iii, p. 114). A βαδιστικὸν στάβλον occurs in P. Oxy. 138. 10, &c., 146. 1, Klein. Form. 280 and a βαδιστηλάτης in Tebt. 262, Brit. Mus. 1122 (*b*). 5 (iii, p. 211).

11. μανδάκια: cf. P. Flor. 198. 6 and note.

18. ἐπικτηνείτῃ: this word is no doubt to be read in P. Flor. 126. 13 (instead of ἐπικτήμ(ατος) proposed by Wilcken) and perhaps also in 246*. 4 and 278 (p. 255). It is quoted by Stephanus from a glossary.

23. ὤμους: cf. P. Flor. 233. 3.

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237. LETTER OF AN AGENT.

Arsinoïte nome. 22·7 × 16·6 cm. Middle of the third century.

A nearly complete column of a letter which has been cut up in order to receive further writing on the other side. In its original form this letter must have extended to three columns at least; and since the verso contains a letter written by Alypius (**238**), it is likely that the recipient of the document on the recto, who is addressed as κύριος, was Alypius himself. It is occupied with business details, some of which, owing to lacunae and the loss of the context, are not very clear. The hand is similar to that of P. Flor. 273.

[. . . . . .]μωμαι καὶ ἐπισφραγίζω τὰς προσόδους ὑμῶν· [
[καὶ εἶ]π̣εν Ἡρακλείδου ἐπισφραγισθῆναι πυρὸν ὃν ἔ[λα-
[βεν ἐν Ψ]ε̣νύρει μετὰ τὸ εἰσενεγκεῖ⟨ν⟩ ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἐκ-
[. . . . . μ]ενος, καὶ ὑπηρέται παρεζεύχθησαν μέχρι τῆς σή- [
5 [μερον ἡ]μέρας ἄχρις οὗ πληρώσουσι. ὕστερον ὁ στρατη- [
[γὸς εἶπέ] μοι· διάγραψον τοῦτο καὶ αὐτῷ συνφέρει. ἐγὼ [δὲ
[ἐπιδέχο]μαι τί γράφει μοι Ποσιδώνιος ἵνα κἀγὼ εἰς [
[ἐκεῖνον] εἰσχύσ̣ω συνπερι⟨ε⟩νεχθῆναι εὐχρόμως. ἐγὼ [δὲ
[δηλώσα]ς τῷ στρατηγῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὴν ὕβρειν
10 [. . . . . .] διέγραψ[α] τάλαντα δύο αὐτοῦ λέγοντος πρὸς τὸ εἴσον. ἐξέτασον οὖν, κύριέ [μου
[εἰ ἔδωκ]α̣ν οἱ τοῦ Φιλοξένου τὸ ἀργύριον καὶ δήλωσον [

[ἡμεῖν ἵν'] εἰδῶμεν μήπως πέγνιον ἐγένετο τῆς χειρὸ[ς
[. . . . .] ἐπὶ δημοσίᾳ ἐγένετο. γίκωσκε, κύριε, παραλα-
[βεῖν το]ὺς τοῦ Ἀπίωνος διὰ Μύσθου ἐν Ταυρείνου [
15 [πυροῦ ἀρ]τάβας ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ εἰς Διονυσιάδα τεσσε- [
[ράκοντ]α πέντε εἰς πλήρωσιν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσει [
[πέντ]ε, καὶ ἐμὲ δὲ μεμετρηκέναι ἐν τῷ ἄλσει εἰς λόγ(ον) σιτολ(ογίας) Ταυρί[νου] πυροῦ ἀρτα[βῶν
[. . . . .]κοσίων τεσσεράκοντα ἓξ δίμοιρον ἐξ ὧν ἔλαβον πα[ρὰ
[. . . . . .]υ ἔξω Ψερὺ πυροῦ τριάκοντα καὶ ἐκ τειμῆς πυρο[ῦ

3. εισενεγ'κει Pap. 7. ϊνα Pap. 8. σ of εισχυσω corr. from ρ. l. εὐχρώμως. 9. ϋβρειν Pap. 10. αυτου . . . το εισον [added above the line. 12. l. παίγνιον. 13. γικ of γικωσκε corr. from γισ. l. γίνωσκε. 17. σ of αλσει corr. εις λογ(ον) σιτολ(ογιας) ταυρι[νου added above the line. 18. ων added between εξ and ελαβον.

1. The writer is quoting the words of the strategus; cf. ll. 5–6.

2. ἐπισφραγισθῆναι: cf. **90**. 9–10, note, P. Tebt. 340, Preisigke, *Girowesen*, p. 58.

7–8. The meaning apparently is that I may be able to keep up appearances in my relations with him'.

11. Φιλοξένου: cf. P. Flor. 271**.

13. If ἐγένετο is not a mistaken repetition, ἐπί probably = ἐπεί.

14–15. The mention of Ταυρείνου in connexion with Dionysias confirms Comparetti's view that the former village was situated at the western end of the lake; cf. P. Flor. 150. 4, 273. 3.

19. Cf. P. Flor. 376. 35]το ἔξω Ψευρ, where Ψερύ was probably intended.

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238. LETTER OF ALYPIUS.

Arsinoïte nome. 22·7 × 16·6 cm. A. D. 262.

A letter from Alypius to Heroninus concerning huntsmen sent to hunt wild boars, a topic which does not occur in the correspondence of Alypius published by Comparetti (P. Flor. 118–277). The letter is written on the verso of **237**. It is dated in the 9th year like P. Flor. 135, which, however, is in a different hand.

Π(αρὰ) Ἀλυπίου.
φροντίς σοι γενέσθω τοῖς κυνηγοῖς
οὓς ἀπέστειλα ἀγρεῦσαι συάγρους
διὰ πολλὰς χρείας παρασχεῖν τὰ
5 ἐπιτήδια πάντα, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ὅσα
ἔθος ἔχουσι λαμβάνειν καὶ τὰ κτήνη
αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτοί, ἵνα ἀγρεύσωσι
μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς, καὶ κτηνύ-
δριον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἓν γοργὸν τῶν
10 ὑπὸ σὲ παράσχες, ἐπειδήπερ
τὸ αὐτῶν ὃ εἶχαν βουρδωνά-
ριον εἰς ἐμὴν ὑπηρεσίαν κα-
τέσχον.

2nd hand ἐ̣ρρῶσθαί σε εὔχο(μαι),
15 τ(ιμιώτατ)ε.

1st hand Ἡρωνείνῳ φρο̣(ντιστῇ) Θρασώ.
(ἔτους) θ Παχὼν κε.

7. ἵνα Pap.

'From Alypius. Take care to supply all that is necessary to the huntsmen whom I have sent to hunt wild boars for various needs—all, that is, that they are accustomed to receive, both themselves and their animals, so that they may hunt with all zeal. Give them one spirited donkey from those in your charge, since I have kept for my own use the mule which they had. I pray for your health, honoured friend. To Heroninus, steward of Thraso. The 9th year, Pachon 25.'

8. κτηνύδριον: cf. P. Flor. 120. 6, where κτηνάριον has been corrected into κτηνύδριον.

11. βουρδωνάριον, if rightly read, is a diminutive of βούρδων = *burdo*; but the δ is extremely doubtful and an ε may have been meant.

15. On the abbreviation here tentatively resolved as τ(ιμώτατ)ε, which occurs frequently after ἐ̣ρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι in the Heroninus correspondence, cf. Wilcken's note in *Archiv* v, p. 438. Wilcken regards τε(ιμιώτατε) as 'paläographisch und sachlich ausgeschlossen', but the word is most probably a vocative, and τ(ιμιώτατ)ε does not seem by any means out of the question.

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239. LETTER OF HORION.

Arsinoïte nome. 20·2 × 13·4 cm. Middle of the third century.

A letter from Horion, a person frequently mentioned in the correspondence of Heroninus (cf. note on l. 1), to Euporus, apparently a subordinate, giving instructions concerning some land at Sentrepaei and other matters. Horion is known to have been φροντιστής at that village at least from A. D. 264–6, and the present letter no doubt dates from about that time. It is written on the verso of **209** in a hand similar to that of P. Flor. 226; cf. also 189.

Ὡρίων Εὐπόρῳ χαίρειν.
ἔλεγέ μοι Κάστωρ ὅτι̣ [.] . . α̣ρελ . [. . . . . .]θ̣ε̣νο̣υ̣
τὸ ἔμβλημα τοῦ κ̣ή̣π[ου, ἐ]ὰν δὲ ε̣ . [. .] . [.] . . [.
ρῆναι εἰς Σεντρεπαεὶ [ε]ὕ̣ρ̣η τω . . [. . . .]λα .
5 πάντα ὑπερθέμενο[ς] παράλ̣α̣β̣έ τ[ε ? Κάσ]τορ̣α
καὶ ποίησον ἐκ πανταχόθ̣ε̣ν ἐ̣ν̣ τ̣α̣ύ-
τ̣η γενέσθαι εἰς τ̣ὸ̣ [μὴ] ἀμελ̣η̣θῆ̣ν̣α̣ι̣ [ὁ]
ποτισμὸς τοῦ κ̣ή̣π̣[ου] τ̣ῆς Σεντρεπα[εί,
καὶ ἐπίμινον τοῖς ἐκεῖ. δέξαι παρὰ [τῆς
10 μητρός μου ἐπὶ λό̣[γου] (δραχμὰς) κ, κἂν πάλ̣ι̣ν̣
χρ̣ή̣ζεις, δηλώσις [μ]οι, παρ' ἕκαστα γὰρ
τὰ κτήνη ἀνέρχε[ται.] ἐὰν δέ τις ἀμ[έ-

λεια γένηται, οὐκ ἐμ[ὲ ο]ὖν μέμψι ἀλλ[ὰ
σεαυτόν. πέμψο[ν] δὲ πάντως αὐ[τῶν
15 τὸ σύμβολον τ̣ . [. .] . αδασε̣ω̣ . . [. .
πολλάκις Σερῆνος̣ [. .] . . η̣των [ἐ]ν̣ἐ-
δρευσεν ἡμᾶς. ὑπα̣γέ̣τω Κά̣σ̣τ̣ωρ εἰς
Φιλαγρίδαν ἐπιτηδὲ̣ς̣ [[ἐπ' αὐτὸν]] πρὸς
αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπαιτησ[ά]τω (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) η∠. ἔρρω[σο.
20 Τῦβι ε.
πανταχόθεν ἴδε αὐτ̣ῷ̣ μικρὸ̣ν̣ ὀ̣ν̣αρίδιον.

7–8. l. τὸν ποτισμόν. 11. l. χρῄζῃς. 18. l. Φιλαγρίδα. 21. ἴδε Pap.

ll. 5 sqq. '. . . putting off everything, take Castor with you, and by all means get it made forthwith, so that the watering of the garden of Sentrepaei be not neglected, and remain with the men there. Receive from my mother on account 20 drachmae, and if you have need again, let me know, for the animals go up continually. If any neglect occurs, you will not blame me but yourself. By all means send the receipt . . . Serenus has often defrauded us . . . Let Castor go to him at Philagris expressly and ask for the 8½ artabae of wheat. Good-bye. Tubi 5. Look out everywhere for a small donkey for him.'

1. Horion appears in the papyri as φροντιστής successively of Dionysias (P. Flor. 123, 253), Euhemeria (136), and Sentrepaei (146, 234, 235). The recipient of the letter, Εὔπορος, is unknown.

2. A Castor is mentioned in a letter of Alypius, P. Flor. 163. 3, but his relation to the Castor here is doubtful.

3. ἔμβλημα: cf. **133.** 12, note.

4. Perhaps l. παρῆναι (for παρεῖναι) εἰς κτλ.

8. For the reading κήπου here and in l. 3 cf. P. Flor. 262. 4 ἐπὶ οὖν χρῄζει ὁ κῆπος τῆς Θεοξενίδος . . .

16. This Serenus may well be identical with the Σερῆνος φροντισ[τὴς . . . . .] in P. Flor. 245. 3, whose φροντίς appears from 248. 2 to have been in the neighbourhood of that of Heroninus. Φιλαγ(ρίδος) may accordingly be restored in P. Flor. 245. 5.

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240. LETTER OF HORION.

Arsinoïte nome. 12·7 × 10·8 cm. Third century.

An order from Horion (cf. **239.** 1, note) to Heroninus to supply some hay. The letter is written on the verso of **57.**

Ὡρίων Ἡρωνείνῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ
χαίρειν.
τῷ ἀναδιδοῦντί σοι ταῦτά μου
τὰ [γ]ράμματα [[πρα̣ι̣]] παράσχες
5 χ̣ό̣[ρ]τον τῷ ταυρικῷ καὶ δήλωσόν
μ̣[ο]ι̣ τὴν ποσότητα ἵνα οὕτως
[λημ]ματίσω. ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀμελήσῃς,

[τὸ π]ρᾶγμα ̣παραίτ̣ι̣όν ἐστιν.
ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχο(μαι).

6. ἵνα Pap.

'Horion to his brother Heroninus, greeting. Supply the person who brings you my letter with hay for the oxen and inform me of the quantity that I may reckon it in. Do not neglect this; the matter is urgent (?). I pray for your health.'

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241. LETTER.

20·7 × 7·2 cm. Third century.

The beginning of this letter, giving some brief instructions, is missing, but probably not more than a few lines are lost.

. . . . .
δώσις Κ̣ασιανῷ̣
τῷ̣ κομίζοντ[ί
σοι αὐτὸ
τὸ ἐπίσταλμ[α
5 ὃν ἔλαβες παρ' [ἐ-
μοῦ τε καὶ Σω-
κράτους καὶ
μελησάτ{σ}ω σοι
περὶ ὧν σοι
10 ἐνετίλατο Σωκ(ράτης).
ἔρρω(σο).

'. . . give to Casianus, the bearer of this letter, the missive which you received from me and Socrates, and be careful of the orders which Socrates gave you. Good-bye.'

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242. LETTER OF EPIMACHUS.

11·2 × 9·5 cm. Third century.

An illiterate letter asking for the dispatch of some acacia juice or incense.

Ἐπίμαχο{υ}ς τῷ̣ πατρεὶ πολλὰ
χαίρειν. τὸ προσκύνημά σου [π]οι-
ῶ̣ παρὰ τοῖς ἐνθάδε θεοῖς.
καλῶς ποιήσας, ἢ̣ὰν ἧ̣ς ἀδυνα̣-

5 ατες πέμψε μοι ἀκάνθινε̣ν
χυλέν, πέμψεν μοι λάβανο̣ν
αὐτοῦ τὰ [νῦ]ν δ̣ι̣ὰ τοῦ ἀναδι-
δοῦντέ̣ς σοι τὴν ἐπιστολὴν
ὡ̣ς ἰ̣δ̣ὼ̣ς ὅτι εἰς τὸ φόρφυρεν
10 [.] . . . ἱμ̣άτιν μου αὐτὸ πωλῶ,
ὡς εἰδὼς ὅτι καλὴν τειμὴ[ν
ἔχομεν λαβεῖν ἀπὸ αὐτ[οῦ
καὶ εὑρείσ{σ}κω α̣ . . αι . . [. .
. . . . . .

On the verso

]α̣ν̣ο̣ . . . ν̣ου

1. In the upper margin the letters επι of επιμαχους have been written in a larger hand and lighter ink. 4. l. ἐὰν . . . ἀδύνατος. 5. l. πέμψαι . . . ἀκάνθινον. 6. l. χυλόν, πέμψον . . . λίβανον. 7. l. ἀναδιδοῦντος (cf. **240**. 3, P. Oxy. 532. 11, &c.). 9. l. πόρφυρον.

'Epimachus to his father, many greetings. I make your supplications to the gods of this place. If you are unable to send me acacia-juice, please send me incense here now through the bearer of this letter, for you must know that I am selling it for my purple . . . cloak, knowing that I can get a good price for it . . .'

9–10. The purple cloak seems to have been pledged, and the writer now wished to redeem it; cf. e.g. P. Oxy. 1269 and introd. *ad loc.*

14. Ἐπιμάχου cannot be read.

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243. LETTER OF DEMARION AND IRENE.

12 × 13·2 cm. Second century.

A kindly letter from two women to their steward, consoling him on a prevailing lack of water—probably an insufficient rising of the Nile.

Δημάριν καὶ Εἰρήνη Σύρῳ τῶι φιλ-
τάτῳ πλεῖστα χαίρειν.
οἴδαμεν ὅτι ἀηδῶς ἔχις δ̣ι̣ὰ̣ τ̣ὴν λιψυδρί-
αν, τοῦτο οὐ μόνον ἡμεῖν γενάμενον
5 ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλοῖς, ἐπ[ισ]τάμενοι ὅ̣[τ]ι̣ ο̣ὐδὲ̣ν̣
παρὰ σὲ γέγονε. καὶ νῦν ἐπιστάμεθά σου
τὸ σπουδαῖον κ̣α̣ὶ ὡς ἐπίκεισαι τοῖς ἔργοις
τοῦ κλήρου, ἐλπίζοντες σὺν θεῷ τὸ πε-
δείον σπαρῆναι. ὅσα ποτὲ οὖν ἐὰ̣ν ἀνα{να}-
10 λώσῃς ἰς τὴν τοῦ κλήρου κατεργασίαν,
ἡμεῖν ἐνλόγησον ἐπὶ λόγου. δέξαι παρὰ
Νιννάρου ἰς λόγον Εἰρήνης τὸ ἐπιβάλλον
αὐτῇ μέρος καὶ ἰς τὸ[ν] λόγον Δημαρίου ὁ-

μοίως δέξαι πα[ρ]ὰ [Ἁτ]ρῆτος τὸ ἐπιβάλλον
15 αὐτῇ μέρος. ἐρρῶσθ[α]ί σε εὐχόμεθα.

On the verso

Σύρῳ παρὰ Εἰρή] ╳ νης καὶ Δημαρίου.

3. μεν of οιδαμεν added above the line. 4. The second ε of γεναμενον corr. from η (?).

'Demarion and Irene to their dearest Syrus, very many greetings. We know that you are distressed about the deficiency of water; this has happened not to us only but to many, and we know that nothing has occurred through any fault of yours. We now know your zeal and attentiveness to the work of the holding, and we hope that with God's help the field will be sown. Put down to our account everything you expend on the cultivation of the holding. Receive from Ninnarus for Irene's account the share belonging to her, and similarly from Hatres for Demarion's account the share belonging to her. We pray for your health. (Addressed) To Syrus from Irene and Demarion.'

5. ἐπιστάμενοι: here and in l. 8 the masculine is used though the writers were women.

8. σὺν θεῷ: the use of θεός alone does not imply that the writer was a Christian; cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* i, p. 436.

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244. LETTER OF DIOSCORUS.

Hermopolite nome. 25·3 × 9·7 cm. Third century.

The writer of this letter, which is written on the verso of the papyrus, complains especially of the general rise in prices prevailing. The document on the recto has been cut down for the purposes of the letter. It contains references to the village of Σενινῆβις (cf. B. G. U. 557. ii. 5), and appears to be a list of payments for agricultural wages, reckoned at the rate of 60 dr. a month. An ὀπ]ωροφύλ(αξ) κτή[μα]τος Πτολεβέρσιος is mentioned.

Διόσκορος Ε[ὖ]τι τῇ ἀδελφῇ
πολλὰ χαίρειν.
πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὔχομαι
θεοῖς πᾶσιν [ὅ]πως ὑγιαίνον-
5 τας ὑμᾶς ἀπο[λ]άβω. ὡς ἔγρα-
ψάς μοι περὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς σου ἵνα
βιβλείδια ἀναδῶμεν, εὐθέως
ἔμαθον παρὰ Εὐτυχ[ι]ανοῦ ὅτι
ἀνεδόθη καὶ οὐκέτι περὶ τοῦτο
10 γέγονα. τὰ δὲ σωμάτια πολλοῦ
ἐστιν ἐνθά[δ]ε καὶ οὐ συμφέρει
ἀγοράσαι, καὶ οὐδὲ σουβρικοπάλ-
λιον ἐνθάδε εὑρήκαμεν Εὐψη-
φίας· πάντα γὰρ πρόστειμα γέγο-
15 νεν, καὶ Ἁτρῇ[τ]ι εἶπον περὶ
αὐτοῦ [τ]ούτου [. . . .]ρ[.]νατ[.] . θέ-

λει ἀγορᾶσθαι [. . . . . π]ρ̣ο̣[σ]δέχε-
ται ἡ ὀ̣δελ[φή . . . . . .] .
ἄσπα[σ]αι τ[. . . . . .] .
20 συ . . [.] . π̣ο̣[.] . [. . . . . .]ω̣
κ̣α̣ὶ [τὸν] υἱὸ̣ν̣ [. . . . . .]α̣
καὶ τ̣ὴν ἀδε̣[λφὴν . . . . . .]
τὸν Π̣ε̣κῦ̣σι̣ν̣ [καὶ τὸν οἶκον α]ὐ̣-
τοῦ ὅλ̣ο̣[ν . .] . [. . . . . -μ]έ̣-
25 νω̣ν̣ τὰ̣ αι̣α̣ρ[. . . . . .] . ου
πραθῇ τῷ σα̣ . [
ἐ̣ρρῶσθαι ὑμᾶς εὔχομαι
πολλοῖς χρόνοις.

On the verso

Διόσκορο]ς τῇ ἀ̣ δελφῇ.

4. ὑγιαινοντας Pap. 5. ὑμας Pap. 6. ἵνα Pap. 21. υἵον Pap. 27. ω of ερρωσθαι corr. from ο. 28. ολ of πολλοις corr.

'Dioscorus to his sister Eus, many greetings. First of all I pray to all the gods that I may receive you in good health. When you wrote to me concerning your sister that we should present a petition, I forthwith learned from Eutychianus that one had been presented and have done nothing further in the matter. Slaves are very dear here and it is inexpedient to buy. We have not even found here a cloak for Eupsephia; for everything has risen in price, and I told Hatres of this . . . I pray for your long health. (Addressed) Dioscorus to his sister.'

6. ἀδελφῆς σου: it is clear from this that ἀδελφῇ in l. 1 is not to be taken literally; cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1209. 2–6, and note on P. Oxy. 1296. 15; other instances are collected by Moulton and Milligan, *Vocabulary of the Greek Testament*, s. v. ἀδελφός.

12. σουβρικοπάλλιον: cf. e.g. B. G. U. 327. 7, C. P. R. i, p. 124, P. Oxy. 921. 4.

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245. LETTER OF ARIUS.

Arsinoïte nome. 20·3 × 6·5 cm. Third century.

A letter of instructions sent to an agent. It is written on the verso of another letter which has been cut down so that only the ends of the lines remain.

Π(αρὰ) Ἀρείου.
περὶ τῶν ἀξόνων ἠ-
μέλησας ὁπ̣ό̣τ' ἐδ̣ε̣ή[σα-
μεν αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ [νῦν
5 τὴν ἀγόρασιν παρασ[χοῦ.
πρὸς (δραχμαῖς) δ τὰς ἑκατὸν δ[ός,]
ὅπου δύναται τα̣[. .]υ̣νη
ποιῆσαι τέσσαρες [. . .]α̣ς
15 λ̣εις ἔχειν τὸν π[οιμέ-]
να πόκους γ ἵνα
ἀναπέμψῃς αὐτούς,
ἀπόδις. πέμψον δὲ κ̣[αὶ] ε̣ἰς
Διονυσιάδα οἴνου [ἔ]τ̣ι̣
20 ἵνα χωρήσῃ ἡ τ̣ε̣ι̣[μὴ] ἐπ[ὶ]
σκάφητρον τῶν ἐλαι-
ώνων διὰ τ̣ὸ̣ τὸν Δ̣ῖ̣[ο]ν̣

ἢ κ̣α̣ὶ πρός, δύνασ̣[θ]ε̣ ἀπο-
10 θέσθαι ἐν τῇ ε̣[. .] . . . .
ὅπου εἰσὶν οἱ τ̣α̣ . . [. .]
εἰς τοὺς μείζονας . . . ους.
ἔπεμψά σοι σακ[κίο]ν
στιππεί̣ω̣ν. εἰ [δὲ θ]έ̣-
ἀποδεδημηκέν[α]ι εἰς̣ τὴν
Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. ἔρρωσ̣ο.
25 Λου[κ]ρητίῳ
π̣λ̣εῖ̣σ̣[τ]α χαίρ̣ε̣[ιν.]
On the recto
Λουκρητίῳ π(αρὰ) Ἀρείου.

16. ἵνα Pap. 18. l. ἀπόδος. 20. ἵνα Pap.

1–6 and 13–27. 'From Arius. You neglected the matter of the axles when we were in need of them. However, provide the purchase now. In addition to four drachmae give the hundred (?) . . . I sent you a sack of flax. If you wish the shepherd to have 3 fleeces so that you may send them, give them to him. Send also more wine to Dionysias, that the price may go towards the digging of the olive-yards, for Dius has gone on a journey to Alexandria. Good-bye. To Lucretius, very many greetings. (Addressed) To Lucretius from Arius.'

20. For the use of χωρεῖν ἐπί cf. P. Hamb. 14. 30, note.
21. Cf. P. Fay. 112. 2 sqq.

IV. DESCRIPTIONS

A. MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY PAPYRI

246. 5·4 × 6·3 cm. Fragment containing the ends and beginnings of a few lines from two columns written in a rather large upright hand of the second century B. C. Col. ii. 3–6 [3] δε τηι ε[—] [4] δηι τη̣ν [—] [5] ναυσι κ . [— [6] .]κον[, a paragraphus with marginal flourish preceding l. 3. The hand is rather similar in style to that of **18**, and the paragraphus points to a literary text. On the verso, in the reverse direction, remains of 10 partially effaced lines in a small neat hand of another text which may also be literary; l. 9] . . ει Ζηθος δε και . [.

247. A number of small fragments of a magical text, the largest measuring 11·9 × 11·4 cm. The papyrus is much discoloured and defaced. On the verso is other writing, also in a bad state of preservation. Third century.

B. DOCUMENTS OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD

248. The Greek docket to P. Ryl. dem. xv A. [1] *Ἔτους ιθ Παχὼν ε. τέτακται ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμώνθει τράπεζαν ἐφ' ἧς Καλλίας εἰκοστῆς ἐνκυκλίου κατὰ τὴν παρ' Ἀσκληπιάδου τοῦ πρὸς τῆι ὠνῆι διαγραφὴν ὑφ' ἣν ὑπογράφει Ζμῖνις ὁ παρὰ Πακοίβιος τοῦ παρὰ Διονυσίου τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως* [2] *Καλῖβις πρεσβυτέρα Ἀραπάθου γῆς σιτοφόρου τὸ ∠ (ἀρουρῶν) θ∠ καὶ τῆς προσούσης χέρσου καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῆι οἰκίας ὠικοδομημένης κατὰ τὸ ∠ τῆς οὔσης ἐν τῆι ἱερᾶι προσόδωι τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, ἧς αἱ γειτνίαι δεδήλωνται διὰ τῆς προκειμένης* [3] *συγγραφῆς, ἣν ἠγόρασεν παρὰ Σιεπμοῦτος τοῦ Ἀρομγοῦτος χα(λκοῦ) (ταλάντων) δ Ἐ, τέλος οὗ ἀλ(λαγὴ) χιλίας τριακοσίας, / Ἐτ. Καλλίας.* B. C. 162.

249. Docket to P. Ryl. dem. xvii. [1] *Ἔτους νβ Παχὼν κα. τέ(τακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Κρο(κοδίλων) πό(λει) τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἧς Ἀπολλώνις (δεκάτης) ἐνκυκλίου κατὰ τὴν* [2] *παρὰ Πανίσκου καὶ Κεφάλωνος τελωνῶν διαγραφὴν ὑφ' ἣν ὑπογράφει Πολυδεύ(κης) ὁ ἀντιγρα(φεὺς)* [3] *Νεχούτης ὃς καὶ Εὔνομος Πατσεοῦ(τος) οἰκίας ὠικοδομη(μένης) καὶ τεθυ(ρωμένης) καὶ δεδοκωμένης* [4] *ἐπάνω τῆς πύλης, ἣν τέθεικεν Πατσεοῦς ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ χα(λκοῦ) (δραχμῶν) Ἐ, οὗ ἀλ(λαγὴ) σ.* B. C. 118.

250. Docket to P. Ryl. dem. xviii. [1] *Ἔτους νδ Φαῶφι ιε. τέ(τακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Κροκοδί(λων πόλει) τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἧς Πτολεμαῖος (δεκάτης) ἐγκυ(κλίου) κατὰ τὴν παρὰ Πανίσκου τοῦ πρὸς τῆι ὠνῆ[ι διαγ]ρ[α(φὴν)] ὑφ' ἣν* [2] *ὑπογρά(φει) Ἀπολλώ(νιος) ὁ ἀντιγρα(φεὺς) ὠνῆς Μαιθώτιος τῆς Ψενενούπιος ψιλοῦ τόπου α∠ ὧν αἱ γειτνίαι δεδή(λωνται) διὰ τῆς προκει(μένης) συγγρα(φῆς), ἣν ἠγόρα(κεν)* [3] *παρὰ Ψενενούπιος τοῦ Ὥρου πρὸς χα(λκοῦ) (τάλαντον) α, τέλ(ος) οὗ ἀλ(λαγὴ) (δραχμὰς) χ,* [4] */ (δραχμαὶ) χ.* [5] *Πτο(λεμαῖος) τρα(πεζίτης).* In the left-hand lower corner of the roll the scribe wrote *ετου*, apparently a trial of the pen. B. C. 117.

251. Docket to P. Ryl. dem. xix. [1]Ἔτους δ Παῦνι ιε. τέ(τακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Κρο(κοδίλων) πό(λει) τρά(πεζαν) ἐφ' ἧς Ἀπολλώ(νιος) δεκά(της) ἐγκυ(κλίου) κατὰ διαγραφὴν Πανίσκου τοῦ πρὸς τῆι ὠνῆι διὰ [—][2] γῆς ἠπ(είρου) σιτο(φόρου) μέρους ς' ἐν τῶι περὶ Πάθυ(ριν) πεδίωι ἣν ἠγόρασεν παρὰ Ἁρμάιος τοῦ Ὥρου χαλκοῦ (ταλάντου) α ΔΒ, [τέλ(ος) οὗ ἀλ(λαγὴ) (δραχμὰς) ω . . B. C. 113.

252. 14·9 × 7·2 cm. Hermopolis. Fragment from a contract for the sale of an animal (l. 26] . ἕνα λευκόν) from a Μακεδὼν τῆς [ἐπιγονῆς to a Μακεδόνι τῶν [21 letters ἱππαρ]χίας ὀγδοηκοντα[ρούρωι. The contract is preceded by an abstract in a very illegible hand, apparently concluding with the name of the συγγραφοφύλαξ. Dated in the 30th year of Euergetes II reigning with the two Cleopatras (B. C. 141–140). Lines 11–22 [11][βασιλευόντων Πτολεμα]ίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας τῶν Πτολεμαίου [12][καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν Ἐπι]φανῶν καὶ βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας [13][τῆς γυναικὸς θεᾶς Εὐεργ]έτιδος ἔτους τριακοστοῦ [14][ἐφ' ἱερέως 17 letters ο]υ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ [15][θεῶν Σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ] θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν [16][καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφ]ανῶν καὶ θεοῦ [17][Εὐπάτορος καὶ θεοῦ Φιλο]μήτορος καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν, [18][ἀθλοφόρου Βερενείκης Ε]ὐεργέτιδος Εἰρήνης τῆς [19][11 letters κανηφόρου Ἀρ]σινόης Φιλαδέλφου Ἀρσινόης [20][11 letters ἱερείας Ἀρσινόη]ς Φιλοπάτορος Ἀρτέμιτος [22][27 letters]αιου ἐνάτηι καὶ εἰκάδι. 26 lines.

253. Height 11·1 cm. Hermopolis. Recto, Col. i, remains of an account. Col. ii, in large uncials, beginning of a (?) writing-exercise. The text is [1]Ἀπο[λλοδώρω]ι τῶν ἰσ[οτίμ]ων τοῖς π[ρ]ώτοις φίλοις καὶ στρατηγῶι [2]Ἀπολ[λο][ω]δώρωι τῶν ἰσ[ο]τίμων τοῖς [πρ]ώτοις φίλοις καὶ στρατηγῶ[ι] [3]κα[ὶ . . . .]η . . . . . [. . . . π]αρὰ Ἡρα-[4]κλο[ῦς] κα[. . . On the verso ends of two columns in a different hand, dealing with the sale of some public property. Col. ii. 2–5 [2]εἶναι [ἀδέσ]ποτον καθότι προ[κ]ειται. πραθέντος δὲ [3]διὰ Χαιρήμονος τοῦ ἐπιμελ[ητο]ῦ (ἔτους) κη Με[σο]ρὴ κη [4]ἐν Ἑρμ[οῦ] πόλει πρὸς τῆι βα[σ]ι[λι]κῆι τραπέζηι [5]συνπα[ρόν]των Θέωνος ἐ[πιστά]του φυ[λ(ακιτῶν)]. The 28th year probably refers to the reign of Euergetes II (B. C. 143–142). Much mutilated. 20 lines in all.

254. 12·3 × 11·1 cm. Hermopolis. Fragment of an account relating to various temples. Lines 4–11 [4]κ[. Πε]τοσίρει τῶι προεστη(κότι) (cf. P. Tebt. 5. 58) τοὺς ὑπ(οκειμένους) χρη(ματισμοὺς) κατ' ἔτ[ος —][5] εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει Διοσκουρῖον [6]Ἐπὶ(φ) γ Λεωνίδει τοὺς ὑποκει(μένους) χρη(ματισμοὺς) (χρη( ) over expunction) ετου (*sic*) πυ(ροῦ) β κ[—][7]εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλε[ι] Ἀσκληπιεῖον [8]Θωνινάχθει ἱε[ρεῖ τ]ῶι προεστη(κότι) [τ]οὺς ὑπ(οκειμένους) χρ[η(ματισμοὺς) —][9] καὶ εἰς τὸ πρὸς τ[ῶι Β]ουβαστίωι σ[. . . . . .]τωι ὑ[—][10] εἰς τὸ Θοτνεπωσιεῖον ὡσαύτω[ς . . . . . .] κ[— [11] καὶ εἰς τὸ]ν Ἰβιῶνα [[α]] χ(οίνικας) ς [. Parts of 18 lines. Second century B. C. On the verso vestiges of 5 lines.

255. 11·5 × 7·4 cm. Beginnings of 12 lines of a letter (?). Ἡρακλεοπολί[τ . . occurs in l. 3, ἐν Ἀλαβάστρων [πόλει in l. 5, and Ἀφροδιτοπολίτη[in l. 11. Cartonnage; third century B. C.

256. 7·7 × 9 cm. Fragment of a petition from a young man complaining that he was being deprived of property which he had inherited. Lines 3–9 [3]τὰ λειφθέν[τα μο]ι [πατ]ρικὴν στρατιωτικὴν μάχαιραν. [4]νυ(ν)ὶ δ' ἐμοῦ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γεγονότος [5]πλ[. . . .]τι . . [. .] . ἡμεῖ[ν] [6]ἐπιβαλόμενος (above βαλόμενος some illegible letters) ἀποστερεῖ . . . [7]διὸ ἀξιῶι, ἐάν σοι φαίνηται, [8]κατ[αστ]ῆ[σαι [αὐτὸ]ν ἐπὶ σέ. First century B. C. Incomplete. 18 lines.

257. 5 × 5·5 cm. Beginning of a petition addressed to Θέωνι ἱερεῖ ἀρ[χιδικαστῆ καὶ] πρὸς τῆ ἐπιμελ[είᾳ . . . . . .] παρὰ κτλ. Late first century B. C. 6 lines.

258. 10·3 × 8·5 cm. Parts of 6 lines from the top of a column of an official account of artabae (taxing-list?). *περὶ Λευκὸν Πύργον* is mentioned in l. 2, and Mecheir of the 12th year (Philometor? B. C. 169) in l. 3. On the verso remains of 11 much effaced lines.

259. 8 × 8·2 cm. Fragment of an account of artabae (taxing-list?). 5 lines. Cartonnage. Second century B. C. On the verso ends of two lines of figures.

260. 10·8 × 13·9 cm. Fragment of a letter (?). Lines 3–5 [3] . . . *τιμὴν ἐλαίου ὡς ἡμῖν* . [. . . . . .] [4] *ἐκ τοῦ ἐγ Κυνῶν πόλει ἐλαιουρ[γί]ου ἐ[μ μηνὶ ?]* [5] *Φαρμοῦθι τοῦ ϛ (ἔτους) χαλ(κοῦ) (τάλαντα) μ* . . . Cartonnage. Third century B. C. Incomplete. 8 lines, written across the fibres.

261. 21·2 × 7·9 cm. Beginnings of 38 lines of a contract relating to some land (*παράδεισος*) between *Ἀπολλόδωρος* . . . *Καρδιανὸς τεταρτομερι̣[στὴς (?)* . . .] *τῶν Σωτήρων θεῶν* and *Παντάρκης*, who seems to have been a *τακτ[ό]μι̣[σθος* or descended from one. The first 15 lines are occupied by an abstract written in a small and extremely cursive hand partly effaced. Endorsed [*Ἀ*]*πολλόδωρ[ο]ς* | *Παντάρκη̣ι*. Dated [16] *Βασιλευόντων Πτολε[μαίου θεοῦ Εὐεργετοῦ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν Ἐπι-*][17] *φανῶν καὶ βασιλίσσης Κλ[εοπάτρας τῆς γυναικὸς ἔτους* . . . *καὶ τεσσαρα-*][18] *κοστοῦ, ἐφ' ἱερέως τοῦ ὄν[τος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν*] [19] *καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν κ[αὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεοῦ Εὐπάτορος καὶ θεοῦ Φιλο-μήτο-*][20] *ρος καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶ[ν, ἀθλοφόρου Βερενίκης Εὐεργέτιδος, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου,*] [21] *ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης Φιλοπά[τορος τῶν ὄντων ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι, μηνὸς Λωίου ἑβδόμηι καὶ εἰ-*][22] *κάδι Μεχεὶρ ἑβδόμηι* [*καὶ εἰκάδι* (B. C. 129–121).

262. 39 × 7·4 cm. Remains of 66 lines of a marriage contract (?) in a very cursive hand. In the upper part of the document the writing is along the fibres of the papyrus, but below it is across them. Second century B. C.

263. 11·6 × 4 cm. Remains of 3 lines followed at an interval by beginnings of 8 lines in a different hand, apparently a signature to a contract. Late first century B. C.

264. 9·6 × 6·2 cm. Ends of 10 lines of a document. Second century B. C.

265. 15·5 × 14·6 cm. Remains of 2 columns of an official account mentioning the 36th year (of Philometor or Euergetes II, B. C. 146–145 or 135–134). On the verso part of a much effaced document concerning land.

266. 10·2 × 8·5 cm. Account. Second century B. C. Incomplete. 10 lines.

267. Fr. 1, 11 × 8·1 cm.; Fr. 2, 12 × 4·8 cm. Two fragments belonging to a document of uncertain character. Parts of 25 lines. On the verso remains of a few lines. Second century B. C.

268. Under this number are grouped several minor Ptolemaic fragments of the third and second centuries B. C.

C. DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

(*a*) JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL

269. 14·3 × 11·2 cm. Hermopolis (?). A declaration or affidavit of a woman against Herminus and his sons, affirming that certain family property had been divided on the principle of *κατ' οἶκον* as opposed to *κατὰ πρόσωπον*, on which see **76**. introd. The document was drawn up for use in legal proceedings (l. 7); cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 903. Second century. The text is :—

Νίκη Τερεῦτος κατὰ Ἑρμί[νο]υ̣
καὶ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ
περὶ τοῦ κατ' οἶκον εἶναι τὰ ὑπάρχ[ον-
τα καὶ μ̣ὴ κατὰ πρ[ό]σωπον.
5 Ἑ̣λ̣ένη . . . . . νου̣ ἐ̣κ̣ δυεῖν οἴκ̣[ω]ν̣
ἐ̣π̣αιδ[οπ]ο̣ι̣ήσατο, ἐ̣κ̣ μ̣ὲ̣ν τοῦ πρώτ̣[ου
Τερεῦ[ν] ἐκ πατρὸς Σαραπίω̣ν̣ο̣ς̣ τὴν συνηγ[ορου-
μένη[ν,] ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δευτέρου Διο̣ν̣[υ-
[σ]ίαν τὴν καὶ Ἡραιδοῦν καὶ Ἡ̣ρᾶ̣ν̣ ἐ[κ πα-
10 τρὸς Ἑρμίνου, καὶ τελευτᾷ ἐν τῇ [τοῦ
Ἑρμίν[ο]υ οἰκίᾳ, καὶ π̣[ά]ντων τῶν [ἀν-
[η]κόν[τ]ων μητρικῶν τὴ̣ν μ̣[η]τέρα Τερεῦ[ν

Remains of 7 lines.

7. εκ πατρος inserted above the line. 8. ο of διον[υσ]ιαν corr. 9. ηραϊδουν Pap. 12. μητρικων inserted above the line.

270. Oxyrhynchus. 9 fragments, the verso of which contains an account of legal proceedings written in an upright uncial hand, and originally extending to several columns. Tyrannus and Pythoclides appear as speakers. The papyrus was made up of used sheets stuck together, the recto containing fragments of at least three separate documents. Of these one was a contract for nursing and another a contract of uncertain character. First century.

271. 8·8 × 9·6 cm. Beginnings of 12 lines much defaced, perhaps from judicial proceedings, since Ναβεῖνις εἶπ(εν) occurs. Second century. On the verso beginnings of 10 lines of a copy of an unaddressed letter dated in Thoth of the 23rd year and containing a copy of an edict of the praefect. It begins *τὰ ὑπὸ Σεμπρ[ωνίου*, the reference being no doubt to Sempronius Liberalis, who was in office in the 23rd year of Antoninus (A. D. 159–60). In the edict itself the words *ἐπισκέψεως, τῆς κωμογραμμ[ατείας*, and *κοιτ( )* may be recognized.

272. 22·7 × 31 cm. Ends of 21 lines of a report of legal proceedings. Lines 1–6 [1] . *θ* (*ἔτει*) . . [. . . [2] — *καὶ*] *Εὐδαίμων καὶ Δημητρία οἱ τρεῖς Ἀντιμάχο[υ* [3] —] . *ηκει Δημητριανὸς ὁ καὶ Ἀνίκητος ἀνὴρ Ἑρμῖνος* [4] [— *ἐν*]*εχυρασίαν μετα[δί]δομ[ε]ν τῇ ἀντιδίκῳ καὶ ἀξιοῦ-*[5]*[μεν* —]*μων ῥήτωρ ὑπ[ὲ]ρ Χα[ρι]ξ[έ]νης ἀπεκρείνατο* [6] [—] . *εἶναι θείου ἑαυ[τ . . πρὸς πα]τρὸς Ὡρίωνος.*

Further down the 8th year of the current reign is mentioned. Second century. To the right of the column, about 20 cm. of blank papyrus.

273. 7·4 × 20·1 cm. Hermopolite nome. Recto. 7 lines of a document, mostly names and figures; cf. **123**, introd. On the verso ends of two columns in different hands. Col. ii [2]. . . ἔκκειται ἀπὸ [τ]ῶν κρα[τίσ]των [3] πρὸ τῆς χάριτος τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν [Αὐ]τοκρα-[4]τόρων μηνῶν η (τάλαντα) πς (δραχμαὶ) Ϫκγ (ἡμιωβέλιον) χ(αλκ . .) [.] [5] περὶ ὧν ἤχθη, καὶ Μάγνος ὑπέγραψεν Πραχθήτω ἐν-[6]τ[ὸ]ς μηνῶν ς καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν ἐνεχομένων. The references to the κύριοι Αὐτοκράτορες and to Μάγνος, who is no doubt the praefect T. Pactumeius Magnus, combine to fix the date in the years A. D. 176–7. Neither hand on the verso resembles that on the verso of **123**, though of course it is still possible that **123** and **273**, as well as P. Amh. 70, once formed parts of the same whole. If so, **123** and P. Amh. 70 have been placed too early on the evidence of earlier enclosures.

273 (*a*). 11 × 7 cm. Fragment from a military roll similar in character to P. Gen. Lat. 1 (Nicole, *Archives Militaires*, 1900). Names in thick capitals are followed by a few lines in small cursive, e. g. [4] *M. Iun. Crispu*[*s* [6] *a*[*c*]*cep*(*it*) *stip*(*endia*) *kal*(*endis*) *Ianuari*[*is*. Second century. Beginnings of 15 lines, partially effaced.

(*b*) DECLARATIONS TO OFFICIALS, RETURNS, PETITIONS

274. 16·8 × 15·6 cm. Hermopolite nome. The conclusion of a receipt for military supplies similar to **85** (cf. introd. *ad loc.*). The amount of barley contributed is 235 artabae. Dated in the 25th year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus Pius Armen. Med. Parth. Sarm. Germ. Brit. Maximus, Mesore (A. D. 185). 12 lines.

275. 8·6 × 8·7 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment of a similar receipt for military supplies. Dated in the 25th year of the Emperor [M.] Aurelius Commodus Antoninus [Augustus Pius] Armen. Med. Parth. [Sarm.] Germ. Brit. Maximus (A. D. 184–5). Incomplete. Ends of 13 lines.

276. 13·8 × 11·4 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment of a document, either an official communication or a petition, from Hermaeus to Dionysius dealing with the measurement of land and a claim (ἀντιποίησις). Second century. Incomplete. 15 lines.

277. 15 × 13 cm. Hermopolis. Fragment of an application (?) made by a ἱερεὺς Βουβάστ(ου), of Hermopolis, enclosing a copy of a previous ὑπόμνημα made by himself. Incomplete and much defaced. First or early second century. 19 lines.

278. 6·3 × 6·8 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Fragment of a copy of an application for selection (ἐπίκρισις) into the ranks of the δωδεκάδραχμοι. The application is dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus [Augustus] (A. D. 69–79), and the copy in the 10th year, perhaps of Domitian (A. D. 90–1). If the papyrus is really Hermopolite, it establishes a 12-drachma rate of poll-tax for Hermopolis like that at Oxyrhynchus; cf. **193**. 3, note. Ends of 10 lines.

279. 20 × 9 cm. Arsinoë. An application sent to] . καὶ Νίννωι γεγυμνασι(αρχηκόσι) ἐπι[κριταῖς by a woman living ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Βουταφίου at Arsinoë for the ἐπίκρισις of her son.

The censuses of the second and sixteenth years of the deified Hadrian are referred to. Reign of Antoninus (A. D. 138–61). 15 lines, of which the beginnings and ends are lost. On the verso are 23 lines, apparently magical, in a different hand.

280. 20·2 × 10·4 cm. Arsinoë. Application from Παλαμήδης and his wife, ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως, to [. .] . ᾳ[. .]μ̣ωι καὶ Πάππωι γεγυμ(νασιαρχηκόσι) . [for the ἐπίκρισις of their son Σαραπίων. At the top is a docket] . . . . . Σαραπάμμων μ̣ο( ) . [– ² – δ]ι̣' ὑπηρέτο(υ) Ἡρακ(λείδου). Dated in the 16th year of Antoninus Caesar [the lord] (A. D. 152–3). 29 lines, of which the beginnings and ends are lost. On the verso, an account of flour. Lines 1–4 ¹ (?) καθ]αρ(οῦ) ἀλεύρ(ου) γ, κυά(μου) ² [— κ]ρίμνου αL, / ς ³ [—]ουρ( ) ἀλεύρ(ου) γ κυά(μου) ⁴ [— κρ]ίμνου αL, / ς. The same items occur repeatedly; totals for the day are entered three times, e. g. l. 7 γ(ίνονται) τῆς ἡμ(έρας) (ἀρτάβαι) ιη [. Second century. 20 lines, of which the beginnings are lost.

281. 11·5 × 2·8 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Parts of 13 lines of a supplementary return of property. The hand is similar to that of **161**, **312–13** sqq. End of first century or beginning of second.

282. 15·3 × 5·4 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Beginnings of 19 lines of a document (perhaps a declaration of property), part of which is occupied by the description of the boundaries of a house and court-yard. A σιτολ(όγος) Βουβ(άστου) is mentioned in l. 3. Second century.

283. 10·7 × 8·4 cm. Conclusion of a declaration on oath. Dated in the 15th year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus Med. Parth. Germ. Maximus, Phaophi (A. D. 174). Endorsed Ἀπολλώ(νιος) στρα(τηγὸς) διὰ Ἀπολλωνίου βοηθ(οῦ) σεσημ(είωμαι). 12 lines.

284. 10·5 × 6·9 cm. Fragment of a list of extracts from census-returns. Second century. 16 lines.

285. 8·5 × 11·5 cm. List of lodgers. The text is ¹ Ἀμμωνοῦτος Ἀμμω(νίου ?) μητ(ρὸς) Ἐστ̣ν̣ε( ) ² οἰκ(ία) καὶ αὐλ(ή)· ³ Ἀντώνιος Διογένους χρημα(τίζων) ⁴ μητ(ρὸς) Ἀμμωνοῦτ(ος) μητρὸ(ς) ⁵ Ἀρτεμεῖτ(ος) ἀπελε(ύθερος) Ταύριο(ς) (ἐτῶν) κα, ⁶ Ἀμμωνᾶς χρημα(τίζων) μητρὸς Ἀμμωνο(ῦτος) νγ. ⁷ 2nd hand Ἡρακλᾷ(τος ?) καὶ Θαισα(ρίου) ἀμφοτέρ(ων) Θέω(νος) τοῦ Παυσιρίω(νος) κ ., ⁸ οἰκ(ία) καὶ αὐλ(ή)· Παυσιρίω(ν) Ἡρακλ(είδου) τοῦ Θέωνος μητ(ρὸς) Ι̣ε̣ . . ισω̣( ) λε, ⁹ Ἀμμωνᾶς ἀπελ(εύθερος) Ἀμμωνᾷ(τος) Χαιρή(μονος) ¹⁰ (ἔτων) μ̣ζ. In front of l. 7 in the left margin οἰκ(ία). Third century. Complete.

286. 6·2 × 10·8 cm. Hermopolis. Four broken lines from the end of an application to an official, who adds the necessary direction below the date (2nd hand ⁴ . . . χρημάτισον ὡς πρόκ[ειται). Probably connected with the same document, but in a third hand and separated from it by a space of 1·9 cm., are parts of five more lines mentioning Hermes son of Diogenes, ex-cosmetes (cf. **77**. 42, **86**. 3, **181**. 4, P. Amh. 94, &c.). The occurrence of τόκος δραχμιαῖος implies some form of money transaction. Reign of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Publius Septi]mi[us Get]a Bretannici Maximi (A. D. 211–12).

287. 16·1 × 10·1 cm. Hermopolite nome. On the recto an application addressed to the strategus of the Hermopolite nome (. [. . . τῷ] καὶ̣ Ἀγαθῶι Δαίμονι; cf. P. Tebt. 297. 10) by Menodorus son of Sarapion. Menodorus, who wished to recover a debt,

had petitioned the archidicastes (Ἰσιδώρω[ι 22 ll.] ἱερεῖ ἀρ̣χιδικαστῆι καὶ πρὸς τῆι ἐπιμελείᾳ τῶ[ν χρηματιστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων] κριτηρ̣ίω̣ν), procuring from him the usual authorization, of which he now encloses a copy, and requests that the notification shall be served on the debtor; cf. P. Oxy. 485 [M. 246], B. G. U. 578 [M. 227], 614, &c. The money had been lent on the security of land [17] γῆ[ς κα]τ̣οι̣κικῆς ἀναιτήτου ἀρούραις . [. . . κατ' ἀγρὸν σπορίμαις πλήρεσι τῷ [18] τῆς] κ̣ατοικίας δικαίῳ σχοινίῳ καθαρα[ῖς ἀπὸ βασιλικῆς καὶ παντὸς ἁπλῶς εἴ-[19]δου]ς ἐ[ξ ἧς ἐὰ]ν αἱρῶμαι κεφαλῆς (cf. P. Oxy. 273. 18). The papyrus is obliterated on its left side, and broken at the right and bottom. Dated in the 14th year of the Emperor [Caesar] Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, Epeiph (A. D. 130). 32 lines. On the verso copy of a receipt for rent of land and for the return of a deposit in kind, also dating from the reign of Hadrian. 20 lines, of which the beginnings are lost.

288. 11 × 8·3 cm. Fragment from the top of a document of uncertain character. Lines 1–5 [1]] ἀπὸ Μακαιδόνων [–[2]–] μητρὸς Ἀνῖτ[ος] ἀπὸ μηρ̣ (not μητρ) [–[3]– ο]υ Ἱεροκλέως εἰς φυλακῖα̣ [–[4]–] ἱεροῦ βασιλικοῦ σ[τ]άβλου [–[5]– μητρ]ὸς Κυρίλλης τῆς καὶ Ἰσῖτος αμ . [. Late third century. Parts of 9 lines.

289. 26·5 × 12·3 cm. The first 12 lines contain a list of names followed by figures, and perhaps deal with the appointment to liturgies. 12 lines in a different hand follow, largely consisting of names. λη̣στοπιασταί are mentioned. The beginnings of lines are missing, and the papyrus is much broken. Third century. 24 lines.

290. 9·9 × 5·8 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Unaddressed petition complaining of assault (l. 7 ἐπῆλθε ἡμῖν [). Late first or second century. Beginnings of 9 lines.

291. 10·5 × 5·7 cm. Parts of 11 lines of an application to [1]] Φερενίωι Ἀγ̣ . . [[2]] . ἰδίωι λόγ[ωι] διὰ τοῦ . [from [3]]ιος ἀρχέφοδος κώμης [. The 10th year of Trajan or Hadrian is mentioned. On the verso ends of 6 lines. Second century.

292. 3·2 × 10·2 cm. Beginning of an order to an ἀρχέφοδος κώμης. Second century. Part of 1 line, written across the fibres.

293. 22 × 8·8 cm. Hermopolite nome. Petition from Comon to Atilius Justus, strategus, stating that he was unable to obtain payment of rent from certain lessees, and requesting that a copy of his application should be formally served on them; cf. e. g. **117**, **319**. Lines 21–7 [21] ἐπιδίδωμι τήνδε [τὴν ἔντευξιν ἀξι-] [22] ῶν ἀντίγραφον αὐτοῖς [μεταδοθῆναι ἢ ὁ-[23]π]οτέρῳ αὐτῶν ὥστ[ε . . . . . .] [24] δι' ὑπηρέτου ὅπως εἰδῶ[σι . . . . . .] [25] -νους αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷδε [τῷ . . . . . τὰ] [26] ἐπέτεια ἐκφόρια καὶ ο . [. . . . . καὶ τὰς] [27] λοιπογραφίας ἐκφορίων. About A. D. 122; see Martin, *Archiv* vi, p. 173. Incomplete. 28 lines.

294. 22·6 × 18 cm. Hermopolite nome. A petition or application addressed Ἡρ]ακλείωι Κρονίω̣[νι στρατηγῶι (?) Ἑ]ρ̣μο̣πολ(ίτου). The subject-matter is doubtful, the papyrus being very much broken and defaced. Second century. 20 lines.

295. 6·4 × 7·9 cm. Beginning of a document addressed to Παθώτῃ τῷ καὶ Ἑρμείᾳ προφ[[2] προχειρισθέντι ὑπὸ Α̣ὐρ̣[ηλίου —] [3] . . [. μ]ένην ἐξέτασιν καὶ [by Dioscorus son of Maron. Second century. Parts of 8 lines.

296. 7·5 × 32 cm. Slight remains of three columns of a petition addressed to some high official. Col. ii. [11] . . . αι τοῖς . . [. . .]ις τοῦ θιοτάτου ἡμ[ῶν [12] Αὐτ]οκράτορος καὶ τῇ σῇ

φιλανθρωπείᾳ . . . Second century. 26 lines in all. On the verso remains of two columns, the first of which was of great breadth, of a report of proceedings. 27 lines, nearly all very defective.

297. 9·4 × 8·6 cm. Part of 11 lines from the beginning of a petition to an epistrategus from several inhabitants of a village of which the name is lost. Late second or early third century. On the verso parts of 9 lines of a contract dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar [M. Aur.] Severus ⟦Augustus⟧ Alexander [Pius] Felix Augustus (A. D. 222–35).

298. 10·5 × 6·1 cm. Fragment from the bottom of a document giving a list of names, among which Πανκάσθις occurs. Third century. 6 lines. On the verso, parts of 14 lines of a letter (?).

299. 8·6 × 5·2 cm. Ends of 11 lines from the conclusion of a petition relating to 590 artabae of wheat, which were apparently valued at 300 drachmae. First century.

300. Height 18·6 cm. Remains of a petition, written in long lines in a rather large hand, much broken and defaced. The main fragment contains parts of 21 lines. Third century. On the verso vestiges of two columns, apparently an account.

301. 13·5 × 4·7 cm. Petition addressed Αὐρηλίωι Διο[by some minors whose father, a veteran, had died, and who were acting through their mother. Third century. 22 lines, of which only the beginnings are preserved.

302. 13·6 × 14·2 cm. A petition to an official whose name is lost. He is addressed in l. 1 as ἐπανορθωτῇ τῆς ἱερᾶ[ς . . . and was perhaps the praefect. The complaint deals with wrongful seizure of property. In l. 14 a γενόμενος ὀνομαστὴς τῆς . [(apparently not δεκαπρωτίας; cf. B. G. U. 96. 9) is mentioned. Both sides and the bottom of the papyrus are lost. Third century. 20 lines.

303. Miscellaneous fragments of applications, petitions, and returns.

(*c*) CONTRACTS OF SALE, LOAN, ETC.

304. 18 × 6·9 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian contract for the sale of house property, with Greek ὑπογραφή. Parts of 17 lines of demotic and 9 of Greek. First half of first century.

305. 16·6 × 5·3 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian contract for the sale of house property, with Greek ὑπογραφή. Parts of 7 lines of demotic and 12 of Greek. Dated in the reign of Tiberius Caesar [Augustus] (A. D. 14–37).

306. 21·6 × 4·4 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian contract concerning the sale of a part of a house. The beginnings of 13 lines from the demotic sale and ends of 13 lines from the Greek ὑπογραφή remain. First half of first century.

307. 22·9 × 12·2 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Egyptian sale of house property, similar to **304–6**. 21 incomplete lines of demotic and 10 of Greek. First half of first century.

308. 12·7 × 6·8 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Fragment of a contract similar to the preceding. Parts of 4 lines of demotic and 12 of Greek. First half of first century.

309. Under this number are grouped a large number of small fragments of contracts from Socnopaei Nesus similar for the most part in date and contents to **160** sqq., **304** sqq.

310. Height 11 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Loan on security similar in construction to **160** (*c*) (cf. introd.) and **160** (*d*). To the left is a sale in demotic with Greek *ὑπογραφή*, to the right on the same sheet of papyrus a loan entirely in Greek. The whole is much worm-eaten and mutilated, but sufficient is left to identify the lender of the loan-portion—Tesenouphis son of Demas—as the 'buyer' of the sale-portion. Of the sale there are remains of 2 lines of demotic and 11 lines of Greek, of the loan 18 lines. L. 7 [*καὶ ἐπιτετάχαμεν τοῖς μάρτυσι*] *γράφ*[*ειν καὶ τῷ πρὸς τῷ γραφί*]*ῳ χαράξαντι ἀποδοῦνα*[*ι.*] *ἔ*[*γραψεν ὑ*]*πὲρ αὐτῶν κτλ.* The loan is dated in the 20th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Sebastus 20 (A. D. 33).

311. 17·7 × 3·2 cm. On the recto parts of 27 lines of demotic. On the verso parts of 22 lines in Greek. Late first century.

312. 27·9 × 27·7 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). A contract by which Tesenouphis daughter of Panephrimmis son of Papeis sells to Panephrimmis son of Panephrimmis son of Panephrimmis $\frac{2}{15}$ of a house and courtyard *ἐν ὧι αἰθρίδιον*. Written by the same scribe as **161**, **313**, and couched in similar terms. Dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus, in the month Caesareus (A. D. 82–96). 31 incomplete lines.

313. 26·7 × 19 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Contract similar to **312** and written by the same scribe, for the sale of $\frac{1}{6}$ (or $\frac{1}{10}$) of a house and yard from Papeis and Tasokis to Panephrimmis son of Panephrimmis son of Panephrimmis. Written during the reign of Vespasian or Domitian, in the month Dystrus. 31 lines, of which the beginnings are lost.

314. Under this number are grouped a quantity of miscellaneous fragments (Greek, demotic, and bilingual) of contracts from Socnopaei Nesus of approximately the same date as **312–13**. One is dated *μηνὸς Ἀρτεμισίου δευτ*[*έ*]*ρᾳ Φαμενὼ*(*θ*) *β*.

315. 6·8 × 8·2 cm. Conclusion of a sale of *γῆ ἰδιόκτητος*, mentioning the *κολλυβιστικὴ τράπεζα* of Demetrius. End of first or beginning of second century. Parts of 11 lines.

316. 11·4 × 9·1 cm. Conclusion of a sale of land. L. 2 *ἀ*]*πὸ δὲ ἐπιγραφῶν καὶ παραγραφῶν πασῶν* [. 5 lines broken on both sides. Second century. On the verso remains of 2 columns, much defaced. 23 lines.

317. 8·9 × 6·4 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Part of a column numbered *ιθ* at the top and containing short paragraphs giving specifications of plots of land, perhaps abstracts of sales. Second century. 9 incomplete lines. On the verso beginnings of 6 lines of an account of expenditure for the month Pharmouthi; the items are [3] *εἰς παράθεσιν Θ̣ε̣ῶ̣*[*νι* —] [4] *τοπ*( ) *μέρους Βοναρ*[—] [5] *δείπνου τοῖς ἀπὸ* [—] [6] *διαγρ*(*αφ*) *τῆς* (*αὐτῆς*) *Βο*[*ναρ* —]. Second or early third century.

318. Hermopolite nome. Fr. 1, 6·5 × 4·8 cm. Three small fragments of a list of abstracts of contracts. Second century. Accounts on the verso.

319. 6·9 × 5·5 cm. Parts of 4 lines from the end of a document mentioning *κατάγια καὶ αὐλήν* [, presumably a sale or lease, signed by]*ίαινα Σαραποδώρ*[*ου*. Late second or third century. On the verso parts of 7 lines from the end of an application (no doubt

a draft) to an official requesting that a copy should be served on certain persons; cf. **293**.

320. 6·5 × 9·9 cm. Fragment of a bank-*διαγραφή* containing parts of 2 lines of the body and of 3 lines of the *ὑπογραφή*. First half of second century.

321. 9 × 5·6 cm. Arsinoïte nome (?). Application for lease of a mill. [4] *βούλομαι μισ]θώσασθαι παρὰ σοῦ τὸ ὑ-*[5]*πάρχον σοι μυλαῖον ἐ]νεργὸν ἐν ᾧ ἀλαιτικὴ* (l. *ἀλετικὴ*) [6] *[μηχανὴ σὺν . . . . . καὶ] χρηστηρίοις πᾶσι ἐπ[' ἔ-*[7]*τη . . . . . ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος κ* (*ἔτους*) *φό[-*[8]*ρου τοῦ κατ' ἔτος ἀνὰ λόγον τ]ῶν προτελουμένων . . .* Cf. e. g. B. G. U. 1067, and for the *ἀλετικὴ μηχανή* B. G. U. 405. 7, 11 *σιταλετικὴ μηχ.* Second century. 17 lines.

322. 10·9 × 6·8. Theadelphia? (Arsinoïte nome). An application for the lease of catoecic land. The text is [1] *[. . . . . ἀ]ρχιερατεύσαντος καὶ Ἀπίωνι ἀδελφῷ* [2] *[καὶ . . . . . .]ῳ Ἀφροδεισίου* [3] *[παρὰ . . . . . .]ς Χαράμμωνος τοῦ Καρᾶ ἀπὸ κώμης* [4] *[Θεαδελφείας* (?) *βού]λομαι μισθώσασθαι* (*αι* corr.) *παρ' ὑμῶν τὰς* [5] *[ὑπαρχούσας ὑ]μεῖν περὶ τὴν προκειμένην κώμην* [6] *[. . . . . κ]λήρου κατοικ(ικοῦ)* (*ἀρούρας*) *κγ ἢ ὅσων ἐὰν* [7] *[ὦσι κατὰ τὸ ἐ]πιβάλλον ἑκάστῳ ὑμῶν ἀρουρηδ(ὸν)* [8] *[ἐν . σφραγῖ . . εἰς σπ]ο̣ρὰς δ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος* (*σ* corr.) *ιη* (*ἔτους*) [9] *[ἐκφορίου τοῦ κατ'] ἔτος ἀσπ(ερμεὶ) πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἑξήκοντα* [10] *[. . . . . καὶ θαλ]λ̣οῦ ἀρταβῶν δύο μέτρῳ δρόμῳ* [11] *[τετραχοινικ]ῷ, καὶ ἐπιτελέσω τὰ κατ' ἔτος γεωρ-*[12]*[γικὰ ἔργα πά]ν̣τα χωματισ[μ]οὺς ποτισμοὺς* [13] *[. . . . . ἀναβολὰ]ς διωρύγων [κα]ὶ ὑδραγ[ωγ]ῶν βοτα-*[14]*[νισμοὺς σιφω]νολογίαν [καὶ τἄλλα ὅσα] κ̣α̣θ̣ήκ̣ε̣[ι . . .* Second century.

322 (*a*). 5·8 × 6·2 cm. Fragment of a contract relating to the irrigation of some land. [2] *εἰς τὸ ἐν μη]δένι τῷ καθόλου μέμφε̣[σθαι* –[3]– *τῇ] α̣ὐτῇ ὑδροπαροχίᾳ ἐπὶ το[ῦ* –[4]– *] ἐαρινοὺς ποτισμοὺς πάν̣[τας?* –[5]– *σ]υμπεφωνημένου αμ̣[* –[6]– *] γ(ίνονται) ἀργ(υρίου)* (*δραχμαὶ*) *ω[.] ἀφ' ὧν αὐτ[όθεν* –[7]– *χ]ρεία δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν [.* Second century. 8 lines.

322 (*b*). 5·6 × 6·8 cm. Fragment from the conclusion of an application for a lease of land. Ll. 5–end, giving the boundaries of the land, are added in a second hand. Late second or early third century. On the verso the conclusion of a letter. 6 lines.

323. Fr. 1 15·2 × 25·3 cm. Two fragments of a contract written in an illiterate hand. Fr. 1 [2] [19 ll.] . . [. . .] *τοῦ Παλαμήδους κα[τὰ] δημοσίαν ἀ[π]οκατάστασ{τασ}ιν* [3] [8 ll. *διὰ τοῦ . . . . .]θε̣ . . [γ]ρ̣αφίου καὶ τῆς τῶν ἐνκτήσεος* (l. *-ων*) *βιβλιοθήκης μηθέν μυ* (l. *μοι*) [4] [20 ll.] *ἐξοδιάσαντος εἰς μηδένα λόγον ὁμολογῶ ὁπότε ἄν μοι συ ἴ-*[5]*[πῃς* 13 ll.] . . *τ[ὴ]ν τούτων ἀποκατάστασιν ποιεῖν ἀνυπερθέτως ποιήσω ἰς* [6] [16 ll.] *ο̣ὗς ἐὰν α̣ἱρῇ{ν}* *ἤτοι κατὰ μέρος ἢ καὶ ἐξ ὅλων μηθέν μου λαμβάνο-*[7]*[ντος ὑπὲρ τῶν τῆς ἀποκα]τ̣α[στ]άσεος* (l. *-ως*) *τελῶν καὶ δαπανῶν ὄντων πρὸς σὲ τὸν Φίλωνα μηδὲ̣* [8] [16 ll.]*η βεβαιώσεος* (l. *-ως*) *ἐξακολουθούσης μή[τ]ε̣ π̣ε̣ρ̣[ὶ] δημο̣[σί]ω̣ν̣ [μ]ή̣τε̣ . [. .] .* [9] [15 ll. *τ]ῶ̣ν̣ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὀνόματός μου ἐπελευσομένων. κρα-*[10]*[τῖν οὖν σε τὸν Φίλ]ω̣να καὶ κ[οι]ριεύιν* (l. *κ[υ]ρ.*) *καὶ τοὺς παρὰ σοῦ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τετάρτου μέρους καὶ . .* [11] [6 ll. *τὰ περιγι]ν̣όμενα ἀποφέρεσταί* (l. *-σθαι*) *σε καὶ ἐπιτελῖν καὶ οἰκονομῖν πάντα ὅσα* [12] [13 ll.] *σοι τῷ Φίλωνι οὔσης τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Παλαμήδους γεγονοιίης* (l. *-υίας*) *ἀποκατασ-*[13]*[τάσεως ὡς πρόκιται. τὸ χι]ρόγραφον τοῦτο κοίριον* (l. *κύρ.*) *ἔστω πανταχῇ ὡς ἐν δημοσίῳ κατακε-*[14]*[χωρισμένον.] ἔτους ἐνάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ* [15] [12 ll.] . . . A. D. 124–5. Fr. 2 contains a few letters of the first 8 lines.

324. 12·8 × 6·8 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). An agreement of deposit by which Heron son of Heron, a Persian of the epigone, acknowledges to Aphrodisius son of

Philippus, of Antinoë (cf. **202** (*a*). 8, **332**) [14] . . . ἔχιν [15] παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς [16] ἑξήκοντα παραθήκην [17] [ἀκί]νδυνον παντὸς [18] [κι]νδύνου ἣν καὶ ἀποκα-[19]ταστήσιν τὸν ὁμολο-γοῦντα [20] τῶι Ἀφροδισίωι ὁπηνίκα [21] ἐὰν αἱρῆται ὁ Ἀφροδίσιος. Dated in the third year of the Emperor Caesar T. Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Hadrianus (A. D. 139). Incomplete. 22 lines.

325. 10 × 10·1 cm. Fragment containing parts of 9 lines from the top of a column, apparently concerning a division of property. [7]] ἐπί τι μέρος [κ]εκλήρωται Ἑρέννιος Διογ[ένης –[8]– κεκ]λήρωται ὁ Ἑρέννιος Λουκανὸς φοινείκων τῷ[ν. Third century. On the verso ends of 5 lines.

326. 14·8 × 12·8 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Signature to a contract of loan, written on behalf of the acknowledging parties by Petermouthis son of Marsisouchos. Between this signature and the docket of the registry office are two lines of demotic. Dated in the 10th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Artemisius (A. D. 24). 21 lines.

327. Breadth 14·6 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Remains of a contract of loan in two columns (or perhaps a loan on security analogous to **160** (*c*), **160** (*d*), **310**), by which . . . son of Satabous lent to Apunchis son of Panephrommis 248 drachmae. Of the first column only the ends of lines remain, and the second is much damaged except the bottom containing the signature. Both columns have been cancelled. First century.

328. 9·5 × 13·8 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Receipt for payment of an instalment of a loan. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus (A. D. 99–100). Nearly complete. 9 lines.

329. 20·5 × 8·9 cm. Arsinoïte nome. A contract of loan, with later marks of cancellation. The left half of the papyrus is missing. Written during the 20th year of the Emperor [Caesar Nerva Trajanus] Optimus Augustus Germanicus (A. D. 116–7). At the bottom 2 lines of demotic. 29 lines.

330. 8·3 × 9·5 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). Upper part of a contract of loan by two Persians of the epigone—Straton son of Heron registered ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Ἀπολλωνίου Παρεμβολῆς and Sabouris son of Papus of Theadelphia ἀλλήλων ἔγγυοι εἰς ἔκτεισιν—from Athenarion daughter of Herodes. Dated in the 14th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Daisius = Pharmouthi (A. D. 130). 13 lines. Cf. **331–2**.

331. 13·9 × 6·8 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). A similar contract of loan, perhaps by the same scribe as **330**, **332**. One of the parties is from Βερνικὶς Θε[σμοφόρου. Dated in the 18th year of the Emperor [Caesar Trajanus] Hadrianus Augustus (A. D. 133–4). Incomplete. Beginnings of 27 lines.

332. 7·2 × 9·6 cm. Theadelphia (?) (Arsinoïte nome). Beginning of a contract of loan, similar to **330** and **331**, between three Persians of the epigone—Dionysius and his two sons Soterichus and Dioscorus, ἀλλήλῳν ἐ̣γ̣γ̣υ̣ο̣ι̣ ἰς ἔκτισιν—and Aphrodisius son of Philippus, of Antinoë (cf. **202** (*a*). 8, **324**). Written by the same scribe as **330**; cancelled subsequently. 12 lines. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar T. Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Thoth (A. D. 139).

333. 18·7 × 10·3 cm. Document relating to a repayment of 2 tals. 4,000 dr., addressed to . . . Φιλ]ομητορε[ίῳ τῷ καὶ] Ἀλθαιεῖ. Much defaced and incomplete. On the verso

traces of 3 lines. Remains of 4 lines of another document attached to the right. Second century.

334. Height 25·2 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Contract for a loan of 1,080 drachmae to Paopis son of Harpagus, and others. The document has been subsequently cancelled. Second century. Parts of 29 lines, and endorsement in 2 lines on the verso.

335. 5·4 × 3·6 cm. Fragment of an acknowledgement of a loan, in which a usufruct of some kind *ἀντὶ τόκων* was involved. Early second century. Parts of 10 lines.

336. 21·4 × 9·2 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Abstracts of contracts concerning loans. Remains of 2 columns of 36 incomplete lines. Second century. On the verso 10 short, much effaced lines, apparently a list of names.

337. 21·6 × 3·3 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Acknowledgement by Stotoëtis of a loan of money. Signed at the bottom in rough uncials. Parts of 22 lines. Dated in the 2[.]th year of the Emperor [Caesar M.] Aurelius Severus [Antoninus Parth. Max.] Bret. Max. [Germ. Max. Pius] Augustus, Thoth (A. D. 214–16).

338. 22·7 × 15·1 cm. Acknowledgement of a loan of 224 drachmae. Incomplete and much defaced. 17 lines, and an endorsement (*ἀργυ(ρίου) Σκδ*) on the verso. Late third century.

339. 12·6 × 5 cm. Hermopolite nome. Beginnings of 25 lines of a contract between Dioscorus, Tereus, and others concerning the division of some property. Second century A. D.

340. 9·6 × 8·7. 6 broken lines from the conclusion of a contract of sale, of which the *δημοσίωσις* was contemplated. Dated in the reign of the [Emperor Caesar M. Aemilius] Aemilianus Pius Felix [Augustus] (A. D. 253; cf. P. Oxy. 1286). On the verso remains of an account.

341. 15·9 × 9·2 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Conclusion of a document relating to a release from some previous obligation. Lines 2–12 [2] *π[ε]ρί [τε] γνησίω[ν]* [3] *σειτικ(ῶν) τε καὶ ἀργυρικ(ῶν) καὶ ἐπιμερισμῶν* [4] *καὶ* [. . .] . *ε̣*[. . . *καὶ*] *ἀννώνας καὶ στε-*[5]*φαν[ι]κῶν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ δ (ἔτους) ἕως* [6] *τοῦ ἐνεστ(ῶτος) θ (ἔτους) καὶ α(ὐτοῦ) θ (ἔτους) καὶ περὶ οὗ* [7] *[ἔ]θε̣τ̣ο ὁ Πλουτογένης ἐμοὶ χει-*[8]*[ρογράφο]υ ἐξ* (ε corr.) *ὀ[ν]όματ(ος)* [. . . . . .]*σου* [9] *ο̣[ὐδὲν ἐνκα]λεῖν ο̣[ὐ]δ' ἐπ[ελεύσεσ]θα̣ι* [10] *τῇ Ἀρτεμιδώρ[α̣] περὶ τοῦ κατὰ σὲ* [11] *μέρους διὰ τὸ ἐμὲ ἀπεσχηκέναι.* [12] *καὶ οὐκ ἐνκαλ[ῶ] σο̣ι̣ [π]ερὶ οὐδένος ἁπλῶς.* Dated in the 9th year of the Emperors Caesars L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus Arab. Adiab. Parth. Maximus and M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius and P. Septimius Geta Caesar Augusti, Mesore (A. D. 201). 20 lines.

342. 21·4 × 10·7 cm. Alexandria (?). A much defaced and mutilated contract by which Dionysia agreed to nurse a male infant for L. . . . tranius Philostratus. Lines 5–6 [5] . . . *συνχωρεῖ* [6] *[ἡ Διονυσία τ]ροφε̣ύσ[ε]ιν καὶ θηλάσειν ἔξω παρ' [ἐ]α̣τ̣ῇ [ἐν Ἀ]λεξανδρεί[α̣.* The formulae are reminiscent of B. G. U. 1058 [M. 170], 1106 [M. 108] (cf. **178**). Written in a small semi-uncial hand. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar Vespasianus Augustus (A. D. 70–1). Incomplete. 41 lines.

343. 24·5 × 6·6 cm. Oxyrhynchus. Receipt for a repayment of a loan *Σεβαστο]ῦ καὶ Πτολεμαικοῦ νομί[σματος*, with the interest, to a soldier of the 3rd legion, on whose behalf the document was signed by a soldier of the *]στη κεντυρία.* The deed of loan

is referred to as ἧς τ[ὴν] ἐπίφορον (cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 266. 14) [παραπεπ]τωκέναι. Written during the reign of Tiberius Caesar Augustus (A. D. 14–37). 23 lines. On the verso parts of 15 lines of demotic, broken at beginnings and ends.

344. 3·3 × 6 cm. Philopator (Arsinoïte nome). Fragment from the commencement of an agreement drawn up ἐν Φιλοπάτο[ρι τῇ καὶ Θεογ(ένους)] τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδ[ος. Dated in the reign of the [Emperor] Caesar Domitianus [Augustus] Germanicus (A. D. 81–96). Beginnings of 8 lines.

345. 3·9 × 2·8 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Small fragment of a contract. First or second century. Parts of 9 lines. Traces of a red stamp on verso.

346. 13·2 × 1·7 cm. Oxyrhynchus. Fragment from conclusion of a contract, containing part of the signatures, and descriptions of the contracting parties. First century, resembling **159**. 11 lines. On the verso parts of 9 lines of demotic.

347. Oxyrhynchus. Similar fragments from first century contracts.

348. 25·7 × 11 cm. Arsinoë. Fragment of a contract between Sarapias, registered ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Μοήρεως, and others. Parts of 34 lines in very bad condition, and a few lines in a different hand in the upper margin. Dated in the 2[.] year of the Emperor [Caesar M. Aurelius Commodus Antoninus . . .] Arm. Med. Parth. [Sarm. Germ. . . ., Phamenoth (A. D. 181–9). On the verso remains of a document concerning land. Several plots are enumerated with their boundaries, paragraphs being sometimes divided off by horizontal lines. The 29th year (of Commodus, A. D. 188–9) is mentioned. 25 lines, broken and in parts much effaced.

349. 9·4 × 6·4 cm. Conclusion of, apparently, an agreement involving a delivery of corn, the beginnings of lines only remaining. There is a mention of a κυβερνήτης. Third century. 16 lines.

350. 6·7 × 6·1 cm. Parts of 5 lines in different hands, apparently signatures to a contract. Second century.

351. 9·9 × 5·2 cm. Oxyrhynchite nome. Fragment of a contract (?). The villages Thelbon and Pakerke occur. Third century. Parts of 12 lines.

352. 10·1 × 11·1 cm. Fragment from the conclusion of an agreement, mentioning a λίμνη (cf. P. Amh. 100). Dated in the [1]2th year of the Emperors Caesars L. [Septimius Severus Pertinax, &c.] and M. Aurelius Antoninus [and P. Septimius Geta, &c. (A. D. 203–4).

352 (*a*). 8·2 × 3·2 cm. Parts of 5 lines from the end of a contract dated in the reign of the Emperor Caesar Gaius] Messius Quintus [Trajanus Decius, &c. (A. D. 249–50).

353. 22 × 13·1 cm. Hermopolite nome (?). Conclusion of a document, much defaced and broken. Remains of 5 lines in a second hand follow containing a reference to] τ̣ὴν πρόκλησιν [. Third century. Beginnings of 25 lines. On the verso ends of 4 lines.

354. 13·4 × 12·6 cm. Hermopolite nome. Receipt issued to Hermias by village elders of Sinkere (?) for $13\frac{1}{3}$ artabae of wheat, being part of the rent of some land held on lease by the former. Dated in the 11th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germ. Dac., Phaophi (A. D. 107). Nearly complete, but much defaced. 12 lines.

355. 10·3 × 8·5 cm. 6 lines from the end of an agreement. Lines 2–4 [2] διαγράψω ὁμοίως

[3] ἐπ[ὶ] τὴν δημοσίαν τράπεζα(ν) [4] καὶ παρέξωμέ (l. παρέξομαί) σοι ἅπερ ἐχρ̣ήσ̣(θην) (ρ corr.). Dated in the reign of Antoninus Caesar the lord (A. D. 138–61).

356. 9·2 × 9·3 cm. Parts of 4 lines from the conclusion of a receipt (?) for 340 drachmae. Written across the fibres. Second century.

357. 16·8 × 14·8 cm. A receipt for the payment of two items, 160 dr. for two years' ἐνοίκιον and 200 dr. ὑπὲρ φόρου ἀρουρῶν δυεῖν ἐν χόρτῳ, total 360 dr. Dated in the reign of the Emperors Severus and Antoninus [[and Geta]] Caesars the lords (A. D. 201–11). Nearly complete. 13 lines.

358. 18·1 × 8·4 cm. Conclusion of a receipt. Lines 2–8 [2] ἔσχα[μ]εν παρὰ σ[ο]ῦ [φόρου] [3] ἀποτάκτου κε (ἔτους) ἀρτάβας [4] δέκα πέντη (l. -τε) ἃς καὶ με[τ]ρή-[5]σωμεν (l. -σομεν) ἰς τὸ δημόσιον [6] ἀπενεκκάμενοι (l. ἀπενεγκ.) δημόσιον [7] σύμβολον. (2nd hand) Αὐρήλ[ι]ος Ἥρω[ν] [8] συνέσχων (l. -σχον) ὡς πρόκ[ε]ιτα[ι. 8 lines. The 25th year no doubt refers to the reign of Caracalla (A. D. 216–17).

359. Under this number are classed numerous miscellaneous fragments of contracts and receipts.

(*d*) TAXATION, SURVEYS, ACCOUNTS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

360. 8·3 × 10·4 cm. Arsinoë. Receipt for poll-tax. The text is [1] Ἔτους κδ̣ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου [2] Αἰλίου Ἁδ[ρ]ιανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ [3] Εὐσεβοῦς Θὼθ ζ, ἀρι(θμήσεως) Μεσο(ρή), δι(έγραψε) [4] Σάτυρο[ς] Ἀσκληπ(ιάδου) το(ῦ) Σωτ( ) μη(τρὸς) Ταμύσθ(ας) [5] λαο(γραφίας) κγ (ἔτους) Βουτ(αφίου) (δραχμὰς) εἴκοσι, / κ, [6] προ̣σ̣(διαγραφομένων) χ(αλκοῦ) ὀβ(ολοὺς) δέκα. A. D. 160. Complete. 6 lines.

361. 11 × 11 cm. Arsinoë. A similar receipt, the payment being made by the same individual, the grandfather here being called Hermias. Dated in the 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the Emperor Caesar L. Aurelius Verus Augustus, Mesore (A. D. 162). Complete. 7 lines.

362. 7·1 × 10·4 cm. Arsinoë. A receipt for 20 dr. 10 ob. (i. e. poll-tax) paid by Διονύσιος Ἀνεικήτου τοῦ Ἀνεικήτου μη(τρὸς) Ἰσαροῦτος ἀπὸ ἀμφόδου Πλατείας. Dated in the 3rd year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the Emperor Caesar L. Aurelius Verus Augustus, Phaophi (A. D. 162). Complete. 7 lines.

363. Fr. 1 7·4 × 10·8 cm.; Fr. 2 7·5 × 12·8 cm. Arsinoë. Three receipts in the same hand for payments of 20 dr. 10 ob. λαο(γραφίας) πέμπτου (ἔτους) Μοή(ρεως) issued to members of the same family (the mother Demas being common). When complete they were apparently on one sheet of papyrus. Dated in the 5th year of the Emperor Caesar M. Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and the Emperor Caesar L. Aurelius Verus Augustus, Epeiph (A. D. 165). Each receipt contains 6 lines.

364. 9·6 × 10·2 cm. Arsinoë. A receipt for 20 dr. 10 ob. paid by Eudaemon for λα[ο(γραφίας) ἑνδε]κάτου (ἔτους) Μοή(ρεως). Dated in the 11th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord Arm. Med. Parth. Maximus, Mesore (A. D. 171). Complete. 6 lines.

365. 21·6 × 7·8 cm. Arsinoë (?). A receipt for 20 dr. 10 ob. for poll-tax paid by Leontas son of Heron son of Diodorus. No place-name occurs. Dated in the 11th year of L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augusti and P. Septimius Geta Caesar Augustus, Thoth (A. D. 202). Complete. 10 lines.

366. 6·2 × 7 cm. Parts of the last 5 lines of a tax-receipt mentioning [4] μ]ερισμ(οῦ) ἀπόρων δ (ἔτους) ⟨? (δραχμὰς)⟩ δέκα (ὀβολὸν) (ἡμιωβέλιον) [, this line being written over an expunction. Second century.

367. 8·6 × 5 cm. Receipt (?) issued to Παμοῦνι γεωργ[ῷ for ἀργυρικὸς φ[όρος of the past 13th year, and for σιτικὸν ἐκφόριον and ἐπιμερισμός of the 14th year of [our] lord [the Emperor Aurelius] Antoninus Augustus [(A. D. 173–4). Parts of 9 lines.

368. 6·4 × 3·9 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Receipt for the tax λιμένος Μέμφεως issued to Paeis ἐξ(άγων) ἐπὶ ὄνῳ ἑνὶ λαχ(ανοσπέρμου) (ἀρτάβας) δύο; cf. **197** (*c*), (*d*), and **369**. Dated in the 7th (?) year, Phamenoth. Second or early third century. Practically complete. 6 lines.

369. 4·5 × 5·6 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Another receipt issued to Pais exporting by donkeys 9 artabae of some produce; cf. **368**. Dated in the 10th (?) year. Second or early third century A. D. Nearly complete. 4 lines, of which the ends are effaced.

370. 3·2 × 7·2 cm. Socnopaei Nesus (Arsinoïte nome). Receipt for the tax λιμένος Μέμφεως paid by Heron ἐξ(άγων) ὀρόβο(υ) ἀρτάβας ἓξ ἐπὶ ὄνοις [. . . Second century. Nearly complete. 4 lines.

371. 12·8 × 6·5 cm. Philopator (Arsinoïte nome). List of names drawn up by the κωμογ]ραμματεύς of Φιλοπάτορο]ς τῆς καὶ Θεογέν[ους for the 20th year of the Emperor [Caesar Trajanus] Hadrianus Augustus (A. D. 135–6). Parts of 18 lines. On the verso is a taxing-list, written in the same hand as the recto, for the 19th year, no doubt of the same reign. The formula ἤχθησαν] εἰς ἀπαίτησιν τῷ ιη (ἔτει) occurs in l. 7, and names with numbers of arurae follow. Cf. **209**, P. Fay. 40. 8, B. G. U. 84. 4.

372. 10 × 12·1 cm. Arsinoïte nome. End of a column of official account of wheat: [3] κ]ωμογρα(μματ) Μούχεως (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ψμδ ∠γ΄ι΄β΄ [4] [—] διὰ τὴν κωμογρα(μματείαν) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ωλθ, ὧν τὰ ὀνό(ματα), and 3 lines of names. Second century. 7 incomplete lines.

373. 11·3 × 7·9 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Upper parts of 2 columns of a taxing-list. Names of individuals are followed by amounts in drachmae; the latter are always multiples of 4, sums of 4 dr. occurring 8 times, of 8 dr. once, of 12 dr. and 16 dr. twice, and of 20 dr. once. In four cases these payments are followed by a charge of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ob. for φυλ(άκων). The names include Πάτρων Μαλχίου and Χῆσις. Second century. 39 incomplete lines. On the verso part of a list of land, chiefly catoecic, in the village of Kerkeusiris. 7 lines.

374. 19·2 × 7·4 cm. Part of a taxing-list, on the recto of **22**. Lines 1–8 [1] Παρεμβολῆς [—] [2] φρουρίου ις / [—] [3] κηριοελκῶν Σείεως [—] [4] στιππουργῶν Σχίθεως [—] [5] ὑελ{λ}ουργῶν Σχίθεως [—] [6] / ὀθο(νιηρᾶς) Ἐυκ (δυόβολοι), [7] γίνεται εἰδῶν (τάλαντα) β Ἐρ[— [8] β]υβλιοφυλακίας νομοῦ [— [9] ἔσ]τι δὲ τῶν προκειμέ(νων) [. Late first century B. C. or early first century A. D. Incomplete. 13 lines.

375. 9 × 9·6 cm. Ends of 7 lines of a taxing-list (?), with slight remains of 4 lines from the next column: Col. i. [3]] . . Πετβήους Μεσ(ορὴ ?) η δο( ) μζ. δο( ) occurs similarly in three of the other lines. Second century.

376. 13·7 × 8·5 cm. Accounts, presumably a taxing-list. Amounts of 3 dr. 5 ob. 2 ch. fre-

quently occur, also sums of copper combined with others in silver, e.g. [3] (δραχμαὶ) ιβ χα(λκοῦ) χ δ (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), [12] (δραχμαὶ) δ χα(λκοῦ) τ δ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.). The amounts in copper are probably for taxes on garden-land; cf. pp. 245 sqq. Ends of 14 lines. Second century. On the verso beginnings of 5 partially effaced lines mentioning the ἐνεστῶ(τος) ιβ (ἔτους).

377. 12·5 × 7·4 cm. Oxyrhynchite nome. On the recto of **13**. Fragment from a survey of land, e.g. [3]] Σιγκεφὰ (cf. P. Oxy. 1285. 65 and note) τῶν χλ( ) ξ̇[—] [4] ὧν ἐν χέρσοι(ς) ∠ [—] [5] ιαδ̇ η̇ ι̇ ς̇ σε . . [—] [7] ἀνειλη(μμένης) ἐκ . [—] [8] ὑπολ(όγου) ∠δ̇ η̇ ι̇ ς̇, / . [. Second century. 10 lines.

378. 18·6 × 6 cm. Theadelphia (Arsinoïte nome). Part of a survey, e.g. [2]] ποταμοφο(ρήτου) ἀγνώστων κυρίων (ἀρουρ) [–[3]–] ιγ (ἔτει) προσδοθ(ε) ἐν ἄμμῳ, / ἐπ(ισκέψεως) ἐπ[ηντλη-μ(ένης) —] [4] τὸ κατὰ κοίτη[ν –[5]– ἐ]χομένων λιβὸς ἄμμο(υ) καὶ [—] [6] γί(τονες) ἀπηλιώτ(ου) ἡ ἑξῆς ἄμμος λι[βὸς —] [7] κτῆμα καὶ ἐπί τι μέρος προ[—] [8] ὅριον κλήρο(υ) ἐπ(ισκέψεως) ∠η̇ ι̇ ς̇ ξ̇ δ̇. [–[11]– ἀπηλι]ώτ(ου) ἐχόμενα ἐκκεχωρισμ[έν –[16]– ἀπηλι]ώτου ἐχόμενα βασιλ(ικὴ) ἄμμος κατ[–[17]– βα]σιλ(ικοῦ) ὑπολόγου προσδοθ(ε) ἐν ἄμμῳ [–[18]– ἀγ]νώστων κυρίων πρώτως ιγ (ἔτει) [. Second century. 21 lines. On the verso are a copy of a loan executed in Theadelphia in the 4th year of the Emperor] Caesar Titus Aelius [Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius] Phaophi (A. D. 140), and some other notes in which the present 23rd year of Antoninus (A. D. 159–60) is mentioned.

379. 33·2 × 11 cm. A column from an official account of certain classes of lands with their rents, e.g. . . . διὰ πρεσβ(υτέρων)] [20] κώμης Πεμὴ καὶ τῶν λο(ιπῶν) ἀ[πὸ τῆς κώμης —] [21] ἰδιω(τι-κῶν) χω(μάτων) (ἄρουρα) α (ἀρτάβη) ας̇, ἱερᾶ(ς) τῆς α(ὐτῆς) [—] [22] γ(ίνεται) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβη) αδ̇ κ̇ δ̇ μ̇ η̇ διὰ πρεσβ(υτέρων) κώμη[ς — καὶ] [23] τῶν λο(ιπῶν) ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης ἐξ ἀλ(ληλεγγύης). [—] [24]-τίωνος καὶ τῶν λο(ιπῶν) ἀπὸ τῆς κώμ(ης) ἐξ [ἀλ(ληλεγγύης). Antoninus and Verus Caesars [the lords are mentioned, and the document was no doubt drawn up in their reign, probably at the end of it, since the 9th year (A. D. 168–9) is referred to. Beginnings of 27 lines, in parts defaced. The verso contains **63**.

380. 6·3 × 4·1 cm. Parts of 8 lines of a land-survey. Second century. On the verso parts of 8 lines of a similar document.

381. Fr. 1 24 × 6·5 cm. Fr. 2 24 × 6·8 cm. Fr. 3 20·8 × 10·5 cm. Fr. 4 13·2 × 8 cm. Hermopolite nome. Four fragments containing remains of several columns of a land-register. The village Ταροῦθ(ις) (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1007 (*c*). 4 (iii, p. 264), *Stud. Pal.*, x. 39. 8, 195. 9) occurs. Second century. On the verso remains of several columns also dealing with land-holders and revenues; a γρ(αφή) of the 20th year is mentioned.

382. 10·4 × 12·8 cm. Parts of 2 columns of a list of names and numbers of arurae. Early second century. Incomplete. 19 lines. On the verso parts of 3 columns of demotic; in the second is also a note in Greek [1] μεγάλα βυβλία [2] Νείλῳ [3] σφυρίδου μεγάλη [4] σφυρίδου μικκὴ [5] Ἡρᾷ.

383. 13·3 × 11·6 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Upper portion of a column, with slight remains of the two adjacent columns, containing accounts of land. In Cols. i and ii the component parcels in various τόποι were enumerated, with the totals. In Col. ii the two τόποι named are Πκηκο( ) Μαικ(ηνατιανῆς) and Κιαλεσασδαλ( ) Μαι(κηνατιανῆς), and in a mutilated paragraph at the foot the village Φιλαδέλφ[εια is mentioned. The various

figures have had thick dots placed over them, indicating revision, and in the left margin of the list of the first τόπος is the note πλείω (ἀρούρης) η′, while to the left of the second is συμφ(ωνεῖ). Second century. 20 lines. On the verso is Νείλο(υ πόλεως) ὑπο̣λ(όγου) βασιλ(ικοῦ) καὶ ἱερατικ(οῦ); cf. **221**.

384. 12·6 × 6·5 cm. Hermopolite nome. Beginnings of 13 lines from the bottom of a column of a land-register. The land is classified under villages and toparchies, which are in the following order: Τλῆθμις, Σιναρχῆβις, Πατρὴ Κάτω, Σινταφού. The κλῆροι Πτολ[εμαίου, Λα̣[and Φιλοξέ[νου are mentioned, the first in connexion with Σιναρχῆβις, the two others with Σινταφού. Φιλ[οξένου is accordingly to be restored in P. Flor. 50. 6. Second or third century.

385. Fr. 1 6·5 × 10·6 cm. Two fragments of an account of land. Parts of 9 lines. On the verso a similar account in the same hand, mentioning] ἰβιοτροφίου μέρ(ος) ∠. Parts of 8 lines. Second or third century.

386. 12·5 × 6·8 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Remains of the upper parts of 2 columns from a register or survey of land. The 2nd year is mentioned. Second century. 16 lines. On the verso parts of 11 lines from the bottom of a document mentioning a γ]εουχοῦντα ἐν Φιλαδελφ[εία̣.

387. 11 × 8·8 cm. Beginnings of 9 lines from the top of a column of a land-register. Vestiges of a preceding column are visible. On the verso beginnings of 12 lines from the top of a column in a different hand, but containing similar matter. . . . ωνίου Δείου δορυφό(ρου) occurs. Second century.

388. 4·7 × 9·4 cm. Fragment from the top of a column of a taxing-list. The text is [1]]ά̣ριον Ἀρτεμιδώρου κατοίκων (ἄρουραι) ιγ∠ [–[2]–]κ̣′δ̣′, ἐπιβολ(ῆς) (ἀρούρης) γ′, (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) α∠γ′κ′δ′, προσ(μετρουμένων) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) δ′κ′δ′ . [and vestiges of one more line. Late second century. On the verso ends of 2 lines of a question addressed to an oracle: [1] . . . εἰ] μέλλει Ταβῆτος πάντα [2] [—] σπαρῆναι· τοῦτο δός. Cf. e. g. P. Oxy. 1149, 1213.

389. 11·2 × 9·8 cm. Fragment of an account of corn mentioning] Ἀλεξάνδρο(υ) καὶ μετόχων ἱερέων. First or early second century. Ends of 8 lines. On the verso part of a line of demotic.

390. Fr. 1 4·5 × 6 cm. Fr. 2 4·8 × 9·4 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Register of land with payments in corn. Second century. Incomplete. Fr. 1 8 lines, Fr. 2 7 lines.

391. Fr. 1 22·9 × 11·6 cm. Oxyrhynchite nome. Part of an account of corn, with names and figures. 14 lines are nearly complete. Second century. On the verso ends of lines of another account in a different hand, mentioning Θώσβ(εως).

392. 3·6 × 7·3 cm. Remains of the bottoms of 2 columns of an account. Col. ii, ll. 2–3 χόρτου ὁμοί(ως) ἐλοιπο[γρα(φησ) . . . [3] δέσμας Ἐωξ . . [. Written across the fibres of the verso, the recto being blank. Second or third century. 9 lines.

393. Fr. 1 21·3 × 15·5 cm. Fr. 2 16·6 × 6·7 cm., and some minor fragments. Remains of an account, in several columns, of receipts of produce, perhaps olives, since in one entry εἰς ἐλαιοποιείαν occurs. The first 9 lines of Col. i in Fr. 1 are occupied by regular payments, e. g. [3]] . . . ἀπὸ κλήρ(ου) Πατ⟨ρ⟩όκλεως (ἀρτ.) ξγ μέτρ(α) ϛ, [4] [—] τὸ̣ κατὰ τὸ (ἥμισυ) μέρος (ἀρτ.) λα μέτ(ρα) γ, [5] [—] . . . ἀπὸ κλήρ(ου) Φαβὴ μέτρ(ῳ) χαλκ[ῷ] (ἀρτ.)

. . μέτρ(α) γ. Further down arrears are recorded, e. g. [14] τοῦ αὐ](τοῦ) μη(νὸς) ἐλοιπ(ογραφήθησαν) (ἀρτ.) ιγ μέτρ(ον) α χοῖ(νιξ) α. Parts of 41 lines in Fr. 1. Second or third century. On the verso remains of another account in several columns, mostly in bad condition. Col. iii of Fr. 1 has the following entries: [2] (ἀρτάβαι) βL ṭ[—] [3] σκευῶν ὁμοί(ως) μ[—] [4] κυνηγη . . . [—] [5] σκευῶν τῶν ḳ[—] [6] ζυγὰ [—] [7] σιδηρίων ὁμο[ί](ως) [—] [8] ἄλλαι ξοΐδες β[—] [9] . . , / ς . [—] [10] χορτοκόπα [—] [11] ἄλλων σκευῶν [—] [12] χαλκίον χ[—] [13] ορυτεναι (? for ἀρύταιναι) [—] [14] στάμνος χα[λκοῦς —] [15] πελύκια [. At the end of the column on Fr. 2, apparently the last, is the date (ἔτους) δ Μεσορ[ὴ . .

394. 14·2 × 6·1 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Ends of lines of a column containing numbers of arurae. The space to the right of the column has been filled with inconsequent scribblings. Second century. On the verso are remains of a petition, apparently from an inhabitant of κώμ]ης Φιλοπ(άτορος) τῆς κ[αὶ Θεογένους accusing a number of persons of a robbery. Parts of 24 lines.

395. 12·7 × 5·4 cm. Hermopolite nome. List of donkeys provided or supplied on different days, e. g. [3] κα ὄν(οι) γ [4] καὶ μ(υχλοὶ) (cf. Tebt. 409. 7) λη [5] σιτολόγ(οις) Ἐνσεὺ (cf. P. Flor. 314. 4) [6] ὄν(οι) ς [7] κβ ὄν(οι) ι [10] Χοίακ [11] ὁ]μοί(ως) π(αρὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Ἐνσεὺ μ(υχλοὶ) λβ (this line inserted) [12] δ ὄν(οι) ιγ. Incomplete. 15 lines. Third century.

396. 15·7 × 9·5 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Account. Remains of 2 columns in different hands. Col. i [2]] . . . ἐλοιπογρα(φήθη) τὰ ἑξῆς [3]] Στοτοη(τ) Βατράχου. Third century. 27 lines. Some writing, very much effaced, on the verso.

397. 15 × 23·5 cm. Tops of 3 columns of a register of land, the first and third being much damaged. Col. ii, ll. 1–6 [1] Σερῆνος ἀντεξηγ(ητὴς) (ἄρ.) γL, [2] Θεωνῖνος λινουργὸς (ἄρ.) αL, [3] Σαραπόδωρος χαλκωματουργ(ὸς) (corr. from σχολάρχης) (ἄρ.) γ, [4] Ἀφροδείσιος Ὀρσενούφεως (ἄρ.) γ, [5] Σαβεῖνος γυμνασι(αρχήσας) (ἄρ.) β, [6] Σελουρᾶς γυνὴ Πετερμούθεως (ἄρ.) β. Third century. Incomplete. 43 lines. On the verso, in a different hand, parts of 15 lines of an account.

398. 9·1 × 6·7 cm. Beginnings of 8 lines of a document. [2] Ἱερᾶς πύλης ε[—] [3] Ῥουφείνας Δω[—] [4] ἐξ ὅλων [—] [5] . [.] . . γραφη[.] . [–6–] πρόβ(ατα) κ[–7–] γ(ίνεται) τοῦ [. Second or third century.

399. Breadth 16·5 cm. List of names followed by other names introduced by διά, e. g. [19] Ἀχαίου Χρησίμου διὰ Χαιρήμονο[ς —] [20] ἀπὸ σπ(όρου) β (ἔτους) [21] Πετοσῖρις Ὀψόιτος (πρότερον) Ψενοβάστιος δ[ιὰ —] [22] Εὐβιότου. 22 lines, of which the ends are lost. Early second century.

400. 8 × 4·3 cm. Beginnings of 8 lines of a list of names. In the margin above one of them is κο(λλήματος) μθ, and in front of most of the names are figures in a different hand, e. g. [5] πβ/ Ἀμ[μώνιος (?) —] [6] πε/ Κάσ[τωρ; cf. B. G. U. 470. Second century. On the verso beginnings of 13 lines of an account concerning land and referring to κλῆ(ροι).

401. 7·8 × 5·1 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment containing names, and probably connected with land as ἰδιώκ(τητος) (l. ἰδιόκ.) occurs. A village]κύρκεως, i. e. Σιν]κύρκεως or Τεμεν]κύρκεως, is mentioned. Third century. 10 lines. On the verso ends of 10 lines of a list of arurae.

402. 11·4 × 13·3 cm. Official list of land-holders, consisting of names with amounts of artabae. Second or early third century. Incomplete. 13 lines.

403. 12·5 × 7·4 cm. Ends of lines from a list of names followed by amounts of wheat. Second or third century. 10 lines.

404. 14·5 × 9·7 cm. Bottom of a column of a list of names. Line 1] . . . ως παραλῆμπται, l. 7]ων Ἱπποδρόμου Εὐτυχίας. 13 lines. Second or third century.

405. 11·1 × 5·9 cm. Ends and beginnings of lines of 2 columns of a list of land-holders or cultivators. Late second or third century. On the verso beginnings of 11 lines of accounts.

406. Fr. 1 14·4 × 7·2 cm. Hermopolite nome. Two fragments of a list of payments made to various persons, headed Ἀ]π̣ό̣δοσις λ Θὼθ ι̣α̣ (ἔτους). Second century. Remains of 19 lines. On the verso account of payments. The village Τιτκῶις and the 28th and 29th years (of Commodus, A.D. 187–9) are mentioned. 15 lines.

407. 25·7 × 7·6 cm. Ends and beginnings of lines from 2 columns of a list of persons, who in Col. i are regularly described as ἄσημ(ος) γ( ) α( ) χρ( ) ε (ἔτους ?) β; the abbreviations are marked by dots. At the beginning of Col. ii is ιβ //. Parts of 47 lines. Second or third century.

408. 7·5 × 8·1 cm. Hermopolite nome. Fragment of an official register of persons with their property (?), e.g. [3]] καὶ Διόσκορος ἀμφό(τεροι) Κορνηλίου πόλ(εως) [–4–] π̣ρ( ) δοῦλ(ον) Ἑρμῆν (2nd hand) ζή(τει) τὸν χρη(ματισμόν). Perhaps written by the same scribe as **406**. 6 lines. Second century. On the verso parts of 4 columns of accounts in drachmae and obols, the figures being commonly followed by a dot. 13 lines.

409. 11·2 × 6·9 cm. Fragment of a list of individuals, with numbers of donkeys and artabae (?), e.g. [6] Τέλλων ἀπὸ λ( ) ὄν(οι) ξδ καὶ (ἀρτάβαι) (or possibly ὁ(μοίως)) ρν. Third century. 13 lines, written across the fibres of the verso.

410. 15·1 × 6·4 cm. On the recto slight remains of 2 columns from an official register. On the verso ends of lines of a list of names. The trades of some of the individuals named are given; so in l. 6 σκληρουργό(ς) occurs. In five cases the entries are followed by figures in round brackets. Second century. 7 lines.

411. 12·7 × 4·7 cm. Beginnings of 10 lines of a list of names all beginning with Χ. Χινῦχι[ς and Χενπαῆ[σις occur. Second century.

412. 10·2 × 15·8 cm. Remains of 2 columns of a register in different hands, containing accounts of land and dues. Col. ii [10] παραδ(είσων) ἡμ . . ἀ̣νηχθ(έντων) ἀπὸ ψειλ(ῶν) τόπ(ων) ε δ′ι′ς′ . [. Second century. 19 lines. On the verso are some broken and defaced lines of a document, mentioning the δικαιοδότης. l. 7] . . [. .] πόρου ἀναζήτησιν τοῦ Ἰσιδ(ώρου). Dated in the 4th year of the Aurelii [(A.D. 163–4 (?)). 10 lines.

413. 8·7 × 8·5 cm. Parts of 10 lines of an official account of transport of corn [5]]ω̣ Κουσσῶν (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) Ἡρμβ β′η′ι′ς′. In l. 7 there is a mention of Nea[polis; cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 369. Second century.

414. 10 × 8·2 cm. Part of the top of a column from an official account of arurae and artabae. 12 lines. Second century. On the verso a money account mentioning two exegetae and an ἀρχιερεύς. Parts of 10 lines.

415. 22 × 27·8 cm. Accounts in different hands. On the verso account of corn, much defaced. Third century.

416. 10·9 × 9·6 cm. Remains of 2 columns of an account of land and corn, with some

notes in a smaller hand between the columns. On the verso a list of names in alphabetical order, including Βαβῶς ἐγ μητρὸς Τουέρτιος. 14 lines, in parts much defaced. Third century.

416 (*a*). 5·4 × 3·8 cm. Fragment of an account of payments of drachmae on successive days. Second century. Parts of 5 lines. On the verso fragment of a list of names, which are added up in l. 5] / ἄνδ(ρες) [.

416 (*b*). 2·9 × 12·8 cm. Note recording a delivery of 8 art. (written ἀρτάβας ὀκκτόν) for payment of wheat. Third century. Complete. 3 lines.

417. Fr. 1 17·2 × 7·2 cm. Two fragments of an account, extending to at least 3 columns, and largely, at any rate, concerning ἐλαίου ξ(έσται). Beginnings and ends of lines. Late third century. Some traces of writing on the verso.

418. 22·1 × 11·1 cm. Account dealing with large sums of money. Second century. Incomplete. 20 short lines.

419. 13·3 × 8·7 cm. Hermopolis. Ends and beginnings of lines from the upper part of 2 columns of private accounts. 30 incomplete lines. Second century. On the verso in a different hand, after 1 line cancelled, [1] Περὶ Πόλιν Ἄνω [2] Λευκοπυργίτου Ἄνω Κάτῳ [[3] καὶ Μαγδῶλιν Βουκόλω[ν ; cf. P. Rainer Q. 529 and P. Tebt. ii, p. 417.

420. 14·5 × 8·8 cm. On the recto account of payments of corn to various individuals. An ἀρτοκόπος, a μυροπώλης, and an ἠπητής are mentioned. Second century. Incomplete. 16 lines. On the verso beginnings of 7 lines of another account. Late second or third century.

421. 22·9 × 9·4 cm. Arsinoïte nome. Remains of 2 columns of an account dealing with payments of corn. The upper part of Col. ii is nearly complete, e.g. [31] καὶ διὰ λόγο[υ [32] ἀργυ(ρικοῦ) τοῦ Ἐπ[εἰ]φ [33] καὶ Μεσορὴ [34] (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) ιε, [35] ὧν καὶ ἡ τιμὴ [36] πρόσκιται, [37] πράκτορσι [38] σιτικῶν τοῦ κε (ἔτους) [39] (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) δ, [40] δημοσίοι[ς [41] ὀνηλ(άταις) [. The villages of Philoteris and [Hephae]stias are mentioned. The 25th year refers either to the reign of Commodus (A.D. 184–5) or Caracalla (A.D. 216–7). 46 lines.

422. 24 × 14·7 cm. Private account of expenditure in artabae of wheat, e.g. [5] τῷ προφήτῃ (ἀρτ.) ιε, [6] τῷ κουρῖ (ἀρτ.) δ, [10] Μέλανι λογοθηκ( ) (ἀρτ.) η, [15] Παπράσι οἰκοδόμ(ῳ) (ἀρτ.) β, the total being (ἀρτ.) πγ∠γ΄. Third century. Complete, but much rubbed in places. 23 lines. On the verso a similar document, almost obliterated.

422 (*a*). 6·5 × 6·4 cm. Remains of 2 columns of a private account of artabae. Written on the verso, the recto being blank. Late second or third century. Parts of 14 lines.

423. 10 × 11·7 cm. Recto, part of 5 lines of an application or return. Written in the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus (A.D. 177–80). On the verso parts of 5 lines from the end of a letter or petition, and in the margin below, at right angles, an account of receipts and expenditure in wheat, e.g. [9] Ἥρωνι πρ(εσβυτέρῳ ?) ὑπ(ὲρ) ὀψω(νίου) [10] τῶν ἀπὸ Φ[αμε(νὼθ)] ϛ (ἔτους) [11] ἕως Μεσορὴ μη(νῶν) ϵ [12] ἐκ μέτρων ιβ, γ(ίνονται) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτ.) ϛ. Late second or third century. 18 lines.

424. 7 × 10·9 cm. Beginnings of 5 lines of a document. In the margin, written in a different hand in the reverse direction, remains of a private account arranged according to the days of the month. On the verso parts of 13 lines from the end of a column of

another account, in which one entry is [4] . (.) ἐν ἡλιοτροφίῳ (? for ἡλιοτροπ.) (δραχμαὶ) ξ̣. Incomplete. Recto, 14 lines; verso, 13 lines. Third century.

425. Under this number are grouped a large number of miscellaneous fragments dealing with taxation, surveys, accounts, public and private.

(*e*) THE CARBONIZED PAPYRI OF THMÛIS

(Late second or early third century)

426. Fr. 1 12·7 × 6 cm. 17 fragments of an account of land reported as ἄβροχος and ἐπηντλημένη to be examined by the ἐπίσκεψις commission. The document, when complete, was apparently divided into sections corresponding to κοῖται, and each section contained a list of the proprietors or tenants, with the extent of land ἄβροχος or ἐπηντλημένη as reported by them, the corresponding dues being sometimes mentioned. Before the names of the holders the nature of the land was stated, e. g. (Fr. 2) σ( ) (? for σ(ιτικῆς) or = ς′) βορρᾶ καὶ [, σ( ) ἱερα(τικῆς) (or ἱερᾶ(ς)) θεοῦ ε . [, σ( ) διοικ(ήσεως). At the end of the section the boundaries of the κοίτη are given; among those mentioned are ἀγροῦ Ψενολκύ (Fr. 4), διώρυγ(ος) Πετεησια[(Fr. 13). In Fr. 4 the list of boundaries is preceded by a recapitulation of the parcels previously enumerated, classified under the headings ἐ]ν̣αφ[ε]σ̣ί̣(ων) ἰδιωτ[ικ(ῆς) γῆς (ἄρ.), ἱ]ερα(τικῆς) (or ἱ]ερᾶ(ς)) ἐπὶ καθ(ήκουσι) (cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Inscr.* 669. 30) (ἄρ.) [and κ]αὶ ἐν ἐκφο(ρίῳ) δημο(σίας) γῆς (ἄρ.) . [. At the end of each section, after the boundaries, is a note in a different hand stating the result of the ἐπίσκεψις, e. g. Fr. 4 [9] ἐπ(εσκέφθησαν) ἀβρ(όχου) (ἄρ.) εἴκοσι ὀ̣[κτώ. The writing is in most of the fragments very faint. The whole document is akin to P. Brussels 1 (*Sammelbuch* 4325), and is arranged in the same manner.

427. Fr. 1 13·3 × 5·5 cm. 51 fragments of a roll which apparently contained many enclosures, letters from the strategus and epistrategus, reports of proceedings, &c. Though its precise nature is uncertain, it seems to have been largely concerned with the tenure of garden-land; ἀναλαμβάνειν and ἀνάγειν occur frequently. There are various references to the processes implied in sales by auction—προκήρυξις, κυροῦν, κύρωσις, ὑπισχνεῖσθαι, ὑπόσχεσις, and αἵρεσιν διδόναι. The charges μονόδραχμος and πεντάδραχμος are several times mentioned. There is a reference to the lords Severus and Caracalla (Fr. 46. 12–13). Fr. 1 [9] καὶ ἐν Διοπολ(ίτῃ) κα . [—] [10] γ(ίνεται) τοῦ ἀναλαμ[βανομένου . . . Fr. 2 [4]] . ὁμοίως ἐπὶ πόλεως [5] [— γυμ]νασιαρχ( ) Ὀξυρινχίτου (l. Ὀξυρυν.) [6] [—] ἐν Βουσιρήτῃ (l. -ίτῃ) ὄντας [7] [—] . ἐν Διοπολ(ίτῃ) ἀρνὸς κτλ. Fr. 3 [5]] ἀ̣λλὰ καὶ ταβουλαρίου αρ[Fr. 5 [6] κωμογ]ρ̣α(μματ) Παγελεὶ καὶ ἄλλων κωμῶν [–[7]–] αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ στρα(τηγοῦ) βιβλιδι[–[8]–] . . ω ἀνειλημ(μ) ἀντιγρα(φ) τ̣ο̣[–[9]–] ἡ ἡγεμονία περὶ τοῦ̣ οὗ[τως [–[10]–]υ̣ ἀμπελικοῦ κτήματος [–[11]–] τ̣ο̣ῦ̣ α̣ὐτοῦ νομοῦ Μενδησ̣[ίου – (a blank space of 1 line) [12]– Μ]ενδησίου [χαίρειν (?) Fr. 6 [2]] . ἀνάγω δὲ [. . . Fr. 7 [7]] μηδένα αἵρεσιν δεδω[κέναι –[9]– γε]ωργῶν ἐπιμελητὴν γεν[όμενον –[12]–] Φιλοξένου ὑποσχομένου εἰς . [Fr. 8 [7] Μεν]δ̣ησίου χαίρειν [8] [— τ]ῶν συνφυόντων [–[9]–]υ ἀπὸ οὐσιακῶν [10] [—] . τοῦ κυρίου

ἡμῶ[ν –11–]ουρηνον ἀντιπο[ι –12– ἐ]πὶ πόλεως προνοη[τ . . . Fr. 9 7 παρ]αδείσῳ γρα( ) προεκκοπ( ) 8 [—]χου γρα(μματέως) Σαραπίωνι βασιλ(ικῷ) γρα(μματεῖ) 11 [— γρά]φειν τῷ κυριακῷ. Fr. 11 6] ἐπ]ὶ τῷ ἀμείνονα αἵρεσιν διδ[όναι. Fr. 13 5 Θαισᾶτος ἀπὸ Θμου[—] 6 τῶν ἀμπέλου κα[ὶ —] 7 καὶ προσγενημα[—] 8 ἀργ(υρίου) (τάλαντον) α (δρ.) Ἀσ, καὶ . [—] 9 καὶ ἄλλα ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ . [—] 10 καὶ μὴ τελούντων [Fr. 14 5 [τ]ῶν ἐπιτρόπ(ων) τῆς (πενταδράχμου) συν[— 6 . .] . ις ὑπέσχετο ὁ πρῶτο[ς — 7 κ]αὶ ἀνάξαι ἄμπελον καὶ [—] 9 ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μετὰ τὴν (πεντά)(δραχμον) [—] 10 διαγρα(φὴν) ποιήσασθαι ἐξ (μονοδράχμου) [—] 11 ἀκυρώτων μεμενηκ[ό]των . [Fr. 15 6 ἐπ]ιστρα(τηγ) ἀντιγεγρα(φ) ἐπὶ τοῦ Φαρ[μοῦθι μηνός –7–]ῃς Ἀπολλωνίῳ στρα(τηγῷ) Μενδη[σίου χαίρειν –8–]ς Λυσιμάχου ὀν[όμα]τος κεκυρ[ω –9–] . ς οὐσίαν (πρότερον) Λαιείνου καὶ Ἡρᾶτ[ος. Fr. 16 8] Ἀπολλώνιος εἶπ(εν)· ἐάν σοι δ[οκῇ –9–] αἵρεσίν σοι δέδωκεν κοσ . [–10– προκη]ρυξ( ) οὕτως ἐκυρώθη λ[. Frs. 17 + 18 11 (ἔτους) κ Ἀντων[ίνου —] θ 12 ἐνθάδε οὖν κατ[—]ένης ἀπὸ τοῦ ιθ (ἔτους) 13 (μονοδράχμου) (δρ.) Ἀ . . . Fr. 19 4]ου ἀπὸ Θμούε[ως –7–] χαρακῶνος καὶ χέρσου [–8–] πρὸς μὲν τὴν (πεντάδραχμον) ἀργ(υρίου) (ταλ.) [–9–] ἐφ' οὗ ἐὰν ἡ ἄμπελος καὶ [–10–] καὶ διαγράφοντος τὸν φόρ[ον –11–] πληρωθέντος δὲ . [Fr. 21 6] ἐν Ἀρσινοείτῃ Φλαύιος Φα[–10–]μων γεουχ(ῶν) ἐν Λεοντοπ(ολίτῃ) Ζήν[ων –11–] . Ζήνων γεουχ(ῶν) ἐν Βουσιρίτῃ [Fr. 22 2] . . . ταβουλ[αρι . . . 6 —] Θοννήσεως κτῆμα 7 [—] ? Ἀτινιανῆς οὐσίας (ἀρουρ) ρξγ. Fr. 23 10 π]εφευγέναι νῦν ἐν τέλ(ει ?) αἵρεσ[Fr. 24 4 εἰς τὸ διηνεκὲς εν[Fr. 27 3] . περὶ ἀγρὸν Ψω[βθον –6–] μισθώσασθαι εἰς τὸ διη[νεκές Fr. 29 6] καὶ δενδροφύτου καὶ Fr. 32 8 κ]αὶ διπ(λᾶ ?) τὰ ἄλ(λα) ἄχρι τῆς τοῦ ἡγ[εμόνος –9–] θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου ἄχρι [Fr. 35 8] ἀφεύρεμα γένηται κακ[–9–] . τῆς β κυρώσεως περιεχ[Fr. 39 6] . καὶ χαρακῶνα 7 [—] . λοιπὰς χερσαμπ(έλου). Fr. 46 5] Πτεμπαθιὼ τῆς αὐτ[ῆς –12–] κατὰ τὴν τῶν κυρ[ίων –13– Σεουήρο]υ καὶ Ἀντων[ίν]ου . [Fr. 47 5 [Π]τεμπαθιὼ π . [—] 6 ἐπαρουρίο(υ) (δρ.) λ[—] 7 θη(σαυρικοῦ) (τετρώβολον) χ(αλκοῦς) γ 8 φόρο(υ) ἀμπέλο(υ) (. . . ώβολον) [— 9 (ὀκτα]δράχμου) ὀνό(ματος) α (δρ.) [—] 10 θη(σαυρικοῦ) (ὀβολόν) [—] 11 ἀπομοίρης (δρ.) . [Fr. 48 4 Διον]ύσιον ἐπὶ πόλεως [–9–] ἐπὶ πόλεων ἐσομεν[

428. 10·8 × 6·5 cm. Remains of 2 columns of an official register. The names Νεμνῶφρις, Νεχνῆπις, Πιθαῦις occur. 29 lines.

429. 12 × 7·2 cm. Parts of 2 columns of an official list of names (?). The village Θχενῆθις is several times mentioned (written Θχενη( ) or Θχε), and amongst personal names are Ἁθρῆς, Ἁρφχάτης, Ἑρ.ῆχις (not Ἑρ[φβ]ῆχις), Θενοβ(άστις ?), Ναχθάμβ[ης, Πιβῆχις, Τιεσιῆς, Χιθνοῦφις. 18 lines.

430. 12·3 × 8·5 cm. A fragment from an official register, arranged according to villages. Its character is uncertain, but in addition to the names of villages and individuals, there are two references to amounts of oil. Villages mentioned are Ψενῦρις and Θελβῶνθις, and personal names Πετεσοποῦσις, Παατοσφόμ, Τασετόσπου (gen.). 28 lines.

431. 11·3 × 7·5. 15 broken lines from an official account. The μονόδραχμος charge is mentioned in l. 12. 9] Τεθρήους Σαρήους ἀπὸ Ψενβιηγχ[ον.

432. Fr. 1 13 × 7·8 cm. 4 fragments in the same handwriting, perhaps from the same roll, but dealing in part, at any rate, with different subjects. They are dated in the reign of Marcus and Verus (Fr. 1 in the 5th year), and are subscribed to (in a different hand) by Τιθόις ὁ καὶ Ἁρποκρα(τίων) κωμογρα(μματεὺς) δι(ὰ) Λεωνίδ(ου) γρα(μματέως). Fr. 1 5 Νεχθ(ερῶ) ἀπὸ Θελβώνθ(εως) τοῦ συνγενοῦς —] 6 Πιβῆχις Ποκρούριος Ποκρούριος μη(τρὸς) [. 13 lines. Fr. 2. Date and vestiges of 3 lines. Fr. 3. Names of individuals and

their ages. The following women's names occur: Θαῆσις, Θαρνοῦφ(ις), Θαῦρις, Τααθρῆς, Τ̣ανεσιῆς. 16 lines. Fr. 4. 9 lines.

433. 13·4 × 5·5 cm. Fragment of an account mentioning Θμοιβαστείτο[υ. 11 lines.

433 (*a*). Miscellaneous fragments from Thmûis.

(*f*) PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

434. 13 × 7·1 cm. Arsinoïte nome (?). End of a letter. Lines 2 sqq. [2] *φύσει γὰρ κἂν* [3] [. . . . .]*άφῃ τοῦτο κρα-* [4] [*τήσει* (?) *τὰ*] *ὑπάρχοντα τῇ* [5] *ἀλληλ*[*εγ*]*γύῃ, καὶ ἄλλως* [6] *παρε* . [.] . *ηθ̣η τοῦτο προ-* [7] *τίθε-σθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν Ξόι* [8] *διαλογισμοῦ* (cf. **74.** introd.), *καὶ περὶ* [9] *ὧν δὲ ἄλλων βούλει κέ-* [10] *λευε ὡς ἥδιστα ποιήσοντι.* [11] *ἐρρῶσθαί σε, ἀδελφέ, εὔχομαι* [12] *πανοικεὶ εὐτυχοῦντα.* Addressed] *Ἀντιν*[*ο*]*ε*[*ῖ*. Second century.

435. 14 × 7·5 cm. On the recto ends and beginnings of a few lines of an account. On the verso an illiterate letter beginning [1] *Σαραπάμμωνει χέρειν* (l. *χαίρ.*). *παρήγκελκά συ* (l. *παρήγγελκά σοι*) [2] *ἀλλὰ ἄπαξ ὅτι ἆρ̣ε̣ν* (l. *ἆρον*) *τὰ παρθένειά* [3] *σου τέκνα, ἆρ̣ε̣ν αὐτὰ ἀπὸ σοῦ·* [4] *ἤρκεις μὲν αὐτὰ ἀπὸ σοῦ, ἀλλὰ* . . . The same formula *παρήγκελκά συ ἀλλ' ἄπαξ* recurs near the end. 11 lines, damaged in parts. Second century.

436. 9·8 × 13·5 cm. Letter from Hermaeus to Musaeus, written across the fibres. First century. Considerably defaced. 6 lines, the ends of which are lost.

437. 10·8 × 6 cm. Beginnings of 10 lines of a document of doubtful character, possibly a letter. Lines 3–9 [3] *ἐὰν ο*[.] . *χρο*[—] [4] *-νεσιν εὔπρακ*[*τα* —] [5] *κρίσιν λέγηι* [—] [6] *ὠφελη-θήσετ*[*αι* —] [7] *ἐὰν κακοποιο*[—] [8] *καὶ ἄπρακτα τ̣*[—] [9] *εἰς πλοῖον ἐλ*[. Line 3 is preceded by a blank space. First century.

438. 9 × 3·5 cm. Beginnings of 8 lines of a private letter written by Paniscus to Dionysius. Second century.

439. 13·5 × 6·8 cm. Fragment of a private letter. There is one supplementary line in the left margin and the text continues on the verso. The desire is expressed *αὖθις μετ' εὐθυμίας τὸ θεοφιλέστατόν σου πρόσωπον ἀπολαβεῖν.* On the recto 21 lines, on the verso 4, mostly very incomplete. Third century.

440. 17·6 × 17 cm. A mutilated letter. Lines 9–12 [9] *πέμψον μοι τὸν τριβακὸν κιθῶνα, ὅπου ἦν δεδεμένα τὰ τ̣υρια* (= *τυλεῖα* ?), *περὶ δὲ* [10] *ὧν ἐντεῦθεν χρίαν ἔχις* [*δή*]*λ̣ωσόν μοι καὶ εὐχόμενο*[*ς*] [11] *ὑπηρετήσω κτλ.* Third century. 15 lines.

441. 7·2 × 10·4 cm. Conclusion of a private letter. Lines 2 sqq. [2] . . . *μὴ ο̣ὖ̣ν ἀμελήσῃς,* [3] *κύριέ μου πατήρ, εἰδ*[*ὼ*]*ς τὸ ἔργον ὅτι* [4] *οὐ δύνατε* (l. *-ται*) *ἀφεθῆνει* (l. *-ναι*) *καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐφαύ-* [5] *ριον* (l. *ἐπ.*). [6] *ἐρρῶσθαί σαι* (l. *σε*) *εὔχομαι, πάτερ.* Third century.

442. 10·5 × 7·7 cm. Private letter. Lines 1–5 [1] *Τιβερῖνος Σερηνίν*[*ῳ*] [2] *τ*(*ῷ*) *πατρὶ χαίρειν·* [3] *ἐὰν λικμήσωσι τὴν* [4] *ἀλωνίαν, τὰ ἀ̣χ̣υ̣ρ̣ᾳ̣* [5] *γεμίσονται* . . . 7 lines. Third century.

443. 7·3 × 7·8 cm. Fragment containing the beginnings of 4 lines written across the fibres, with the end of a line at right angles, apparently a writing exercise. Third century.

444. Miscellaneous fragments of letters.

(*g*) MISCELLANEOUS

445. 17 × 7·7 cm. Fragment of uncertain character. Late first century B. C. or early first century A. D. 23 lines. Demotic on the verso.

446. 6·4 × 3·2 cm. Fragment of a document of uncertain character. ἔπαρχ(ος) apparently occurs twice (ll. 5 and 11), and in Μοδέστου (l. 7) there is possibly a reference to the praefect of that name (under Claudius). Second or third century. Parts of 12 lines.

447. A large number of unclassified fragments are included under this number.

D. PUBLISHED OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI PRESENTED BY THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND

448. New recension of Tobit ii (1076).

449. Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautica*, iii (874).

450. Xenophon, *Cyrop.* i (1018).

451. Petition to a pagan deity (923).

452. Gnostic amulet (1060).

453. Christian prayer (1150).

454. Letter of a praefect, &c. (1185).

455. Arrears of annona (1194).

456. Sale of a slave (1209).

APPENDIX I

By F. Ll. Griffith.

THE DEMOTIC OF **160** (*b*). Plate 22.

These bilingual contracts from Socnopaei Nesus form a special class. They are carelessly written and spelt, and there is much variation in the formulae. The πρᾶσις in the present instance, though injured, is nearly complete after the introductory lines. Of the ἀποστασίου practically nothing remains. The πρᾶσις is usually called 'writing for money' in demotic; here it appears to be 'writing of abandonment', the technical term also for a divorce.

Pa-anhuri was of course the vendor's husband, who approved the sale. It is not clear who Khatabu (Satabous) son of Pa . . . . . was, nor what was the object of his declaration made after the Greek ὑπογραφή.

1 ḥ-sp 2·t ʾbṭ 2 [ʾḫ ssw 10 (?) . . . . . .] g [. . .]
2 z s-ḥme·t Ta-[. . . s-t n Hry·w mw·t]-s Ta (?)[-n-me·w[1] e-s 3 wʿ r n nb]
3 wʿb ḥry šy [wṭ-wr N-nfr-ʾr-šṭy] Ḫtb(?) ḥnʿ Tš-nfr a ḫ 2·t [n ḫrṭ·w n]
4 Hry·w mw·t[-w Ta-Ne·nfr-ʾmy(?)] ṭ-tn mty ḥt-y ḥṭ[ ]swn pe ʿ[y nt]
5 qṭ e-f g[rg sy s]be e-f whm ḫ·t 3·t . . . ʾn(?) [e-f ḥr t ʾwe·t]
6 ybt p ṭmy [n Sbk t] my Sbk nb Pa-y p ntr [ʿo] nt ḥr p ʿṭ(?) [mḥt t ḥn-]
7 y M[e-wr nt ḫ]n t tʾ·t Hyqrty p tš ʾRsn[. . nt e] ne-f
8 ḫe·w ʾr m[ḥ-ntr (*blank*)] p rs p mḥt ḫ mḥ-ntr (*blank*) p pr-ʾmnt p pr-ybt
9 ne-f hyn[·w] rs pr-ybt n ḫr·w p Pr-ʿo mḥt p ʿy Pa-sy
10 Ḥr nt ḫr ne[-f ḫrṭ·w] ʾmnt p ʿy s-ḥm·t Ta-se·t s·t Ḥr a mḥ n ḫe·w erme n
11 hyn·w [py ʿy nt] ḥry (?) mte-k (?) s t-y m (?)-tn e-ṭbe ḥṭ šp-y swn·t-f n
12 ṭʾ·t-tn a . . . . . e-w mḥ ʾt sp nb ḥnʿ (?) mte-y (*sic*) mṭ p t e·ʾr-tn rn-f
13 ṯ ne p hw a ḥ[ry š-z·t p] yt t mw·t p sn t sn·t p šr t šr·t p šm t šm[·t p hy] t ḥm·t
14 p rm nb p t nt e[-f ʾy] e-ṭb·t-f e-y ṭy wʿy-f ʾr-tn ḥnʿ (?) e[-y ṭy wʿb]-tn sḫ nb
15 qnby·t [nb w]py nb mṭ nb p t nt e-y mw . . . . rn-f ṯ ne p[hw] š-z·t
16 Pa-ʾN-ḥr Hry·w [mwt·f Tš-nfr ?] z ḥt-y mty a py sḫ qʿ (?)

28 Ḫtb Pa-[. . . . z my ʾr py ?] sḫ qnby ḥr py sḫ qʿ erme pe-f sḫ wʿy ḫpr (?).

'Year 2, Pao[phi 10? of Tiberius Caesar Sebastus, the god the son of the god.][2] The woman Ta[. . ., daughter of Herieu and her mother Tanemieu, saith making one declaration unto the possessors of] sanctity, governors of the lake [of the sea of (?) Nefershati], Khatabu (?) and Teshnufi, two persons, [the children of] Herieu and their mother [Taneferemi ?]

[1] See Spiegelberg, *Aeg. u. Gr. Eigennamen*, p. 23*.

[2] Cf. *Rylands Demotic Papyri*, no. XLIV.

Ye have caused my heart to agree to the money, the value of my house [which] is built and furnished with beams and doors and repeated in three stages . . . [in the] eastern [quarter] of the village [of Sobk, the] island of Sobk lord of Pai, the great god, which is on the [north] bank of the canal of M[euêr which is in] the division of Heraclites in the nome of Arsinoë; its dimensions making cubits of god south and north by cubits of god west and east.

Its adjacent plots: south and east the streets of Pharaoh, north the house of Pasi son of Hôr containing his [children,] west the house of the woman Tase daughter of Hôr: completing the dimensions and the adjacent plots [of this house] above-mentioned (?).

It is yours; I have sold it to you for silver; I have received its value at your hand . . . complete without any remainder. I have nothing against you in regard to it from to-day onwards [for ever.]

The father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the son, the daughter, the son-in-law, the daughter-in-law, [the husband,] the wife, any person on earth who shall [come] on account of it, I will cause him to depart from you and I will [clear] you from every writing, every title, every judgement (?), every word on earth by which I am entitled (?), from to-day for ever.

Pa-anhuri, son of Herieu [and his mother Teshenûfi ?], saith, my heart is satisfied by this writing of abandonment (?).

(l. 28.) Khatabu son of Pa[. . . saith 'let this ?] writing of title (contract ?) be made (?) upon this writing of abandonment (?) and its writing of cession.'

APPENDIX II

P. GHENT VERSO COLS. II AND III. Second century.

The following is an attempted reconstruction of a part of the papyrus provisionally published in *Revue de l'Instruction publique en Belgique*, 1913, pp. 306 sqq. It is based not on revision but on the analysis of this class of taxation contained in pp. 243 sqq. above.

The rate and incidence of the *ἀπόμοιρα, ναύβιον, ἐπαρούριον* are there discussed at length. The *κόλλυβος* and *προσδιαγραφόμενα* have been calculated according to the rules laid down in **192**. 10, note, five copper drachmae being the lowest unit of calculation. For the variations in the assessment of the *προσδιαγρ.* for the different taxes cf. p. 246. In the conversion of copper into silver (cf. **192**. 10, note, and p. 246 sq.) $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. is regarded as the lowest unit. The figures of the silver drachmae are the most doubtful, the edition providing here no clue, but since we know the ratio of conversion they may be substantially right. For the *συμβόλου* we have doubtfully adopted the rate of 3 chalci irrespective of the amount of the tax. This rate is found in several papyri from Theadelphia (cf. **192**. 10, note), whence possibly P. Ghent comes; cf. recto. i. 11, ii. 31. It will be seen from the critical notes that most of the figures read in the text as published fit into our reconstituted numbers, thus proving the exactness of the latter. Very often also the number of letters left unread by the editor and indicated as such by dots correspond exactly to the number of letters postulated.

Col. ii.

ναυβίου κατοίκων (ἄρουρα) α,
ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποίει ἑκάστῃ (ἀρ.) ἀνὰ χ(αλκοῦ) ρ, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἀρ.) α,
/ ρ, προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ι΄, / ι, προσθοῦ, γίνοντ(αι) ρι, κολ-
λύβου τὸ ξ΄, / ε, προσθοῦ, / ριε, ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ΄, / (δυόβολοι) (ἡμιωβ.).
5 ναυβίου ἐναφεσί(ων) (ἀρ.) α,
ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποίει ἑκάστῃ (ἀρ.) ἀνὰ χ(αλκοῦ) ρν, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἀρ.) α,
/ ρν, προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ε΄, / λ, προσθοῦ, / ρπ, κολλύ-
βου τὸ ξ΄, / ε, προσθοῦ, / ρπε, ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ΄, / (τετρώβολον).
ἀρταβίας κατοίκ(ων) (ἄρ.) ε,
10 ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. ποίει ἑκάστῃ (ἀρ.) ἀνὰ (πυροῦ) α, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) ε, / ε,
διχοινικέας τὸ κ΄ τῶν ε, / δ΄, προσθ(οῦ), εδ΄, προσμετρουμένων τὸ ϛ΄,
/ βϛ΄κ΄δ΄, προσθοῦ, / ϛη΄, ἑκατοστῆς α, / ι΄β΄, προσθοῦ, / ϛϛ΄κ΄δ΄.
ἀμπ(έλου) (ἄρ.) γ. ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ʼΓ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) γ,
γίνονται (τάλαντον) α ʼΓ, ναυβίου ρν, προσθοῦ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) γ, / υν,
15 προσθοῦ, / (τάλ.) α ʼΓυν, προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ε΄, / ʼΑωϟ,
προσθοῦ, γίνοντ(αι) (τάλ.) α ʼΕτμ, ἐπαρουρίου τῇ (ἀρ.) χ(αλκοῦ) ʼΒ,
ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) γ, γίνονται (τάλ.) α, προσδι[αγραφ]ομένων τὸ ι΄γ΄
τοῦ ἐπαρουρίου, γί(νονται) υξ, σ[ύ]νθες πά[ντα,] γί(νονται) (τάλ.) β ʼΕω,
κολλύβου τὸ ξ΄, γί(νονται) τ, [π]ροσθοῦ, γί(νονται) (τάλ.) γρ, ἐν δραχμαῖς
20 τὸ τ΄, / ξ (δυόβ.), καὶ ὑπὲρ σπονδῆς Διονύσ{ι}ου τωνο
μα . . (δρ.) . . συνβόλου χ(αλκοῖ) γ.
παραδίσου (ἀρ.) α .,
ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ʼΑφ, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἀρ.) α ., γί(νονται) . . ., ναυβίου
ρν, ἐπὶ τὴν (ἀρ.) α ., / . ., προσθοῦ, / . ε, προσδιαγραφο-
25 μένων [τὸ ε΄, / . ., πρ]οσθοῦ, / . ., ἐπαρουρίου . . .

Remains of 2 more lines.

Col. iii.

ἐν κλήρῳ ἐλαιών, (ἄρ.) β,
ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ʼΑφ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) β, γίνονται ʼΓ, ναυβίου
ρν, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) β, γίν(ονται) τ, προσθοῦ, / ʼΓτ, παραγωγῆς ἐλα[ίας
χαλκοῦ σι, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) β, / υκ, προσθοῦ, γί(νονται) ʼΓψκ, προσδιαγ[ρα-
30 φομένων {προσδιαγραφομένων} τὸ ε΄, / ψμε, προσθοῦ,
γίνονται ʼΔυξε, ἐπαρουρίου τῇ (ἀρ.) χαλκοῦ ʼΑ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) β, / ʼΒ,
προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ι΄γ΄ τοῦ ἐπαρουρίου, / ρνε, σύνθες
πάντα, / (τάλ.) α χκ, κολλύβου τὸ ξ΄, γί(νονται) ριε, προσθοῦ, γί(νονται) (τάλ.) α ψλε,
ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ΄, / κβ (τριώβ.), συνβόλ{λ}ου χ(αλκοῖ) γ.
35 ἐν ἑκτολ(ογουμένῃ τάξει) ἐλαιών, (ἀρ.) βL,
ἀπομοίρης χαλκοῦ ʼΑφ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) βL, γί(νονται) ʼΓψν, ναυβίου ρν,
ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) βL, γί(νονται) τοε, προσ(θοῦ), / ʼΔρκε, παραγωγῆς ἐλαίας
σπ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) βL, / ψ, προσ(θοῦ), γί(νονται) ʼΔωκε, προσδιαγραφομένων

τὸ ε′, / ϟξε, προσθοῦ, / Ἐψϟ, ἐπαρουρίου τῇ (ἀρ.) Ἀ, ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) βL, ⟨/ Ἐφ⟩,
40 προσδιαγραφομένων τὸ ι′γ′ τοῦ ἐπαρουρίου, ⟨ / ⟩ ρϟε,
σ[ύν]θες πάντα, / (τάλ.) α Ἐυπε, κολλύβου τὸ ξ′, γί(νονται) ρμε, προ[σ-
θοῦ, γί(νονται) (τάλ.) α Ἐχλ, ἐν δραχμαῖς τὸ τ′, / κη (πεντώβ.), συμβόλου χ(αλκοῖ) γ.

2. χ(αλκοῦ) : (χαλκοῦς) Ed. ; so in l. 6. 4. (δυόβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) om. Ed. 5. ἐναφεσί(ων) : ἀναφεσι Ed. 8. ρπε : ρ . . Ed. ; (τετρώβ.) om. Ed. 11. δ′ om. Ed. ; ϛ′ om. Ed. 12. β′ϛ′κ′δ′ : . . κο̄ Ed. ; ἑκατοστῆς α, / ι′β′, προσθοῦ, / ϛϛ′κ′δ′ : ἑκατοσ . . . . / . προσ . . . Ed. 13. ἀμπ(έλου) : ἀμ(πελῶνος) Ed. ; χαλκοῦ : χαλκοῖ Ed., and so in ll. 23, 27, 29, 31, 36 ; Ἐ om. Ed. 14. (τάλ.) α Ἐ : ξα . Ed. ; ρν : ρπ Ed. ; νν om. Ed. 15. (τάλ.) α Ἐνν : ξα . . νν Ed. ; Ἀωϟ om. Ed. 16. (τάλ.) α Ἐτμ : . ξα . τοῦ . Ed. ; Ἐ om. Ed. 17. ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) γ : ε . . . . . Ed. ; (τάλ.) α : . α Ed. ; ι′γ′ om. Ed. 18. (τάλ.) β Ἐω : ξκ . . . Ed. 19. τ om. Ed. ; (τάλ.) γ ρ : . . ρ Ed. 20. ὑπὲρ σπονδῆς : ὑπε . . σπ . . . . . Ed. 21. χ(αλκοῖ) γ om. Ed. 23. Ἀφ : . φ Ed. 24. ρν om. Ed. ; / twice om. Ed. 25. [τὸ ε′, / and /, and ἐπαρουρίου om. Ed. 26. β : κ Ed. 27. Ἀφ : . φ Ed. ; β : κ Ed. ; Ἐ : . ν Ed. 28. β om. Ed. ; τ om. Ed. ; Ἐτ . . . ἐλα[ίας : τη . . . τασ[Ed. 29. β, / υκ : κ / υ . Ed. ; Ἐψκ : . / κ Ed. 30. ψμε : . με Ed. 31. Ἐυξε : . υξε Ed. ; τῇ (ἀρ.) om. Ed. ; Ἀ and β, / Ἐ om. Ed. 32. ι′γ′ om. Ed. 33. (τάλ.) α χκ : . αχ . Ed. ; ξ′ om. Ed. ; (τάλ.) α ψλε : ξα . λε Ed. 34. / κβ (τριώβ.) om. Ed. ; χ(αλκοῖ) γ : ε Ed. 35. ἐκτολ(ογουμένῃ τάξει) : εκτο . Ed. ; βL : κ . Ed. 36. Ἀφ : . φ Ed. ; βL : κ . Ed. ; Ἐψυ : . ν Ed. 37. βL : κ . Ed. ; / Ἐρκε : . . ρκε Ed. ; ἐλαίας om. Ed. 38. σπ : τη Ed. ; βL : κ . Ed. ; ψ om. Ed. ; Ἐωκε : . ωκε Ed. 39. τὸ ε′, / ϟξε : τ . . / φξε Ed. ; Ἐψϟ om. Ed. ; τῇ (ἀρ.) Ἀ : τῆς . Ed. ; βL : κ . Ed. 40. ι′γ′ : ι′ . Ed. ; ⟨ / ⟩ ρϟε : ρ . ε Ed. 41. / (τάλ.) α Ἐυπε om. Ed. ; ρμε : ρμ . Ed. 42. (τάλ.) α Ἐχλ and / κη (πεντώβ.) and χ(αλκοῖ) γ om. Ed.

1–8. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 1. 17 (Tebt. ii, pp. 339 sqq.) and **192.** 10, note. In ll. 2 and 6 we have substituted χ(αλκοῦ) for the Editor's (χαλκοῦς), and similarly in ll. 13, 23, 27, &c., print χαλκοῦ where he gives χαλκοῖ. It is, however, noticeable that P. Brit. Mus. 372. 4 (Tebt. ii, *l. c.*) has χαλκοῦς where χαλκοῦ is expected, and the same form may have stood here. But in any case copper drachmae, not chalci, were certainly meant; cf. Tebt. ii, p. 341.

9–12. This section corresponds to P. Brit. Mus. 372. 18–23, and ἀρταβ]ίας is no doubt to be read there in l. 18.

11. διχοινικέας (for -κίας) . . . δ′ : cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 22, note (Tebt. ii, p. 342). 2 choenices or $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 artaba of 40 choen. per ar. makes 10 choen. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of art. for 5 ar. Cf. **188.** 4–5, note.

12. ἑκατοστῆς α : cf. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 28, 37, and note *ad loc.* The figures are doubtfully restored on the analogy of P. Tebt. 363. 12, where $11\frac{1}{4}$ art. pay $\frac{5}{24}$ art. for ἑκατοστή.

17. ἐπὶ τὰς (ἀρ.) γ : cf. ll. 31, 39.

20. ὑπὲρ σπονδῆς Διονύσ{ι}ου : cf. P. Oxy. 917. 3, 1283. 17, where a charge σπονδῆς Διονύσου occurs in association with ναύβιον, ἕκτη (= ἀπόμοιρα; cf. p. 248 sq.), ναῦλον (= παραγωγή; cf. p. 248 sq.), and ἐπαρούριον. Its character and incidence is discussed in **216.** 128, note, and (δρ.) κδ may be restored on the supposition that the σπονδή and ὀκτάδραχμος were the same (*l. c.*). Possibly τῷ νομάρχῃ (τὄνομα . . . Ed.) followed at the end of the line. A charge paid to the nomarch in connexion with wine or oil might be a survival from Ptolemaic times.

22. The area was probably $1\frac{1}{2}$ ar., but this point needs to be determined by revision.

26–34. This section has been reconstructed on the assumption that κ in l. 26 is a misread β. That the figures restored on that basis are correct is proved by the sums given in the text as published for προσδιαγρ. on the ἐπαρούριον and for κόλλυβος ; the 155 dr. προσδιαγρ. correspond to a main amount of 2,000 dr., thus revealing the existence of an ἐπαρούρ. of half the usual rate ; cf. p. 247 sq.

35 sqq. ἐν ἐκτολ(ογουμένῃ τάξει) : cf. p. 248. That this section deals with $2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. is shown by the sum recorded for ναύβιον in l. 37. The Editor correctly reads the letters τοε but wrongly interprets τὸ ε′ ; that a figure is meant is clear from the corresponding passage in the preceding section (l. 28 ; cf. l. 14). 375 dr. paid for ναύβ. at the rate of 150 dr. per ar. correspond to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. The total paid for ἀπόμ. and ναύβ. is 4,125 dr. (l. 37 ; the restoration of Ἐ is certain), and the same total + παραγωγή is 4,825. The sum paid for παραγ. upon $2\frac{1}{2}$ ar. is consequently 700 dr., i. e. 280 dr. per ar. We have therefore modified the Editor's τη at the beginning of

l. 38 into σπ, a change which is palaeographically not great. It thus appears that the only difference of treatment between ἐλαιῶν ἐν κλήρῳ and ἐλαιῶν ἐν ἑκτολ. was a variation in the rate of the παραγ. The other figures of the section are derived from those preceding.

The section of 7 lines beginning at l. 43 is too imperfectly read to allow a reconstruction based on arithmetic only. Neither the number of arurae nor any figure is complete in the text as published, so that the passage can only be restored with the help of the original.

APPENDIX III

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

64. 1, note. The ἄμμα of 12 πήχεις is now attested also by P. Brit. Mus. 1718, which will be published in the forthcoming volume of the British Museum *Catalogue*. Cf. P. Cairo Masp. 67151. 106, which gives an arura of 64 ἄμματα, *i. e.* 9216 square πήχ. or a square γεωμετρικὸν σχοινίον (P. Oxy. 669. 3).

71. In the note on l. 19 l. ἡμιτετ(αρταρταβίας).

76. Part of a deposition dealing with the same legal distinction between κατ' οἶκον and κατὰ πρόσωπον is contained in **269**.

77. 42, note. For Diogenes see also **181**, **286**. He and his family appear frequently in P. Amh. II.

45, note. The principle that the status of the son might confer privileges or responsibilities on the father was not unknown in Egypt; cf. *Compt. Rend.* 1905, pp. 160 sqq. [W. 28].

78. 8, note. l. Κ]αβασίτου.

32, note. The statement here needs to be modified, since the Ἀντινοΐτης νομός occurs in a papyrus of the fourth century; cf. Johnson, *Journal of Egypt. Archaeol.*, i, p. 171, n. 10. Possibly at Antinoë the place of the strategus was taken by the nomarch who appears frequently; cf. B. G. U. 733. 8, P. Amh. 101. 1, Brit. Mus. *ap.* Kühn, *Antinoopolis*, p. 143, P. S. I. 199. 17, and an unpublished fragment from Antinoë.

The addition τῆς νομαρχίας found with village names (cf. P. Amh. 101. 7, Flor. 74, 383. 8, 99, Wurzburg (ap. Kühn, *op. cit.*, p. 146) 5) probably implies that these villages were at this date under the jurisdiction of the nomarch of Antinoë.

79. Reproduced on Plate 23.

88. For the παραφυλακή of the metropolis cf. also P. Flor. 333.

93. Light is thrown on the conditions of entry for the Ἀντινοεῖα by P. S. I. 199. The names went before a commission composed of the nomarch and certain city delegates, and the provisional list thus drawn up was, apparently, revised and confirmed by the praefect.

98 (*a*). introd. That hunting rights were similarly organized in the Heracleopolite nome is now shown by P. S. I. 222, where the dues derived from the concessionaires (θηραταί) were collected by μισθωταὶ (or a μισθωτὴς) ἀγρίων θήρας ζῴων καὶ ὀρνέων.

At Theadelphia the fishing rights are shown by P. S. I. 160 to have been under the control of ἐπιτ[η]ρηταὶ . . . . . ων καὶ δρυμοῦ Θεαδελ(φείας) καὶ [Πο]λυδ(ευκείας) . . . ἱερατικῶν ὠνῶν 12 letters μ[. . .] . . . . οις καὶ τῆς ἄλλη⟨ς⟩ ὑδατικῆς [π]ροσόδ(ου) [ὡς? κ]αὶ ὑποπίπτει καὶ θήρας ἰχθύας. The state of the P. S. I text renders it impossible to decide whether the ἐπιτηρητὴς νομῶν δρυμοῦ of **98** (*a*) is merely an abbreviation of the longer title, though this is quite likely (e. g. perhaps l. τῶν νομῶν καί in P. S. I. *cit.* 5).

1. Φιλίπ[πῳ. Since **98** (*a*) was purchased with **202** (*a*), **324**, **332**, Φιλίπ[πῳ Ἀφροδισίου is a probable restoration, especially since in P. S. I. 160, dated some five years earlier, a man of the same name is among the ἐπιτηρηταὶ . . . δρυμοῦ (see above). The Philippus of **324** and **332**, however, is probably a younger member of the same family, since an Antinoïte, in virtue of his privileges (cf. Kühn, *Antinoop.*, 153 sqq.), would not have held a λειτουργία in the Fayûm, and in any case the fact of his citizenship would have been stated in P. S. I. *cit.*

2. l. μετ[όχ(οις).

99. 4, note. Add P. Flor. 337. 1 to the references for the *οὐσία Σενεκανή*.

100. 5, note. For *ἐνελκομένη γῆ* cf. also P. Brit. Mus. 1676. 33–4 *ἡγορακότι τὴν ἐνελκομένην τοῖς αὐτῷ πραθεῖσι κτήμασι βασιλεικήν*.

10. *τῆς ὅλης* or *γῆς ὅλης*.

102. 7. l. *ἀ]μ(φοδαρχίας?)*.

10, 16. l. *Τατσέβθ(ις)*; cf. **153.** 44.

117. 18. *ἀγωνοθετήσαντος*: cf. P. Oxy. 1284. 9, note.

120. 25. For *εἰ δέ τ]ι ἀντιπείπτει* l. *εἰ μηδὲ]ν ἀντ.*

123. It is not unlikely that **123**, **273**, and P. Amh. 70 formed part of the same roll; cf. **273**.

p. 118. Under Gaius Arrius Priscus add **136.** 1.

149. 10, note. The system on which Gaius, according to our view, renamed the months may be paralleled by the use of royal names in the designation of tribes and demes at Ptolemaïs and Antinoë.

160. 10. At the end of the line l. *Λαούσιος* in place of *Ὀννώφριος*.

160 (*c*). introd. It is noteworthy that the deed of sale contained in P. Rylands dem. xix was afterwards rescinded (P. Rylands dem. xxiv); Griffith has already suggested (*ad loc.*) that this might constitute a form of mortgage.

In Egypt to-day the passage into law of an act (commonly known as the Five feddân Act) putting restrictions on the right of mortgage of small properties has resulted in the reappearance of the *ὠνὴ ἐν πίστει* in a modern form in order to evade the terms of the law.

161. 11, 28. l. *τὸν σημαινόμενον περίβολον* and *τὸν π.*

164. 4, note on *ἀναιτήτου*. Add to references P. Flor. 380. 3, 11.

177. 16. l. *τοῦ γενναιοτάτου*.

178. 4 sqq. Cf. P. S. I. 203. 9 sqq.

181. 3. l. *Ἑρμ[ῇ καὶ . .]*, and Hermes for Herm . . . in the translation. Hermes son of Diogenes is known from **286**, P. Amh. 94. 1, 96. 1, &c.

200. Cf. P. Flor. 386.

213. 9, note. That the departmental *εἴδη* were not confined to livestock is now proved by P. Flor. 387. 48–9, where there is the usual antithesis between *εἰδῶν* and *ἱερατικῶν* and payments are in corn. In the Florence papyrus an entry *εἰδῶν ἐφοτικῆς* (? for *ἐφοδικῆς* Ed.) occurs in l. 42, but whether this is the amplified form of the departmental *εἴδη* is uncertain.

29, note. A payment *ἐπιστατίας* occurs in a private account in P. Flor. 335. 16.

The following accents are to be corrected as here written:—**71.** 18 *Θμοινετή*; **78.** 23 *στατιῶνα*; **87** introd. *Θμοιναχή*; **92.** 22 *ἀλάς*; **108.** 7 *παρόντος*; **119.** 6 *πατραδέλφοις*; **129.** 12 *δέσμας*; **154.** 12 *Σαδήι*, 15 *ὑδραγωγοῦ*; **155.** 14 *Κούειτος*; **157.** 5 &c. *νοτινήν*, *νοτινῆς*, 12 &c. *βορρινήν*; **160** (*a*). 15 *Τανεφρ]έμμις*; **167.** 25 *αἱροῦν*; **169.** 14 *ἀρεστόν*; **189.** 1 *παραλῆπται*.

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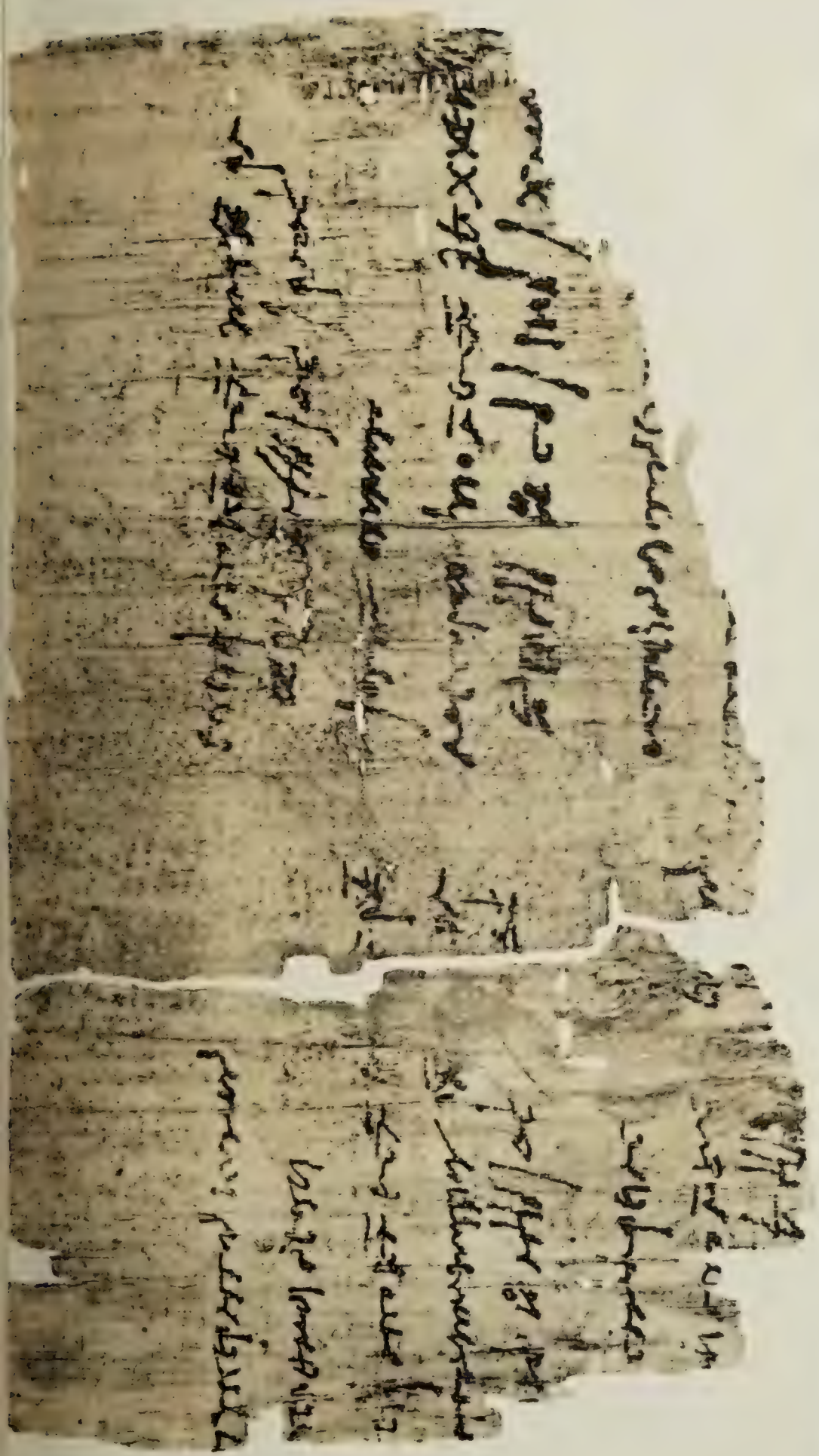
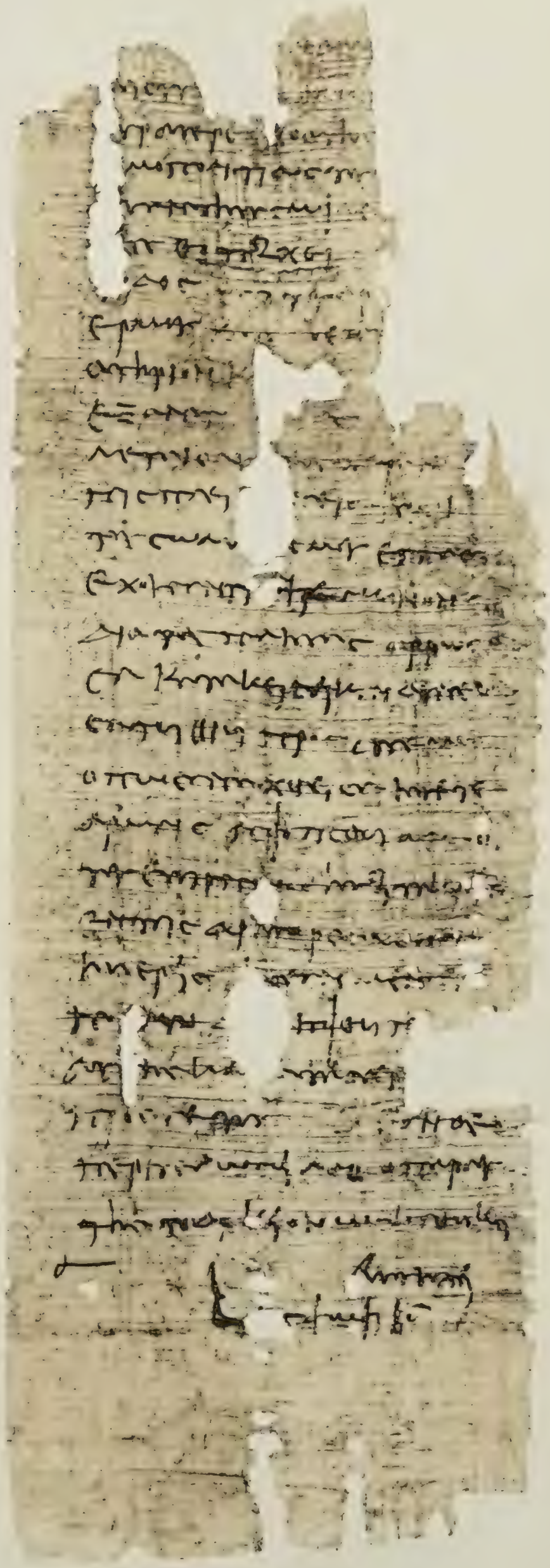
1555. 5 148

(*c*) Unpublished Papyri

Anon. 314, 346
Brit. Mus. 248, 424
Gen. 74, 270, 316, 359
Oxy. 250
Rylands 248, 315

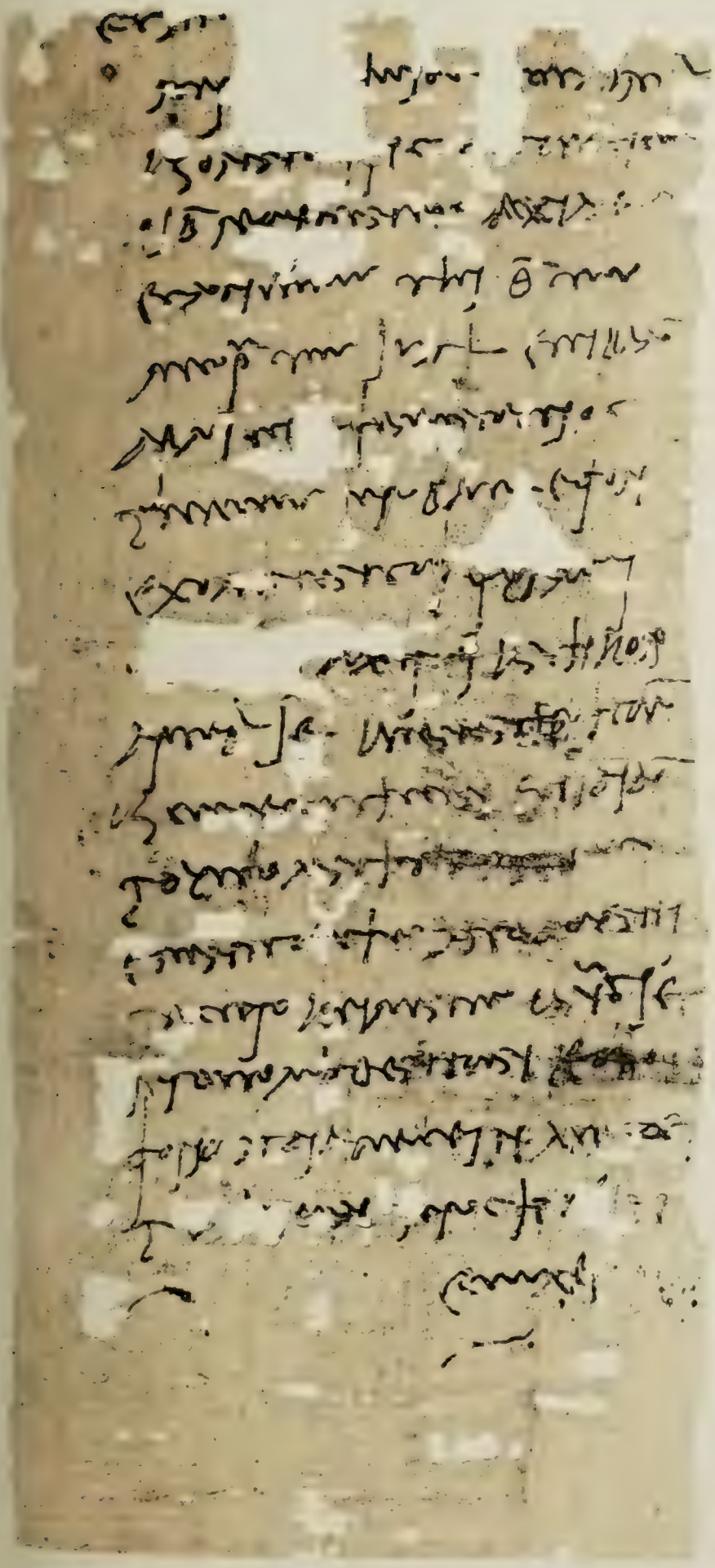


No. 71 *verso.* B.C. 97–95

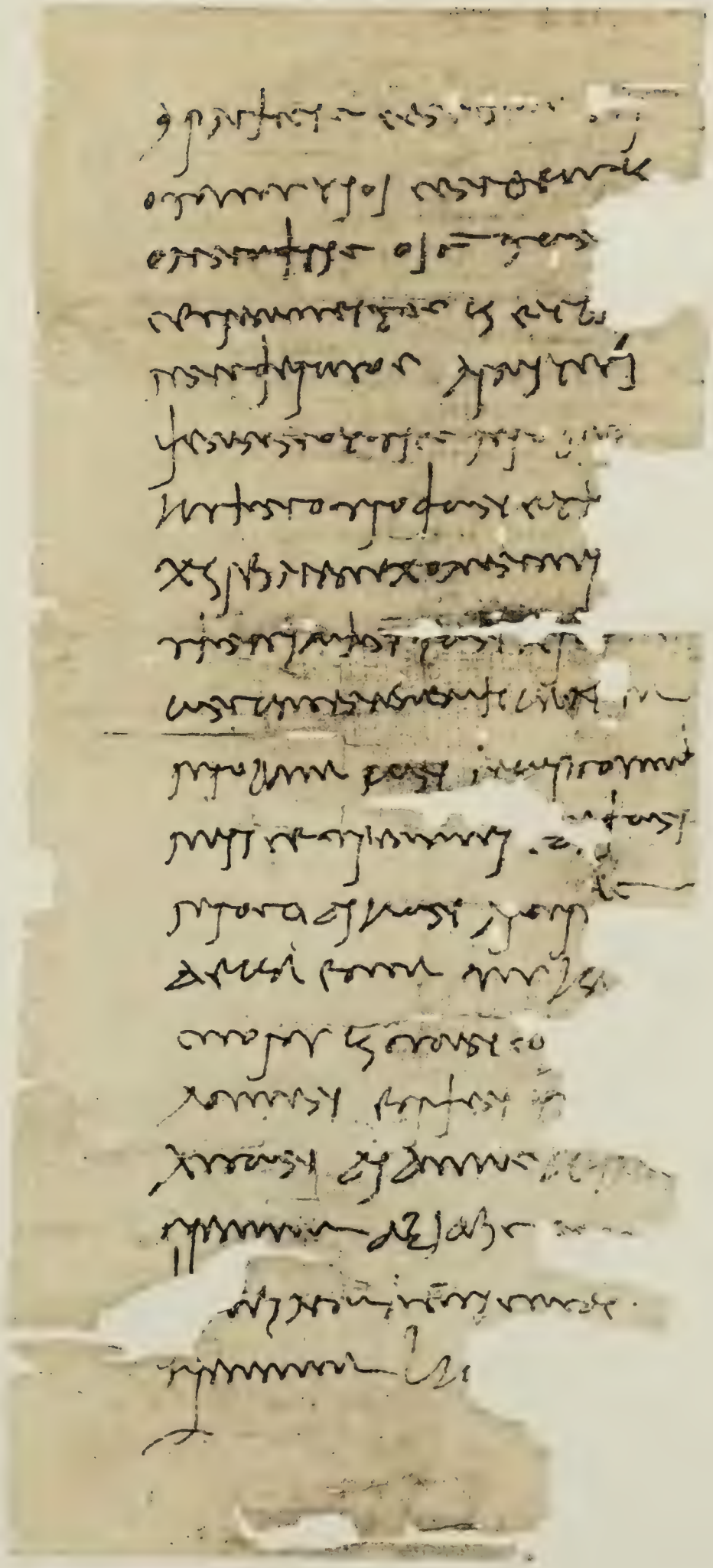


No. 68. B.C. 89

No. 65. B.C. 67



No. 69. B.C. 34

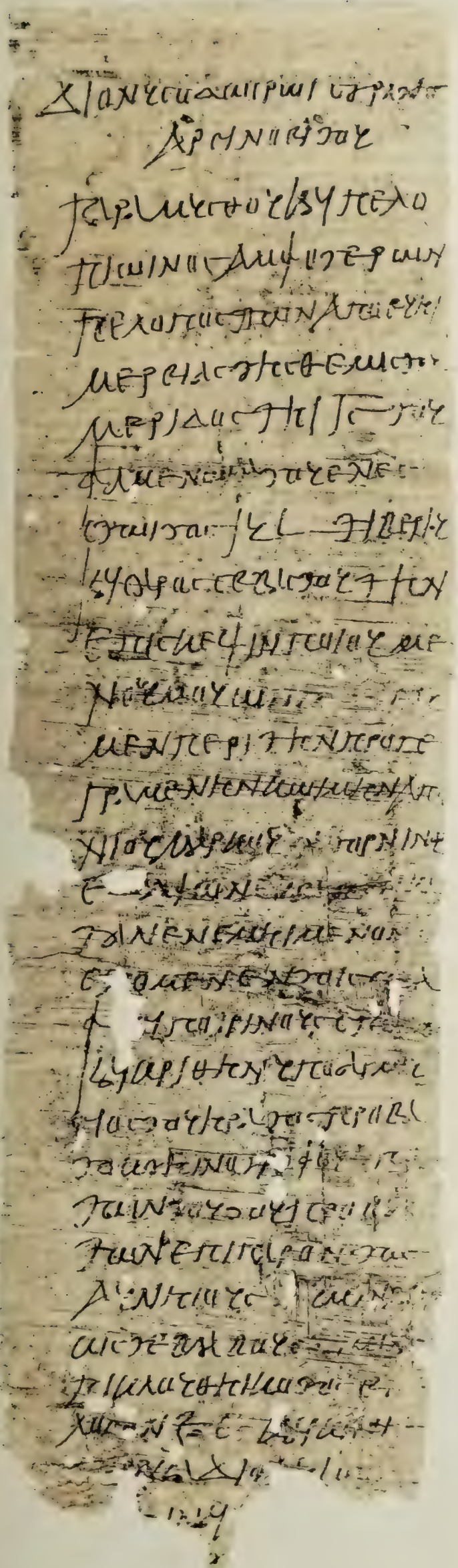


No. 73. B.C. 33–30

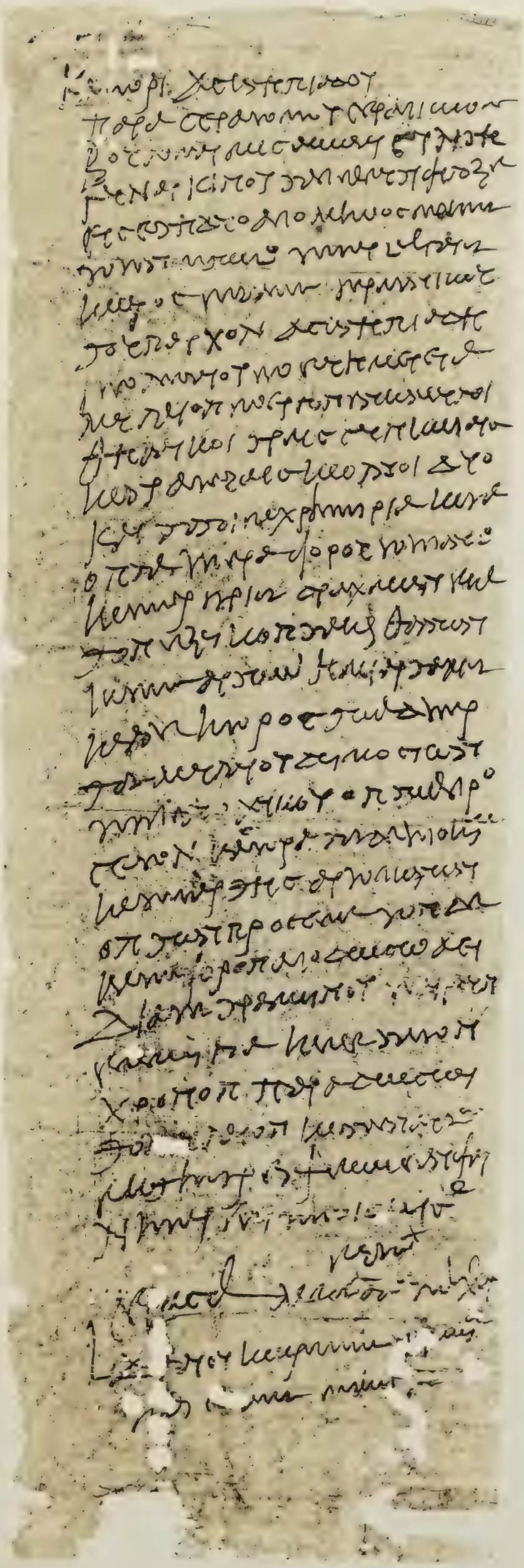
No. 178. Early 1st century A.D.

No. 183 (*a*). A.D. 16

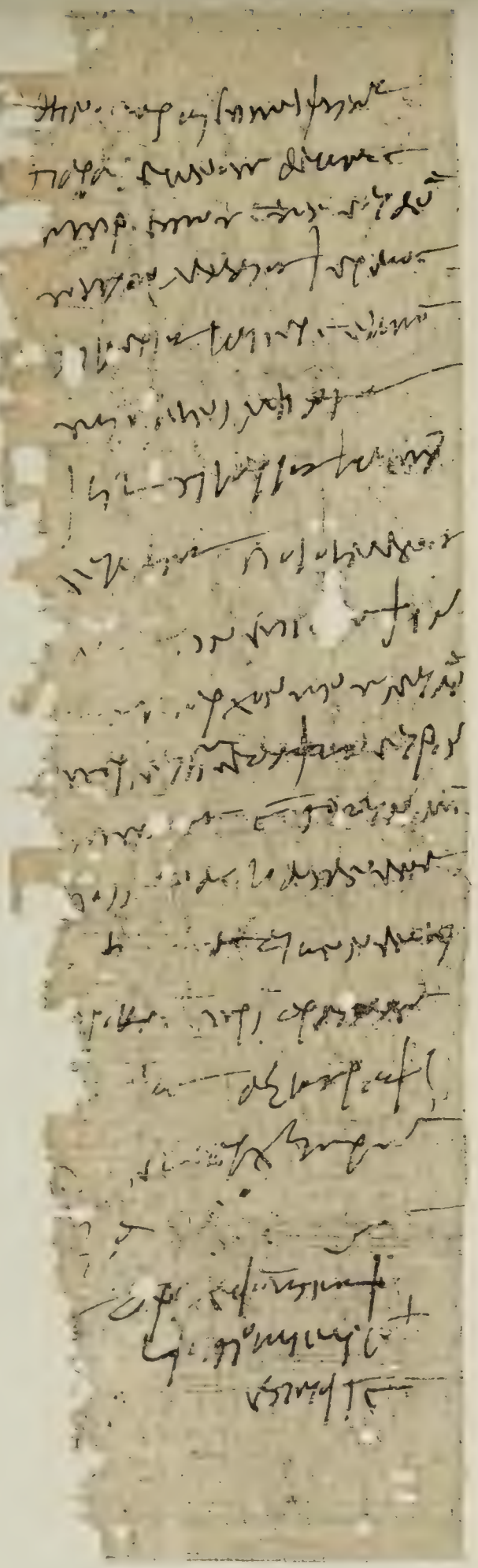
No. 118. B.C. 16–15



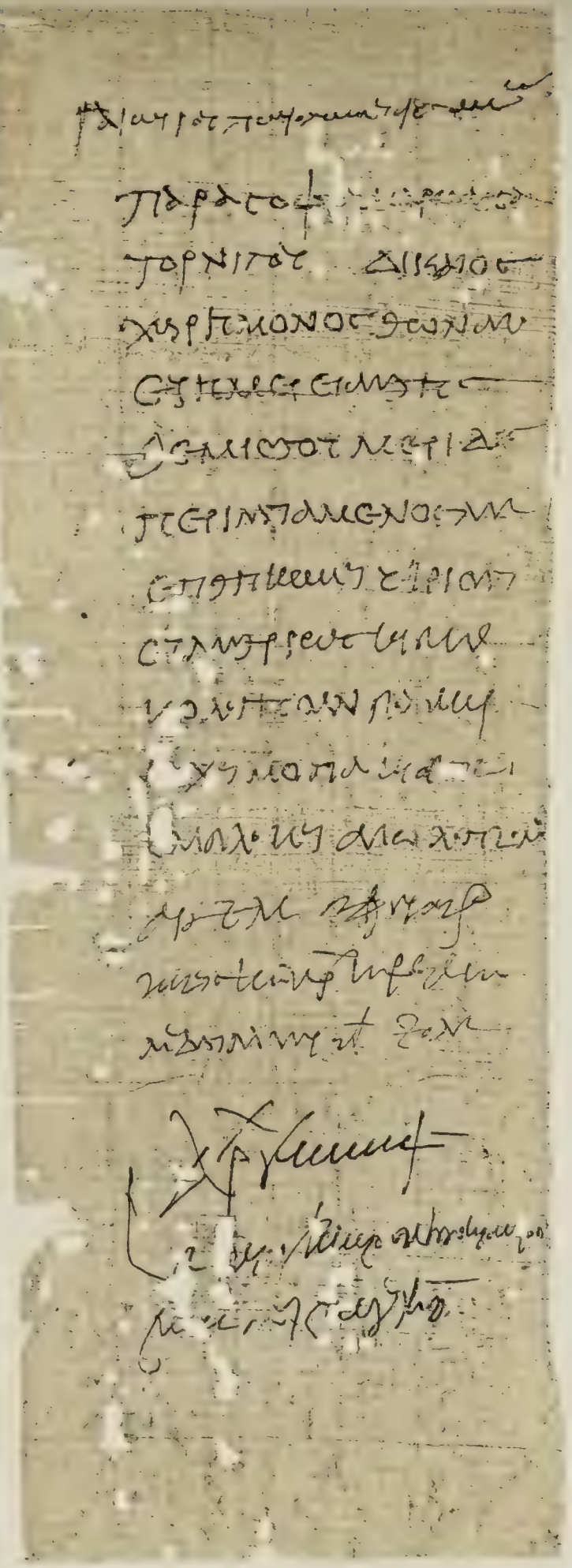
No. 131. A.D. 31



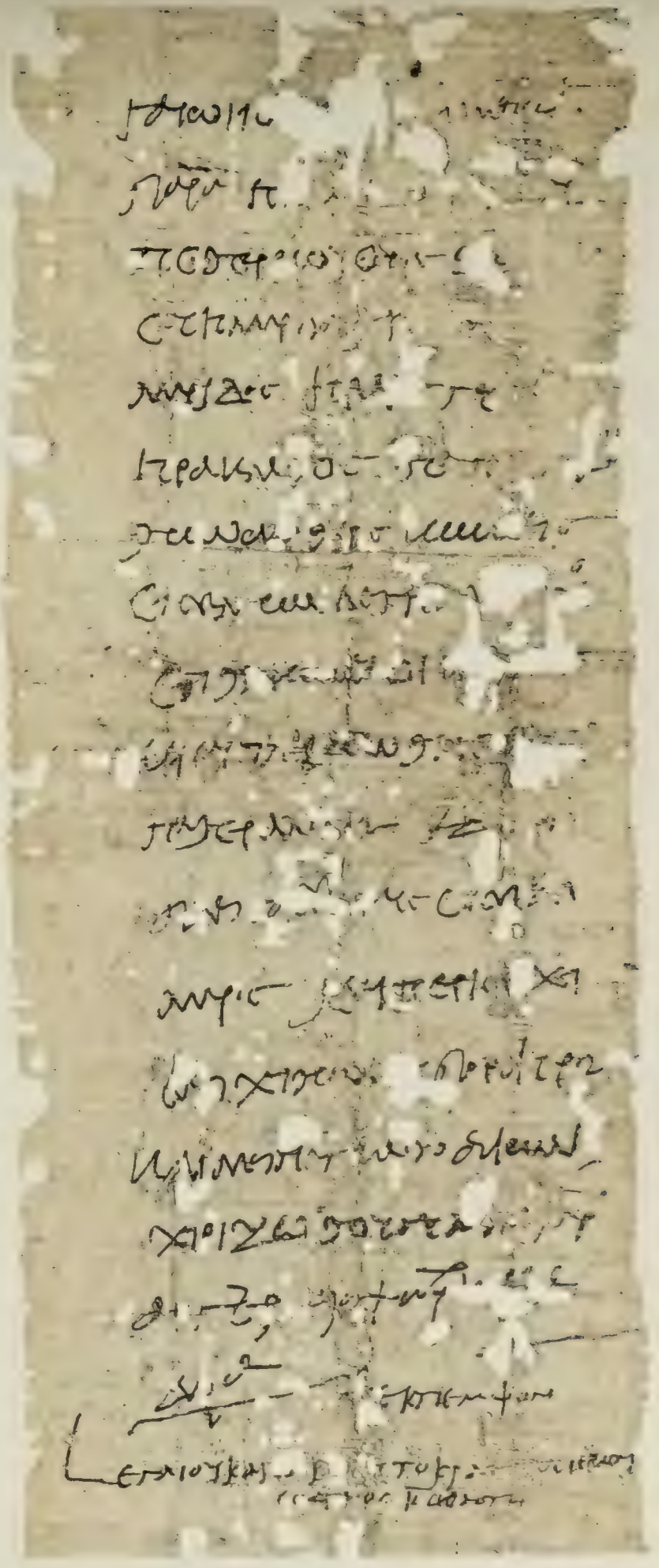
No. 167. A.D. 39



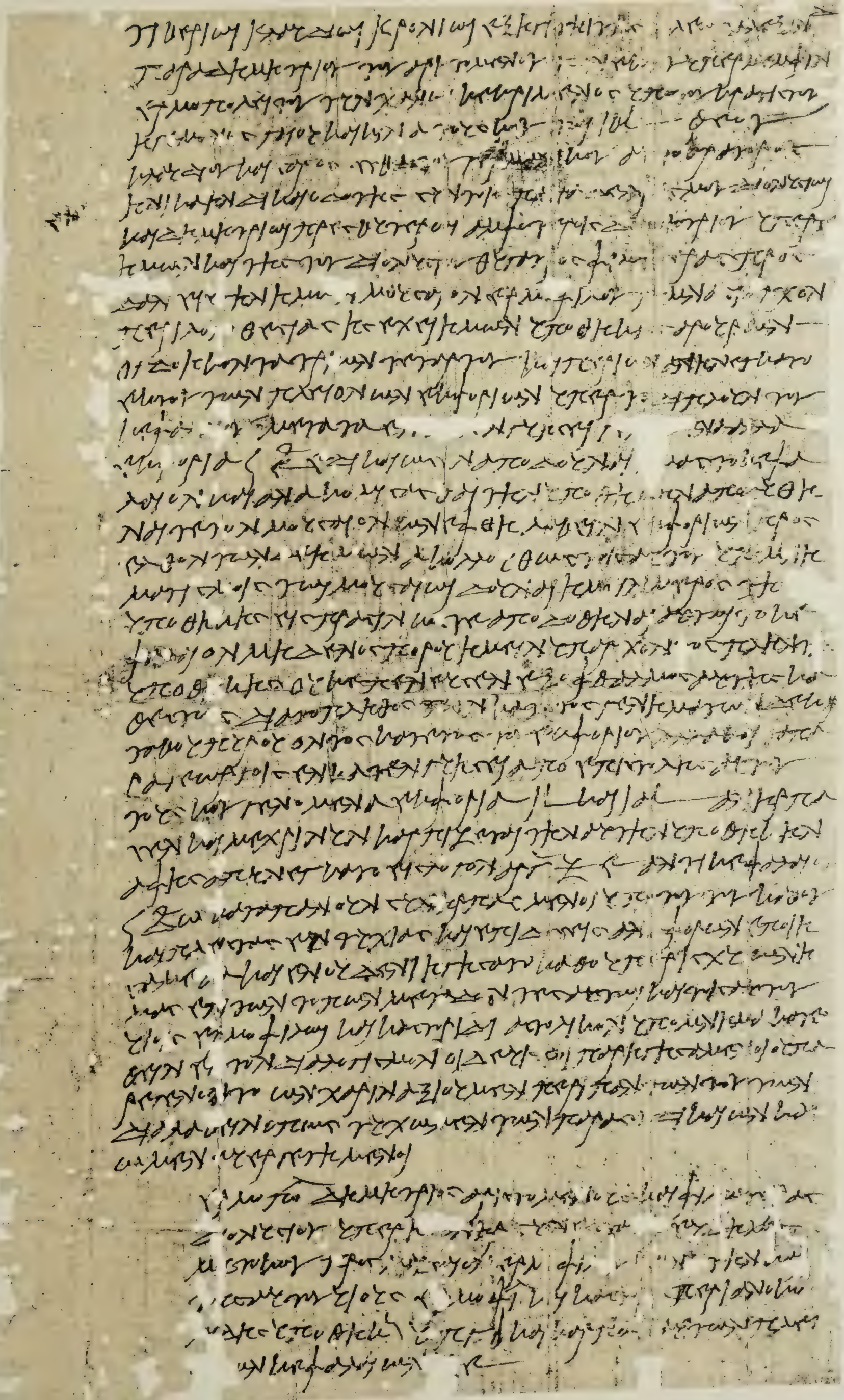
No. 132. A.D. 32



No. 150. A.D. 40–1

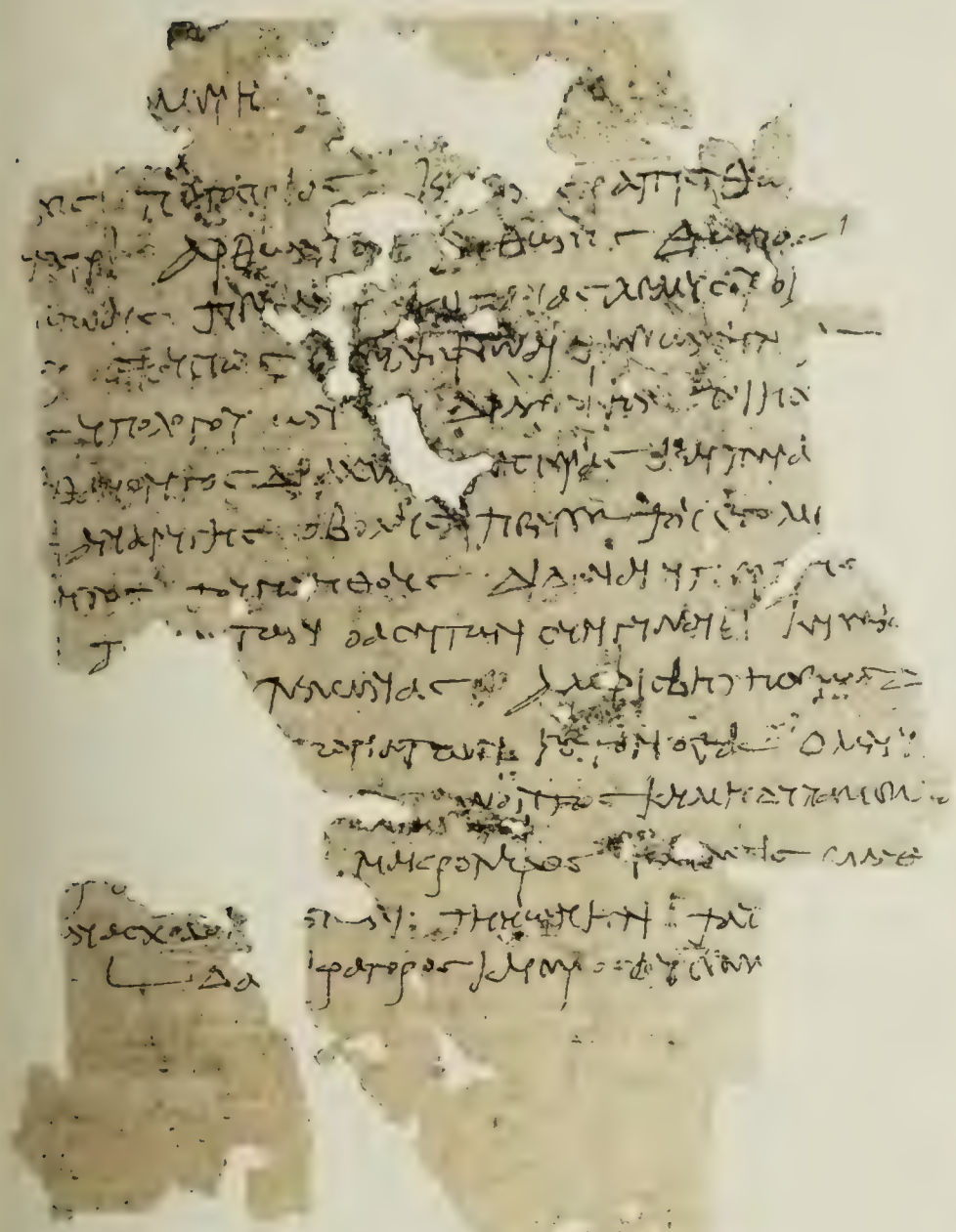


No. 151. A.D. 40–1

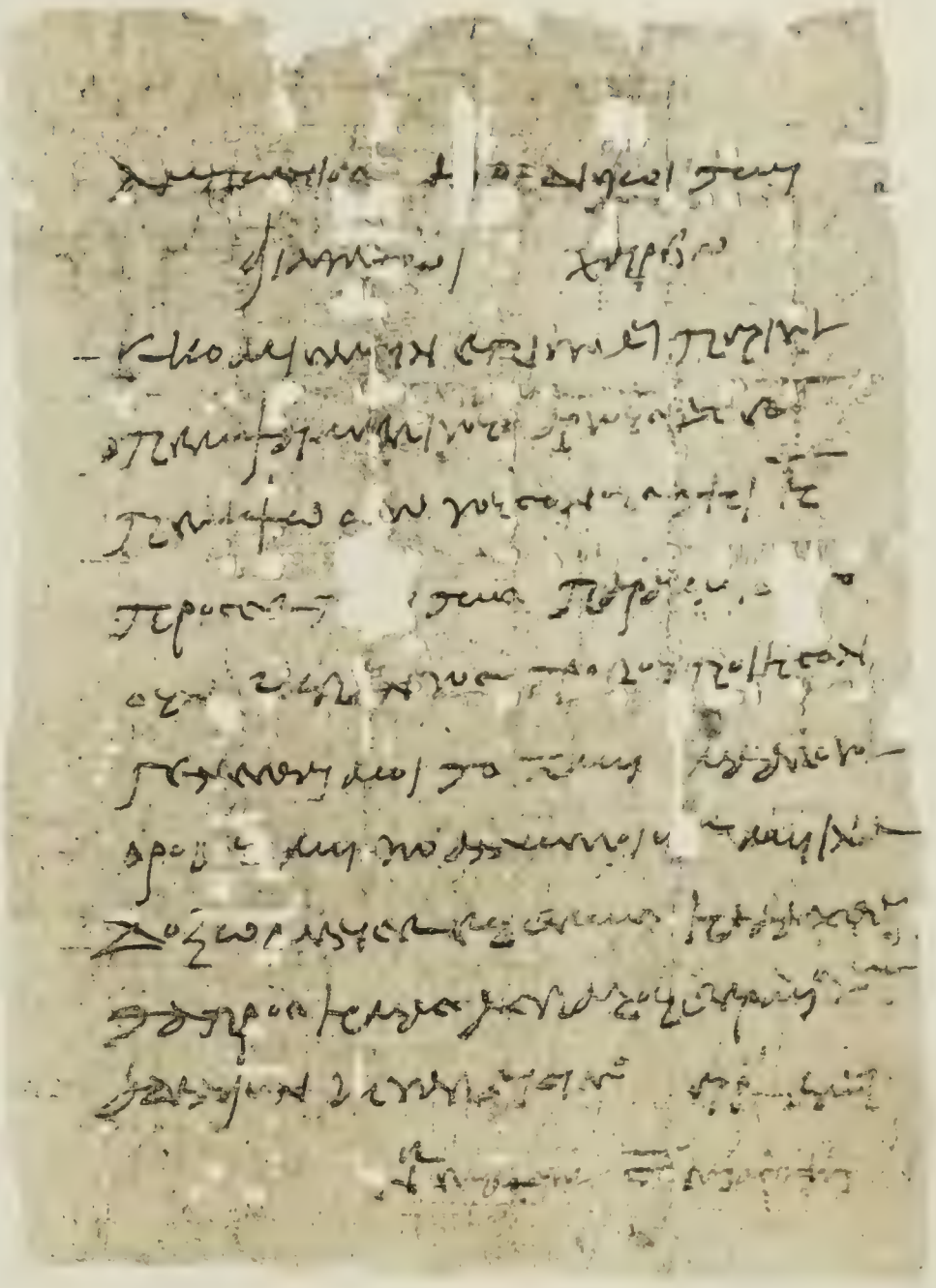


No. 119. A.D. 54–67

No. 154. A.D. 66



No. 95. A.D. 71–2



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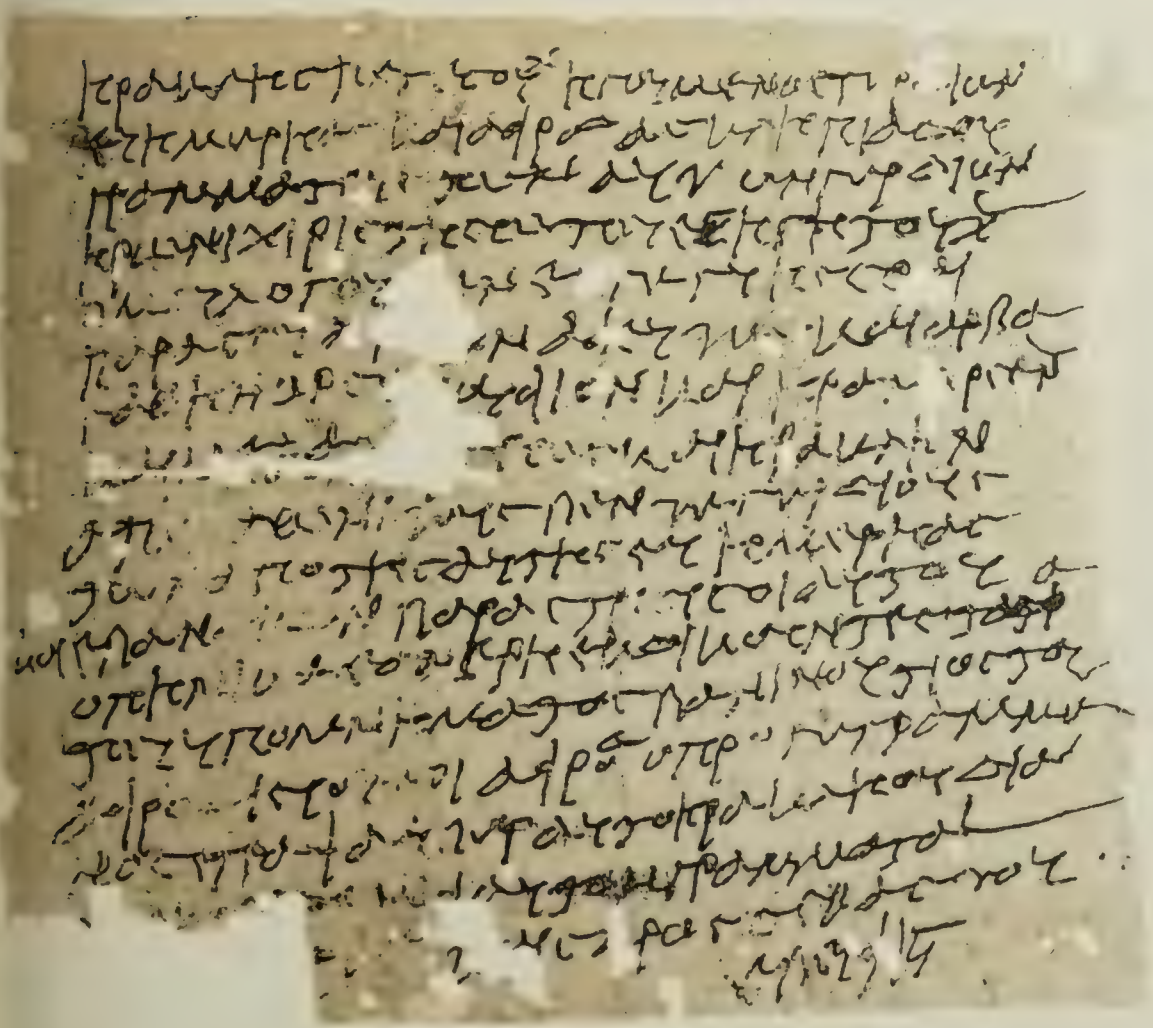
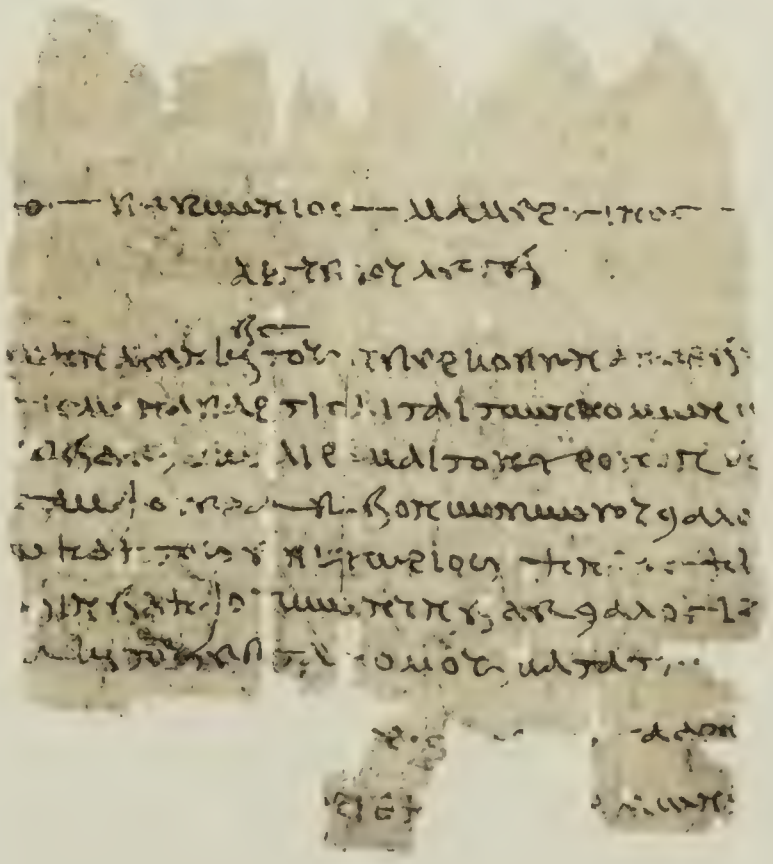
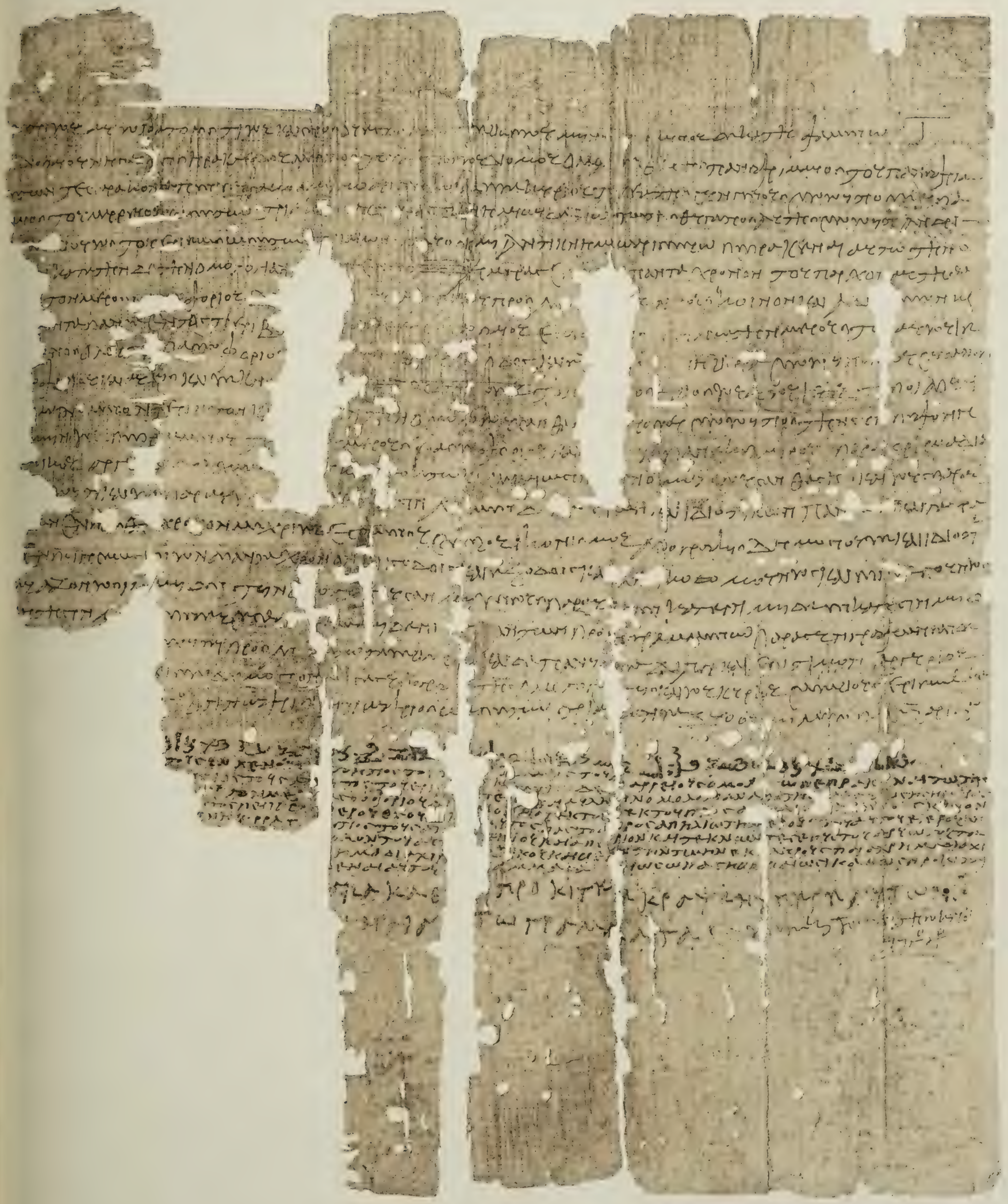


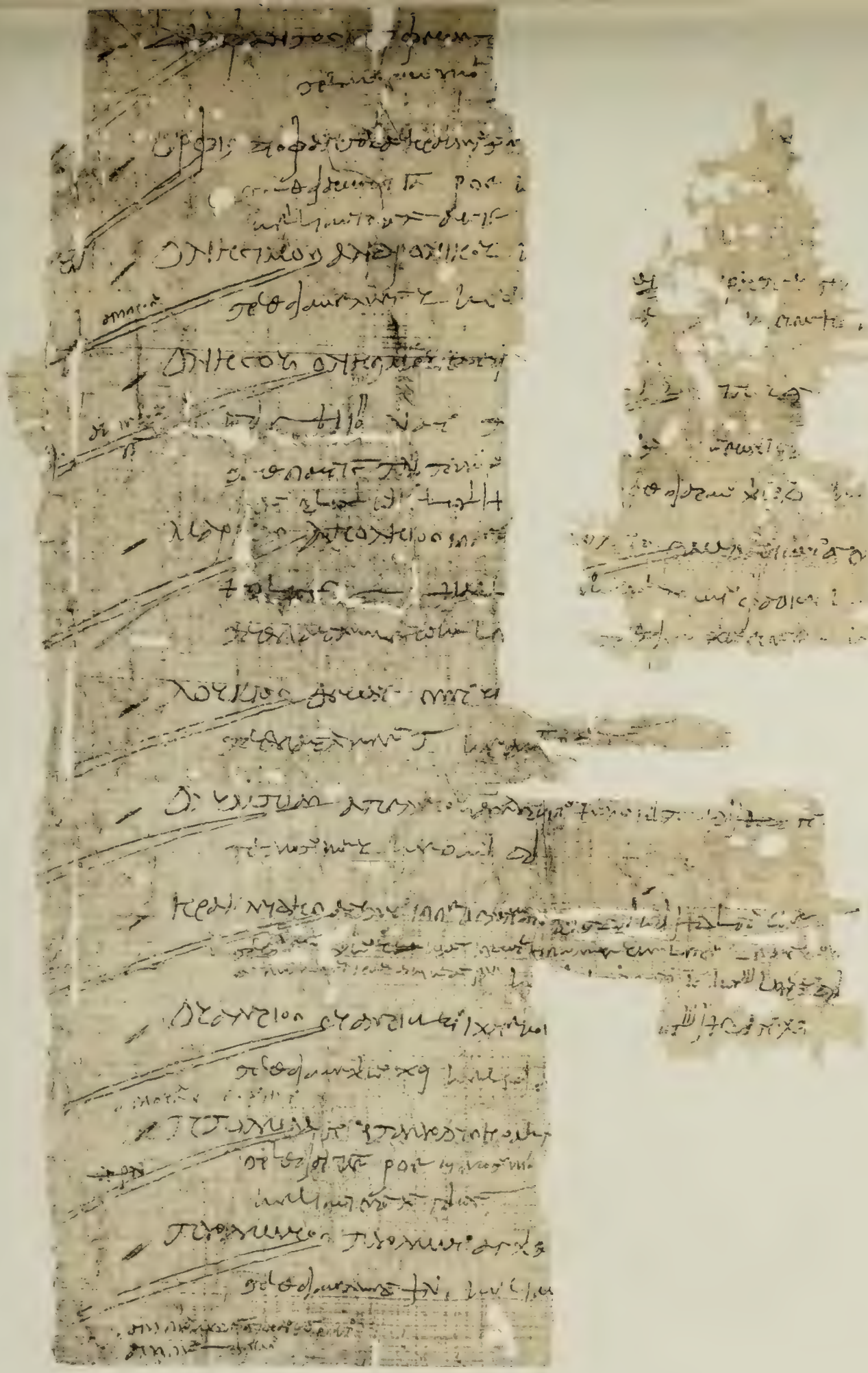
No. 94. A.D. 14–37



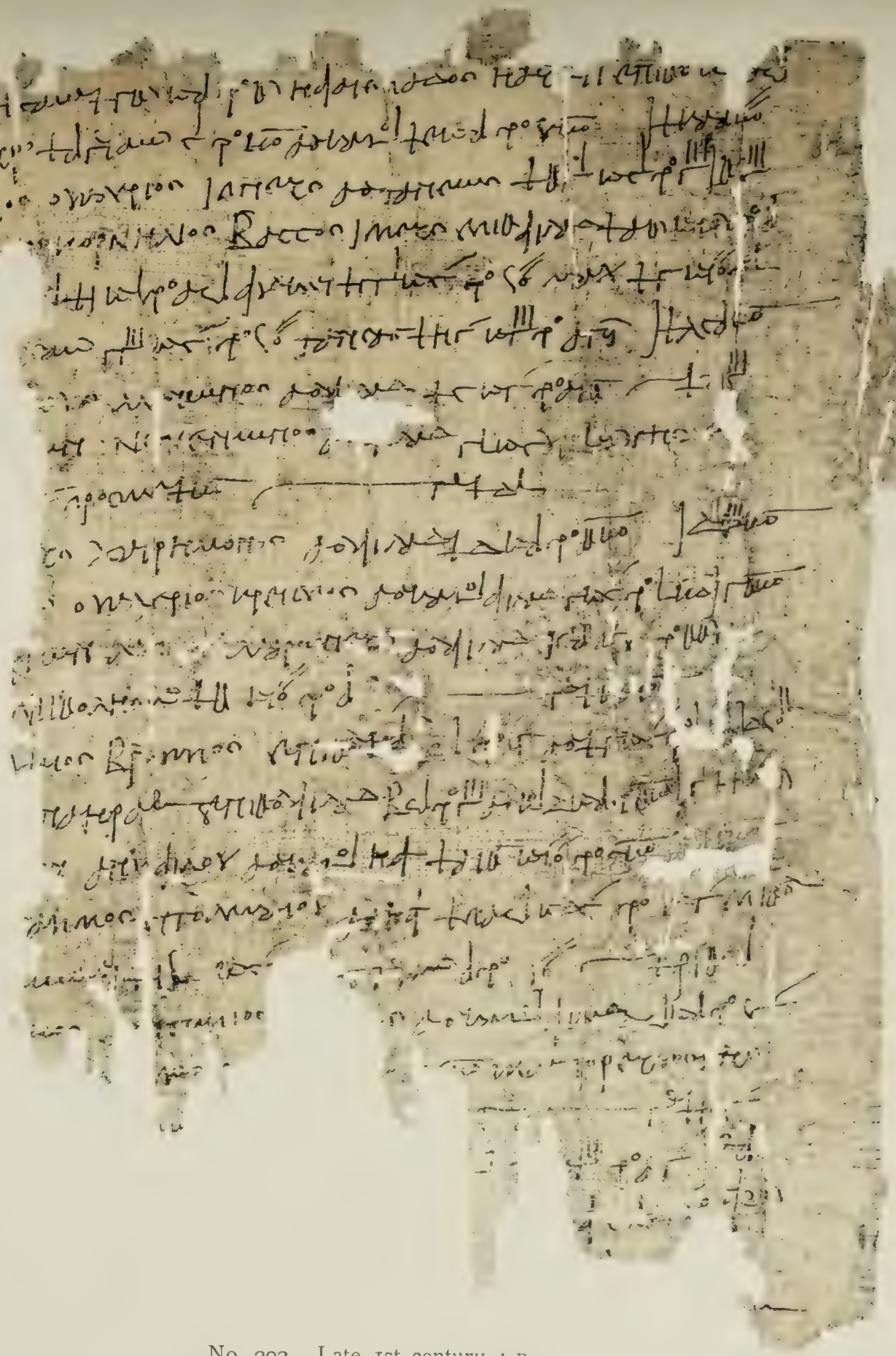
No. 74. A.D. 133–5



No. 161. A.D. 71



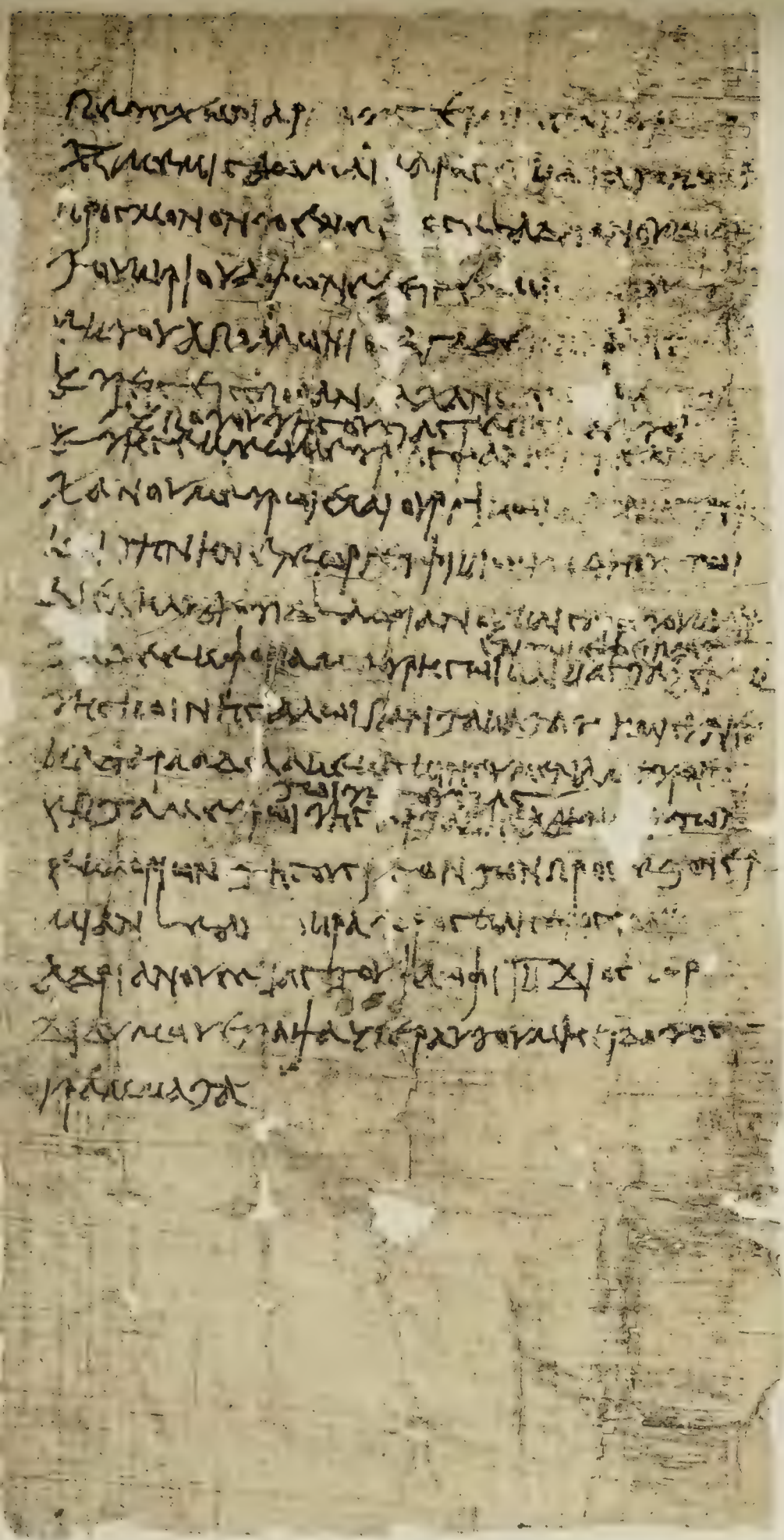
No. 188. 2nd century A.D.



No. 202. Late 1st century A.D.

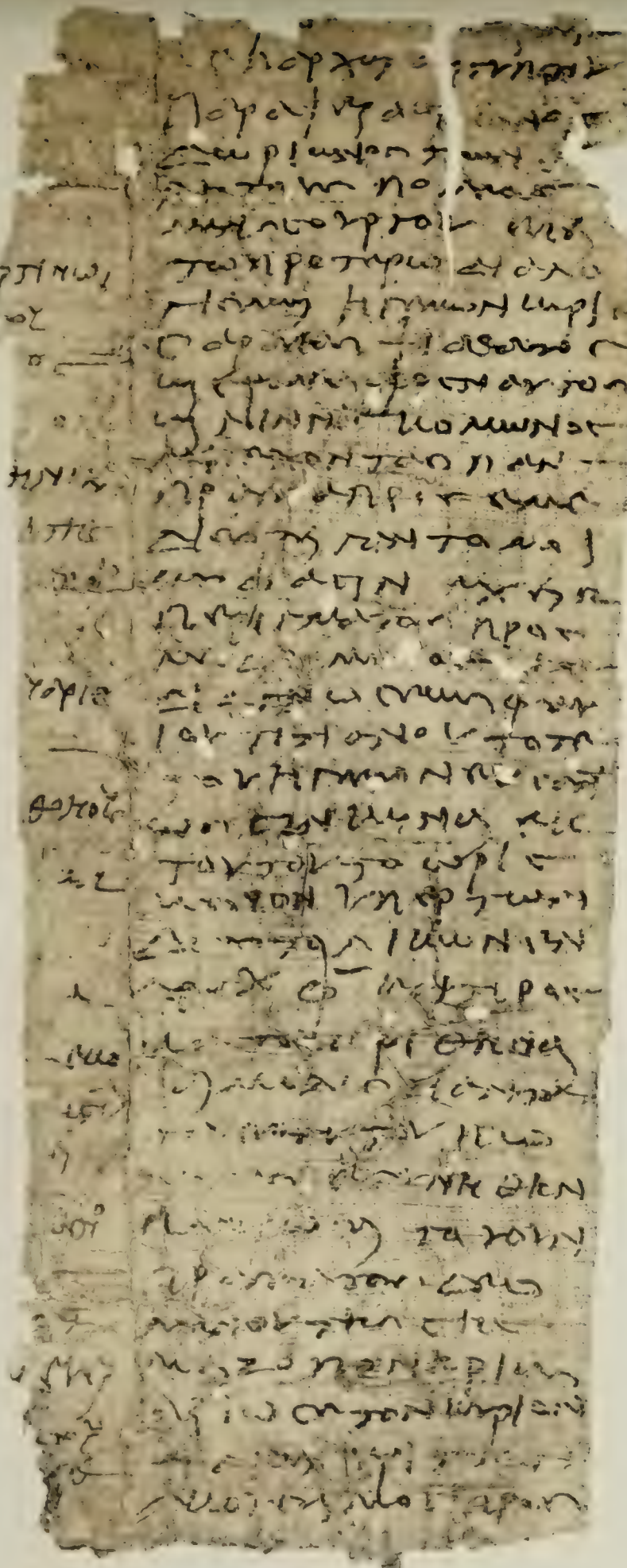
No. 174. A.D. 112

No. 176. A.D. 201–11



No. 168. A.D. 120

No. 155. A.D. 138–61



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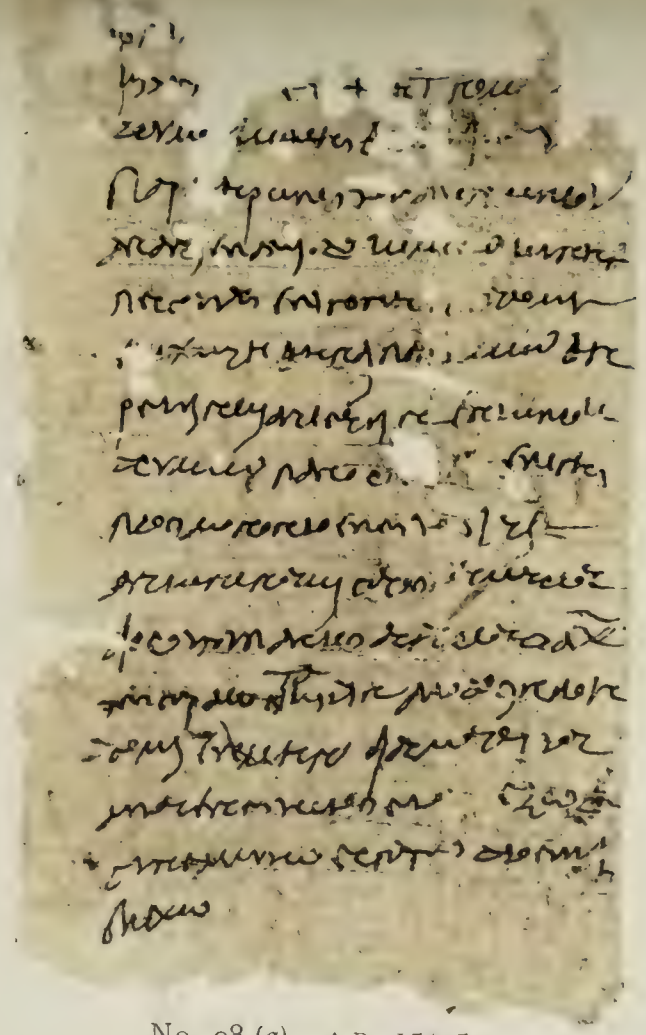
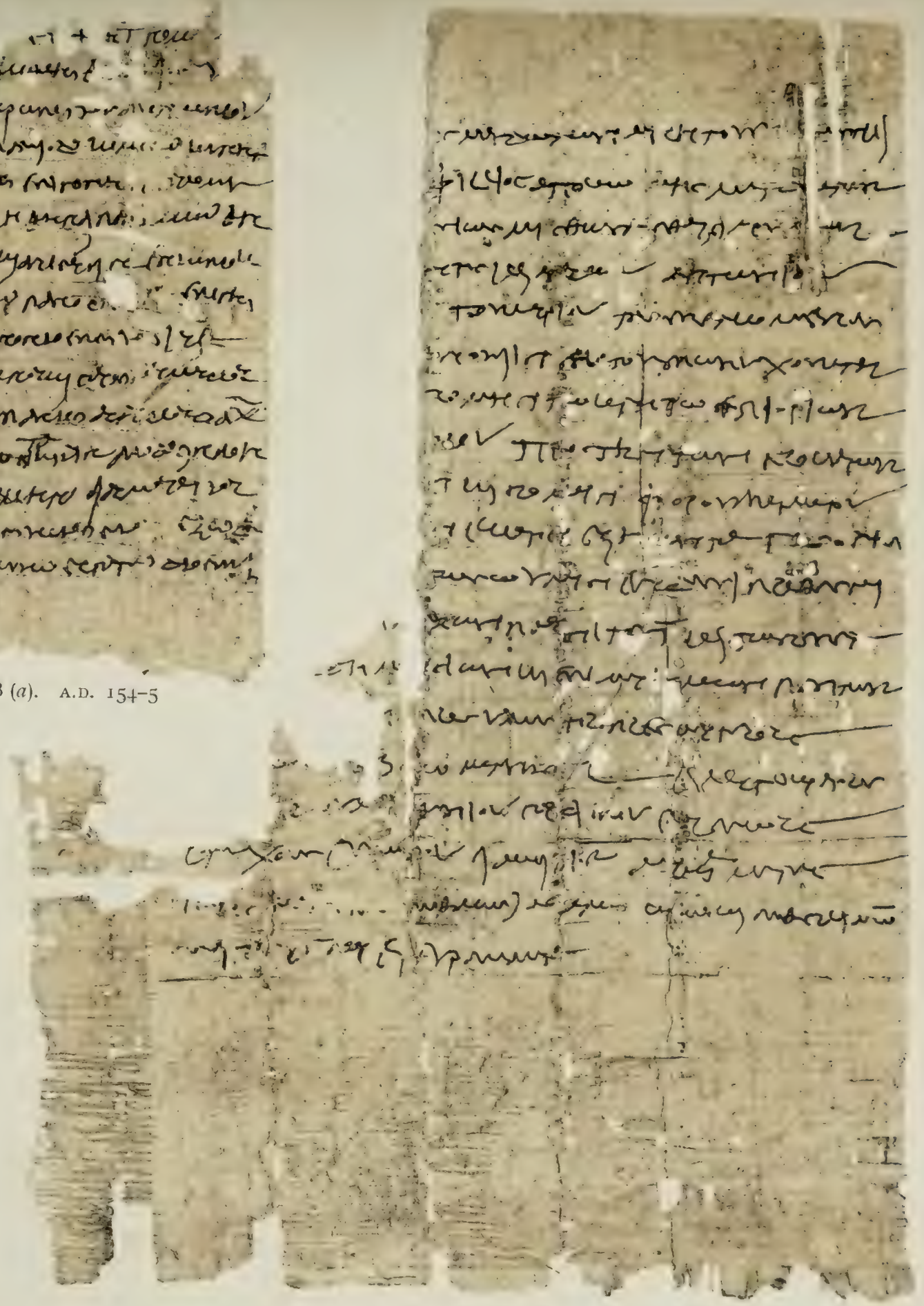


No. 98 (*a*). A.D. 154–5

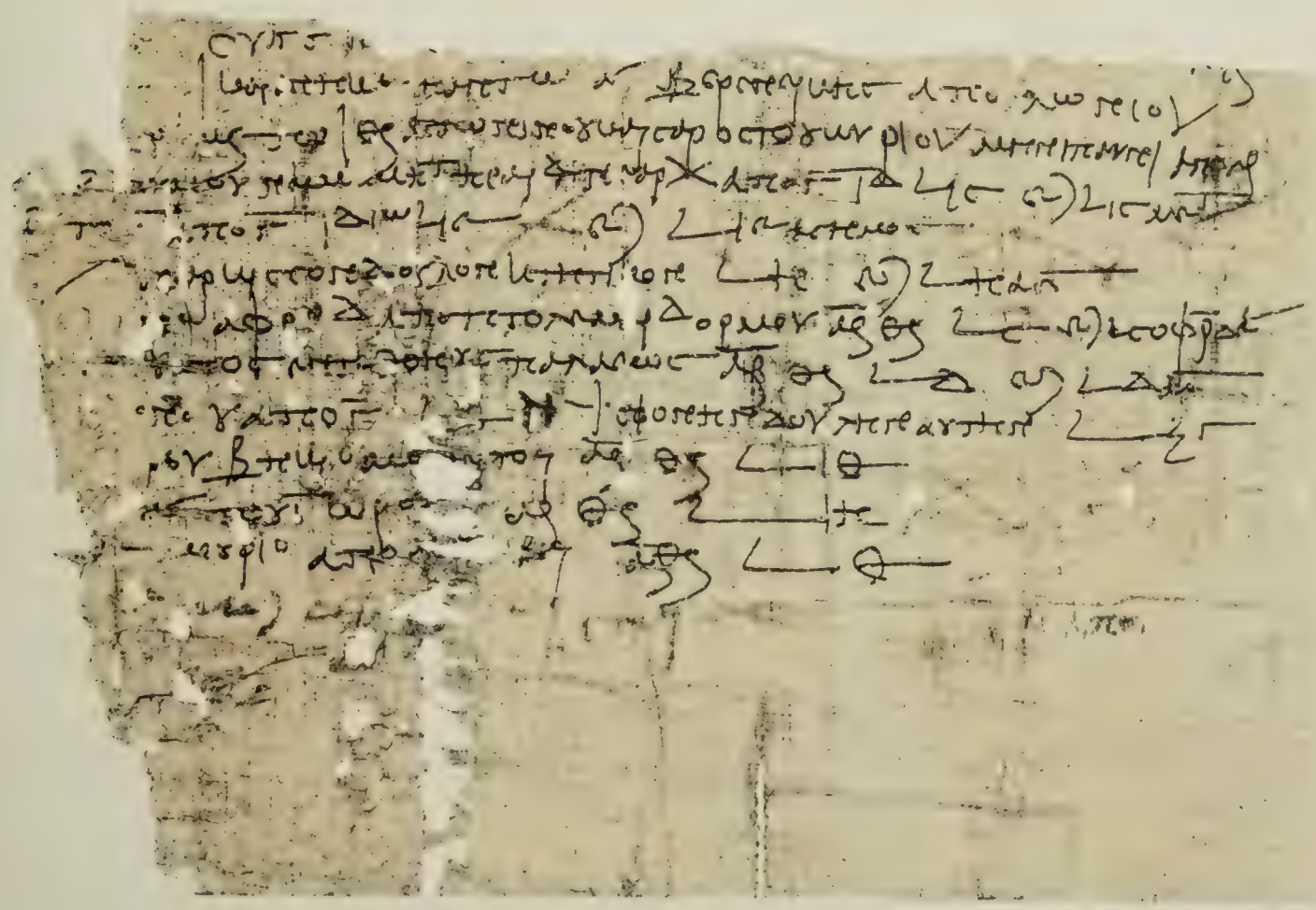


No. 100. A.D. 238

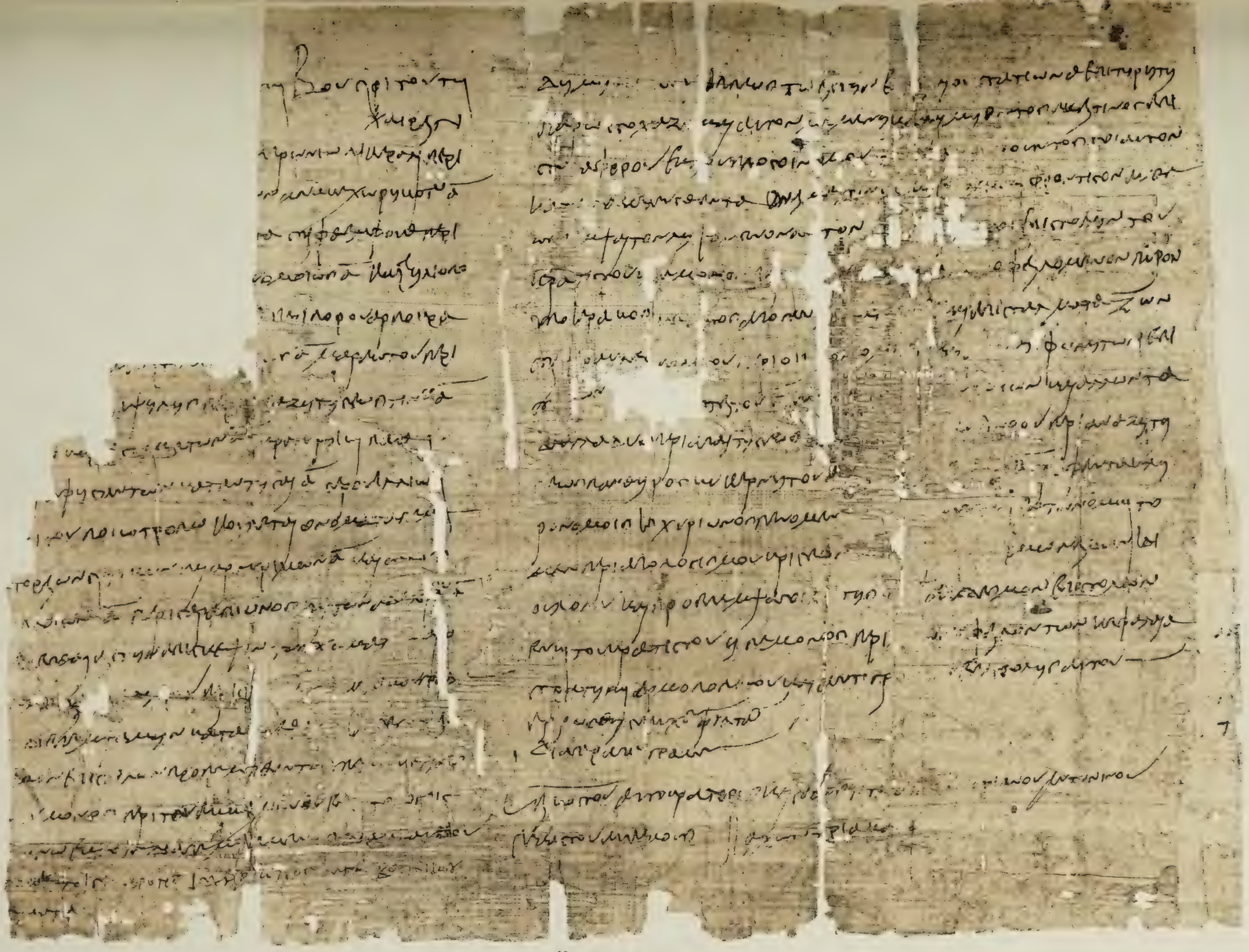
No. 157. A.D. 135

No. 88. A.D. 156

No. 107. A.D. 90



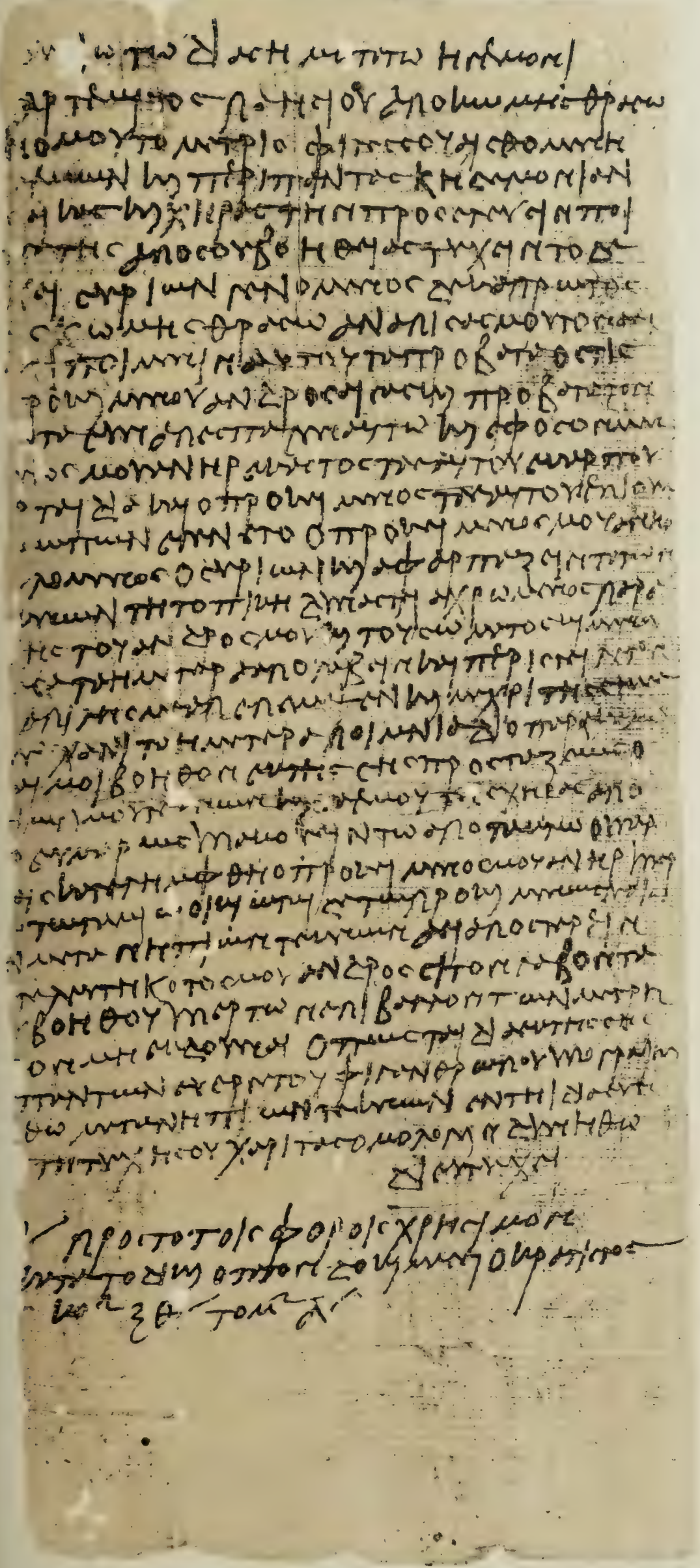
No. 111 (*b*). A.D. 155–61



No. 78. A.D. 157

No. 86. A.D. 195

No. 181. About A.D. 203–4



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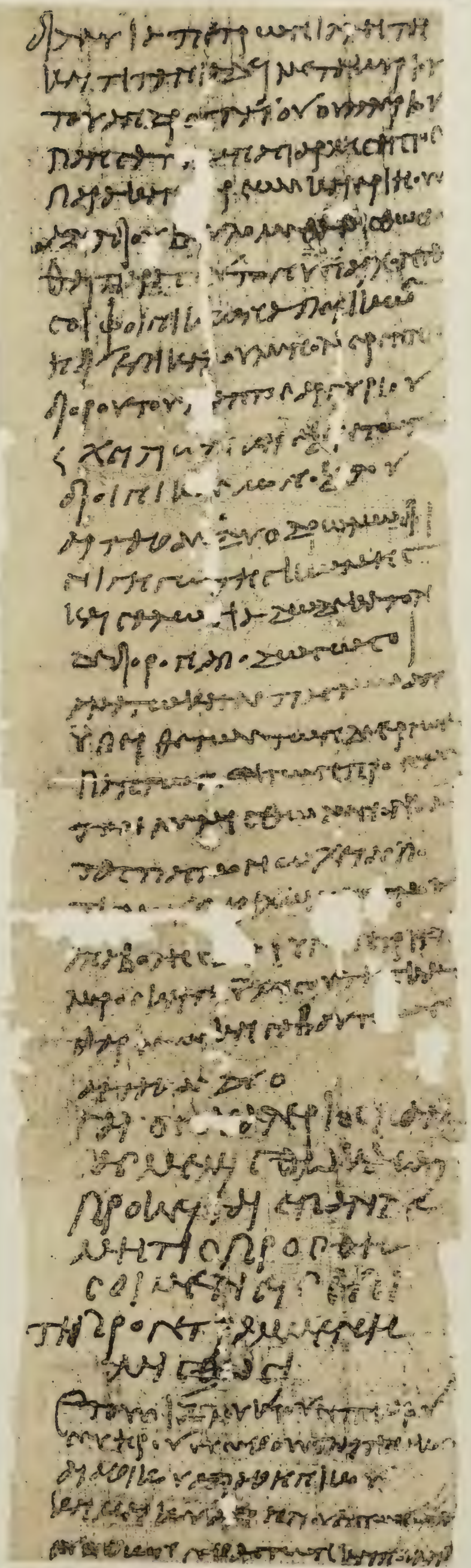
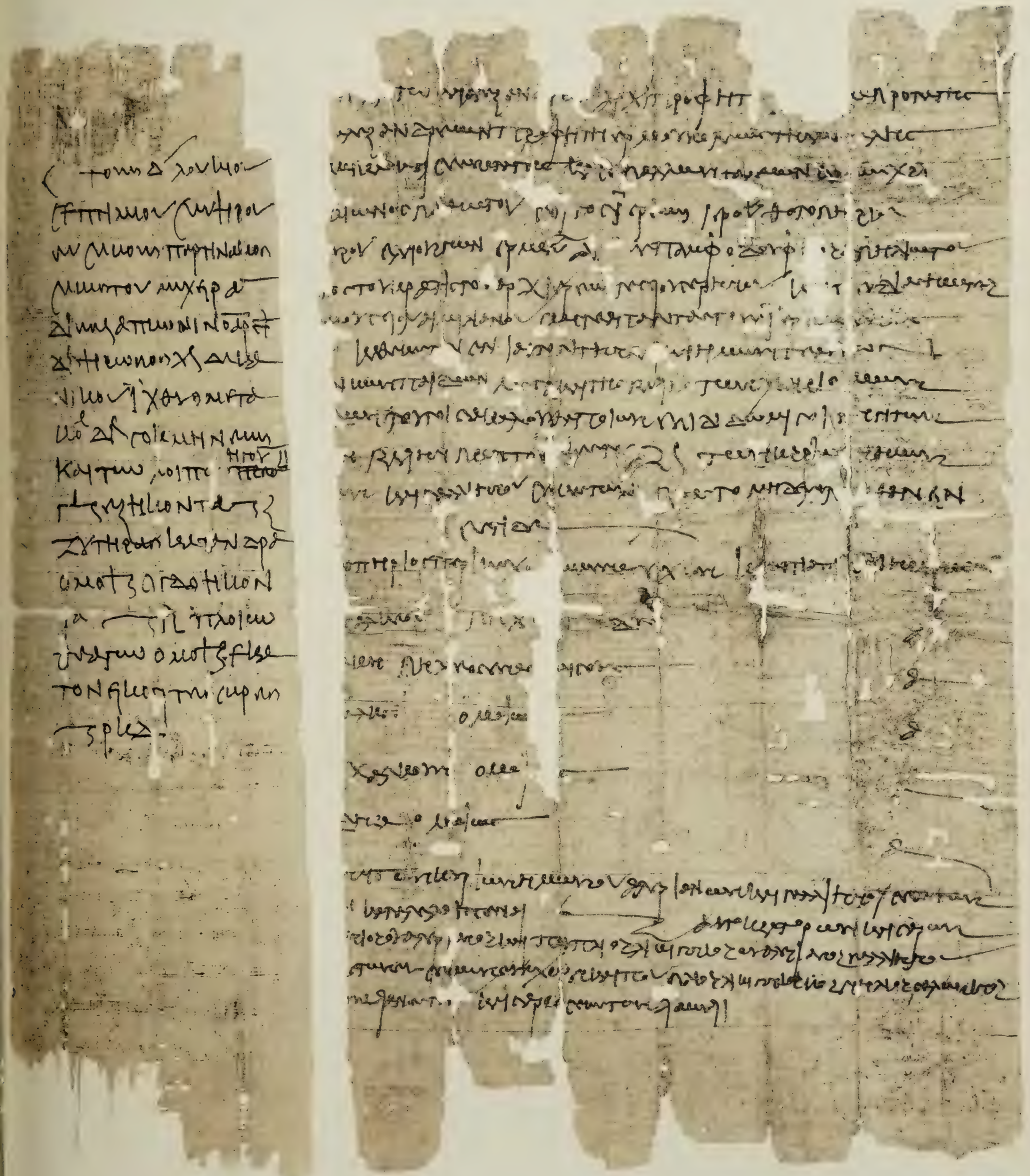
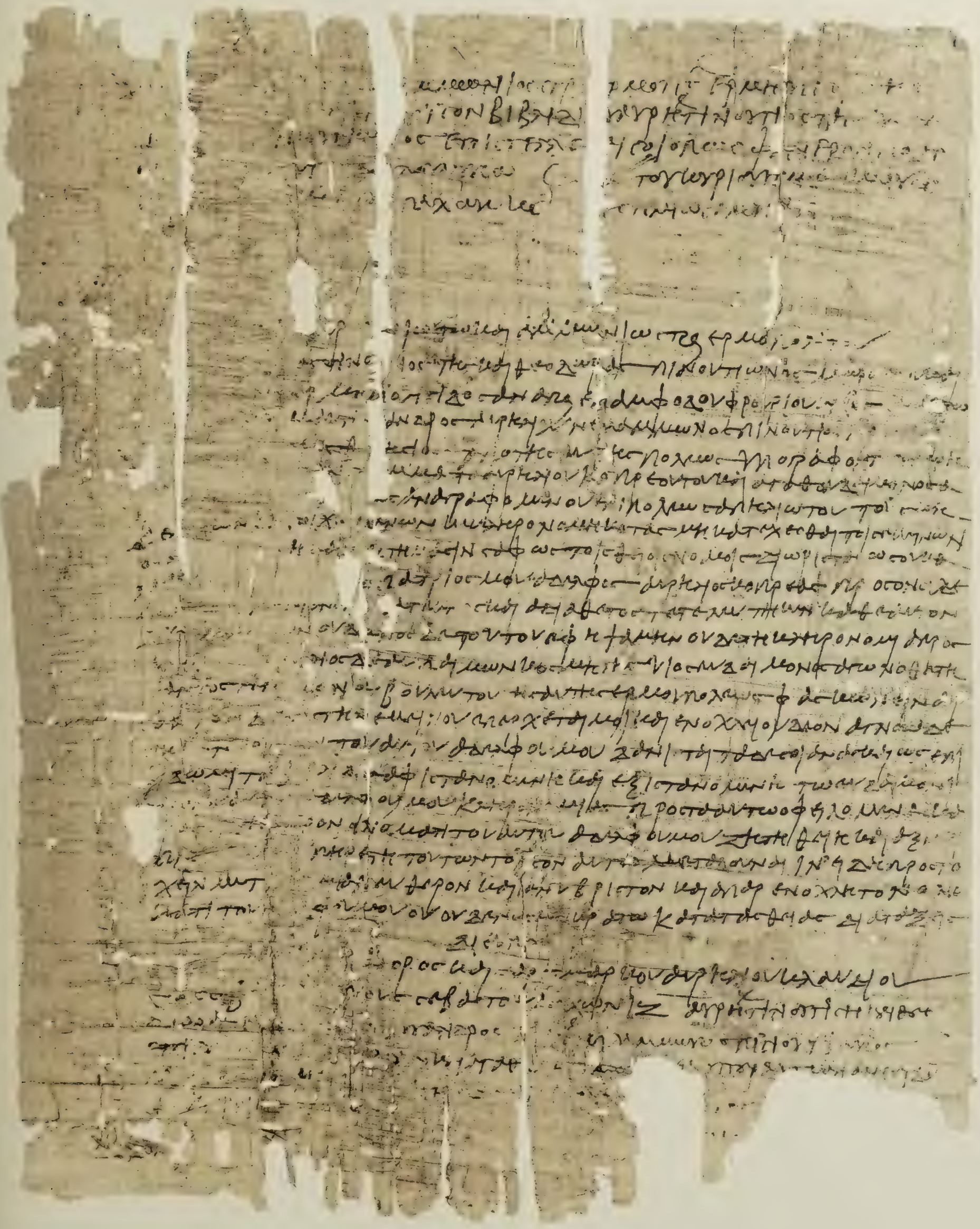


No. 172. A.D. 208



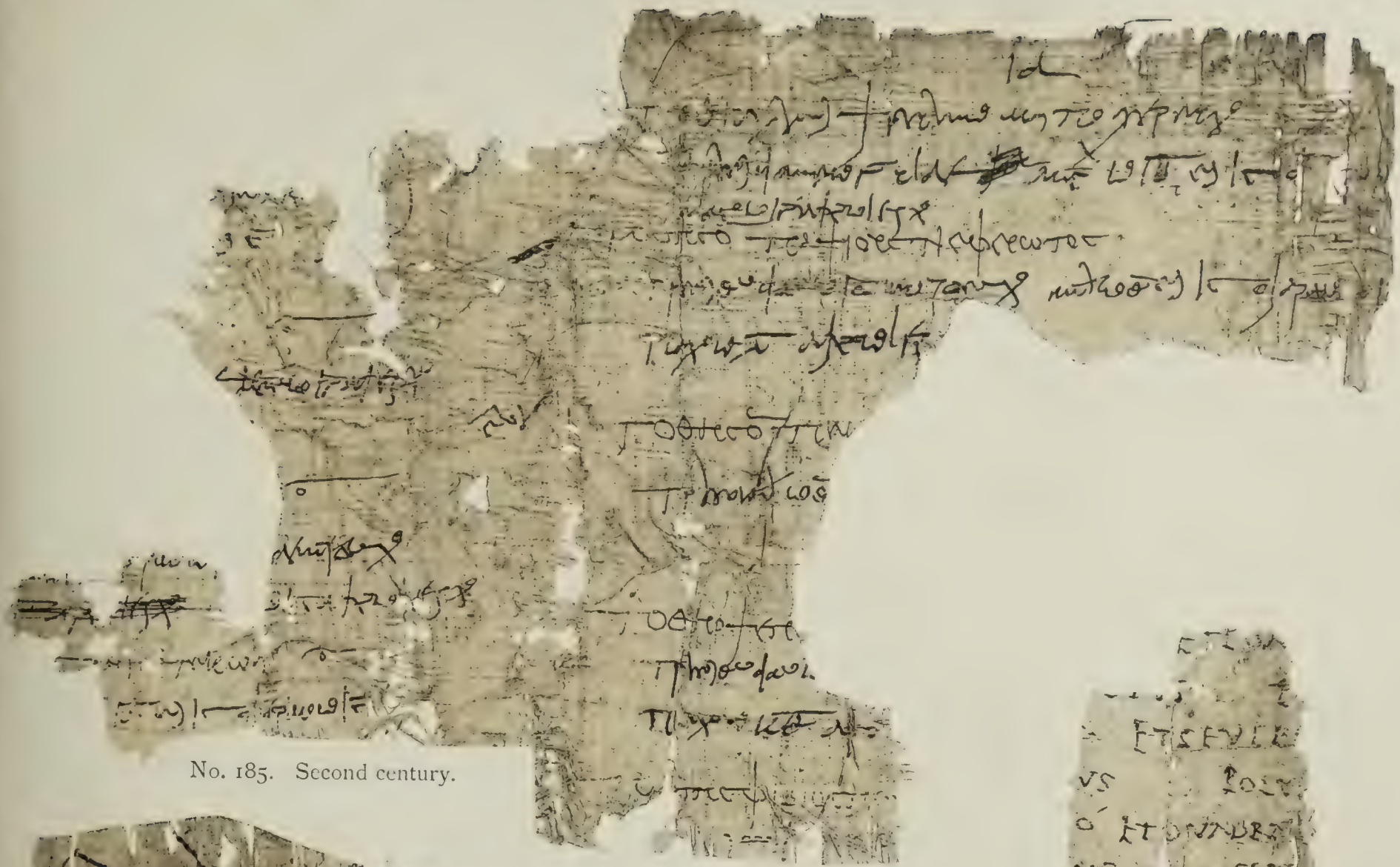
No. 196. A.D. 196

No. 110. A.D. 259



No. 117. A.D. 269

No. 160 (*b*). A.D. 37



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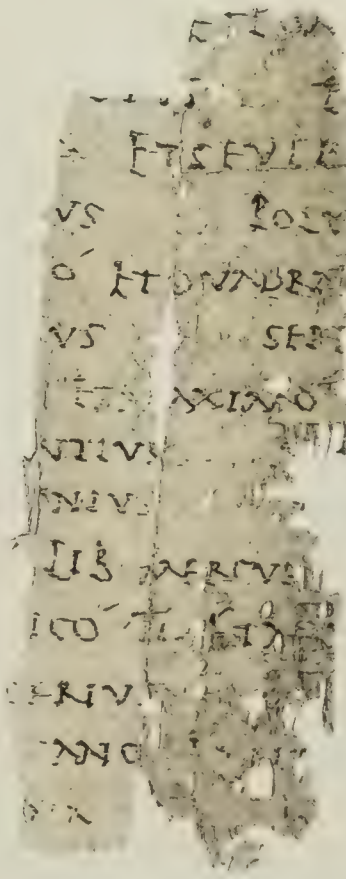

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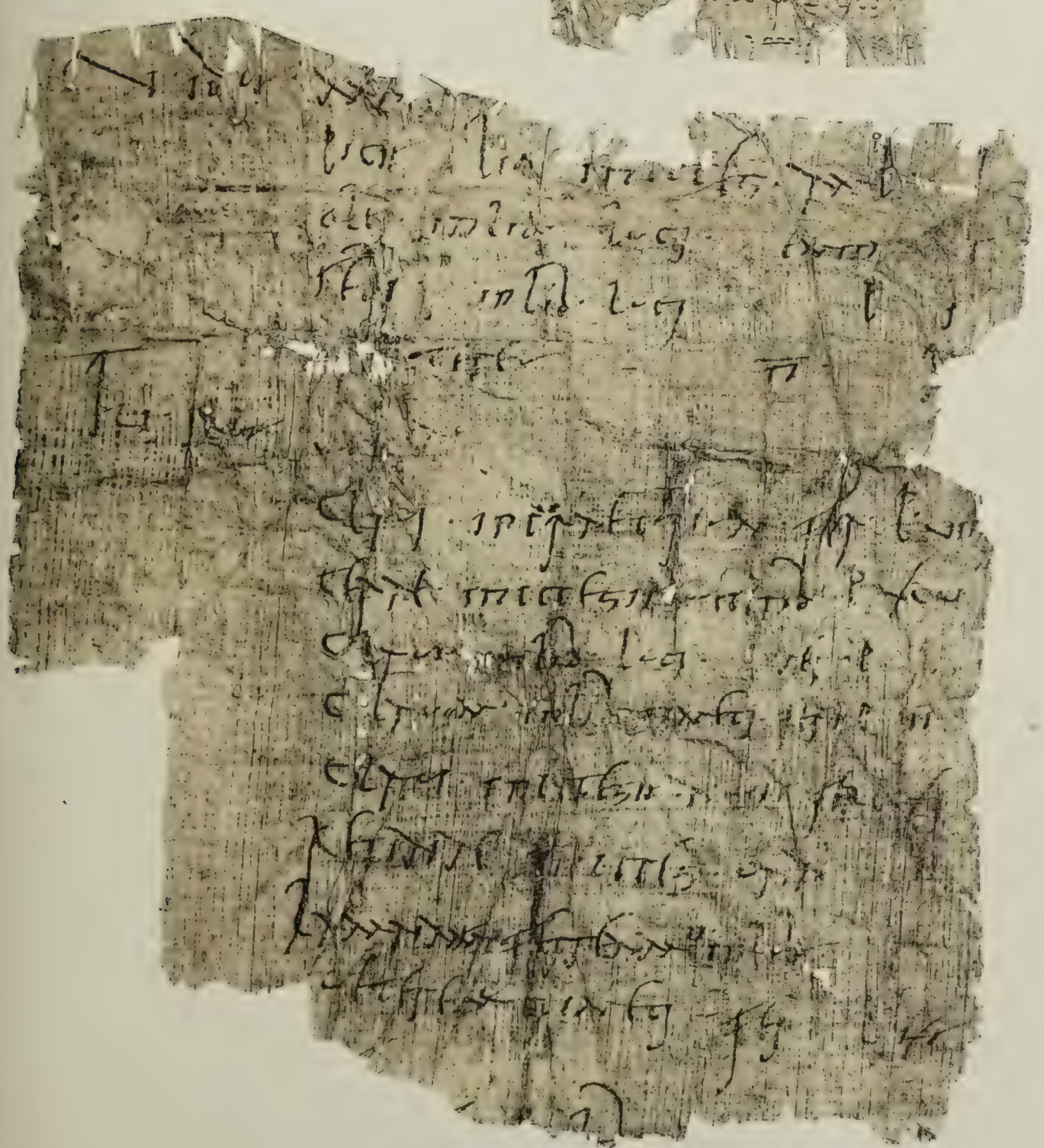

No. 223. Second century (?).

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